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ADELAIDE
AND
VICINITY



Tennysen

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HISTORY OF ADELAIDE AND VICINITY

Adelaide
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WITH A
GENERAL SKETCH OF THE PROVINCE OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
AND
BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN

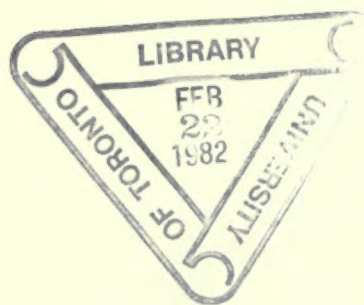
EDITED BY J. J. PASCOE



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1901



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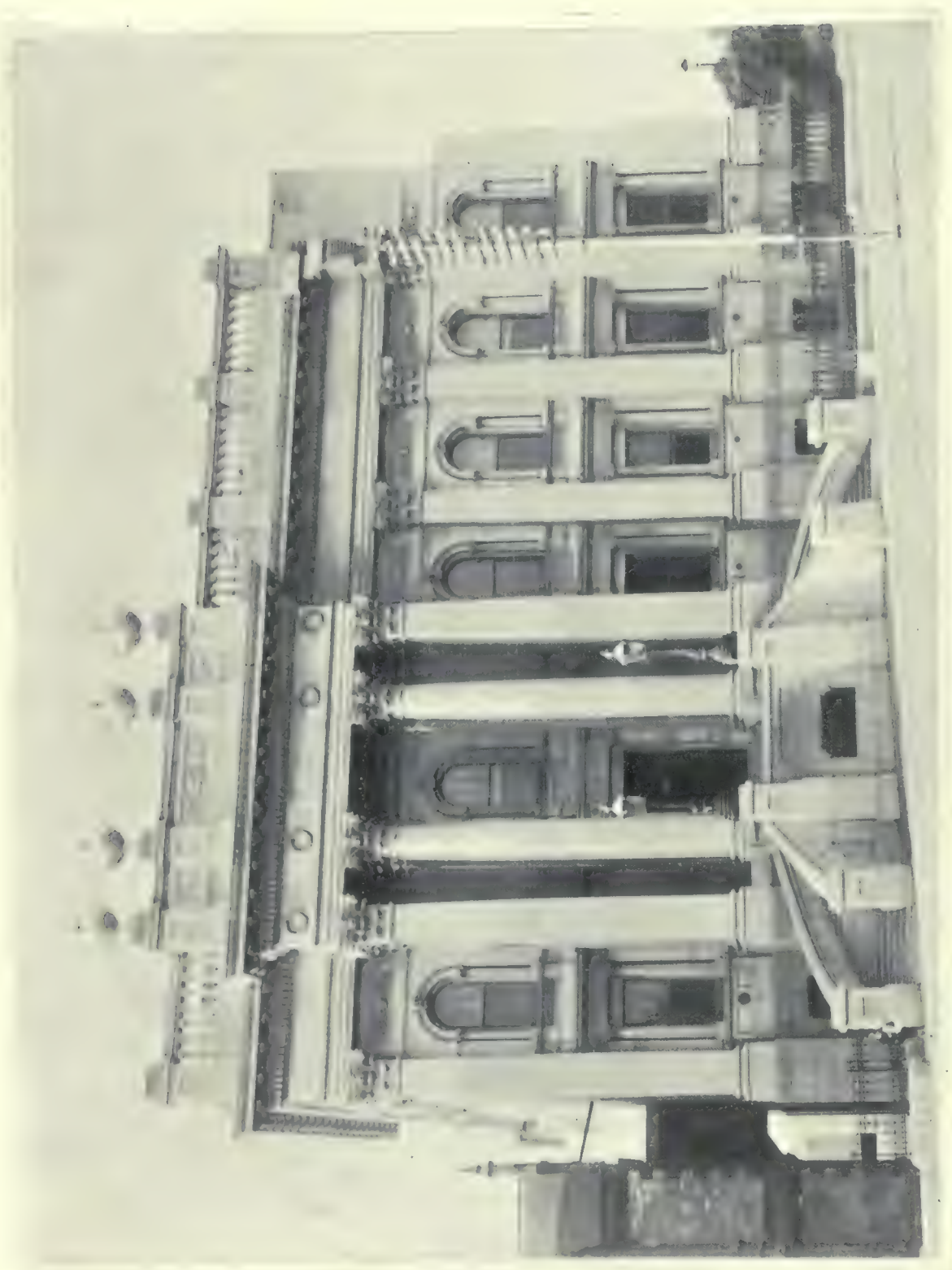
TO HIS EXCELLENCY

HALLAM, LORD TENNYSON

THIS WORK

IS BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S KIND PERMISSION

Respectfully Dedicated



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE

PREFACE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of South Australia, Lord Tennyson, at a meeting of the South Australian Branch of the Royal Geographical Society held in June, 1899, expressed regret at the "non-existence of any proper history of South Australia." Anticipating such a complaint the publishers had arranged at an earlier date for issuing a work, entitled "Adelaide and Vicinity," which they believe will supply the want referred to by His Excellency.

The compilation of a history involves much reading and patient research in order that the statements made may be based upon well-attested authorities and not mere hearsay; and, further, the opinions expressed by the editor must be void of personal bias and prejudice. In both these essentials "Adelaide and Vicinity" will be found *un fait accompli*, and as such may be taken as an authentic record of the early endeavors, sturdy struggles, and patient perseverance of the pioneers of the Province during its childhood; of the agricultural achievements, commercial courage, exploring enterprise, legislative labors, and pastoral progress during its youth; and of the indefatigable industry, great generosity, financial failures, rapid recoveries, and enduring energy of its early manhood.

An apology is due to the subscribers for the length of time that has elapsed since their support was promised to the work; but the delay is due to a combination of circumstances over which the Publishers had no control. The character of the work has not suffered, inasmuch as it has been brought up to date, and appropriately describes the period of South Australian history from its birth as a British province under King William IV., and its gradual growth under the benign reign of Queen Victoria, to its entrance as a State into the Commonwealth of Australia under King Edward VII.

An acknowledgment is due to those who so willingly afforded means for procuring, as well as in giving, information, and for the loan of pictures and photographs for purposes of illustration. Besides those named in the List of Illustrations on pages xi-xv., special mention is made of the Government Statist, Mr. L. H. Sholl, and his officers; the Surveyor-General, Mr. W. Strawbridge, and his officers; the Under-Treasurer, Mr. T. Gill; the town clerks of the city and suburban municipalities, the board of Governors of the Public Library and Art Gallery; and the proprietors of the *Register and Advertiser*.

ADELAIDE,

JULY, 1901.



VIEW FROM TOWN HALL, ADELAIDE, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST



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GOVERNMENT HOUSE ENTRANCE, NORTH TERRACE, ADELAIDE



TANUNDA, A GERMAN TOWNSHIP



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MARBLE HILL

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THE ADELAIDE CRICKETING OVAL FROM MONTEFIORE HILL



AN ENCAMPMENT OF ABORIGINAL NATIVES

DIVISION 1

HISTORICAL

ERROR

Page 51, 26th line—For “Governor Hindmarsh”
read “Governor Gawler”



KING WILLIAM STREET, LOOKING SOUTH



Adelaide and Vicinity

CHAPTER I

THE FORERUNNERS

Navigation and colonisation—Pieter Nuyts—The “Vianen”—Dutch, French, and English—Flinders and his story—
Sturt and his exploits—Barker and his tragic death—Whalers—Aborigines



SOME three or four centuries ago a change came over the general policy of European monarchs and statesmen. By the discovery of America—to use the graphic generalisation of Canning—a new world was brought into being to restore the balance of the old. An impulse was given to maritime adventure, and dazzling reports of new countries, teeming with fabulous wealth, fired the public imagination. There was no scruple about the expropriation of the territories that were visited, the conquest of the inhabitants, and the acquisition of their treasures. A colonising era began, which has lasted with intermissions until the present time. Spain, Holland, and England threw themselves heartily into this enterprise, and eventually began to fight with one another in the distant lands that were exploited. France also entered the field, and founded new settlements. Most of these colonies were established on military lines, which are not by any means the best for nation-building. Every colonising nation by turns made the mistake of putting military first and colonists second.

As this did not absorb all their energy, adventurous spirits set out to discover other lands. As an incidental circumstance of their voyages, they fought all whom they met: thus the Spaniards had rich colonies in the West Indies, and in South America; and English navigators, having obtained letters of marque, and fired with an invincible hatred of everything Spanish, took on themselves the character of freebooters or buccaneers

and robbed the enemy's ships. Nowadays these same buccaneers would stand a good chance of being dealt with as pirates.

The Dutch did less of fighting and more of exploring than the others. It was a fixed opinion among certain learned men of those and previous days that there was a very large continent in the southern seas; they argued from their knowledge of the extent of land in the Northern Hemisphere, and concluded that in order to balance the globe, there must be a corresponding area of land in the Southern Hemisphere. The Dutch sailed south and planted colonies in some of the East Indian Islands. They also skirted the northern coast of Australia, and from its extent rightly judged that they had discovered the *Great South Land*, which seemed to them a country scarcely worth occupying. The boats' crews that put ashore found scant fresh water, few wild beasts, and no vegetable products of any value to replenish their ships' stores; and as the more ignorant people consistently believed that all unknown or newly-discovered lands were inhabited by monstrous anthropophagi, or man-eaters, no effort was made to establish colonies upon the *Terra Australis* until near the close of the seventeenth century. It was then made, not by the Dutch, but by the English.

England had utilised her American colonies as convict stations, but the War of Independence had taken away from her this outlet for her criminal population. Another had therefore to be found. The colonising idea in this matter was altogether subsidiary to that of convict settlement. Viscount Sydney, a clever though indolent statesman, had a map of the world put before him, and he cast his eyes over it. He knew that the situation at home was becoming desperate. Prisons were plentiful; they were also run cheaply, and were calculated to kill off all but the most able-bodied among the criminals. Still they were inconveniently crowded, and something must be done to relieve them; transportation was the great desideratum. Captain Cook had lately described the beauty and fertility of Botany Bay on the eastern coast of New Holland; the land was a no-man's-land; it was far enough away from everywhere to make it reasonably safe to conclude that the expatriated criminals could hardly, in the bounds of human possibility, return home to commit fresh crimes: Botany Bay was the place.

Captain Phillip, a naval officer, a man of no great natural gifts, but of a generous and humane disposition, was placed in charge, and founded the convict settlement in 1788. It was his hope that the convicts might be reformed and made into settlers when their sentences expired. After enough of them to do the strictly pioneering work had been liberated the authorities considered that it might be possible to introduce a free population. Captain Phillip wanted a few free immigrants introduced immediately, but he was overruled, and so it was provided that grants of land might be given to soldiers, marines, guards, and prisoners of exemplary conduct, and that the men and women still in bond might be assigned to them as servants. The convict settlement was proclaimed the colony of New South Wales, and the proclamation described it as all that portion of New Holland east of the 129th meridian of east longitude.

Early governors had enough to do in prison work, in internal administration, and in the exploration of the region adjacent to the principal settlement, to take up all their time. The examination of the interior, together with the survey of the more remote coastline, was therefore largely dependent on the enterprise of energetic settlers and officers. In this manner a good deal of the country east of the Blue Mountains, and the eastern and southern coastline, was examined before the eighteenth century closed.

A new impulse towards colonisation now arose. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century English statesmen feared that France was casting hungry eyes on New Holland. People had begun to realise that this country was fit for something more than a receptacle for the human rubbish of the old world. Points of vantage were hastily seized and occupied in the north, south, and west, and England formally took possession of the entire continent.

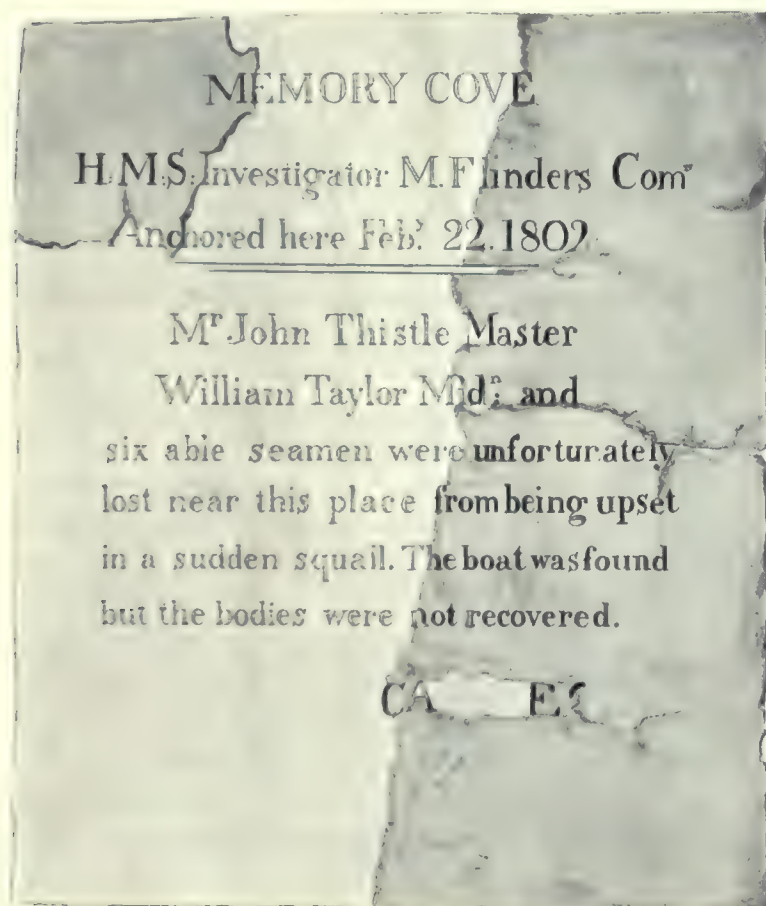
As regards the navigation of South Australian waters, the earliest records come from Holland. The Dutch of that day were a nation of sailors, and there were great men among them. In January, 1627, Pieter Nuyts, in the ship *Gulde Veevaert* (Golden Sea Horse)—a rude craft that to-day would in all possibility be converted at sight into a coal hulk—accidentally sighted land somewhere in the Great Australian Bight, and compiled an admirable chart of the coast as far as the islands of St. Peter and St. Francis in Nuyts Archipelago. In the following year the commander of the *Vianen*, also by accident, made the same coast. The report of these two navigators as to what they saw did not entice them or others to specially return thither. In succeeding generations, Dutch, French, and English mariners navigated their small, picturesque, and capable craft along the west, north, and east coasts, but none evinced even a remote desire to examine anything lying inside the sea shore. Captain George Vancouver, Rear-Admiral Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, and Lieutenant Grant each touched upon or sighted some part of the South Australian coast between 1790 and 1800, but the information they supplied was as short as the duration of their visit.

Lieutenant James Grant was the first British navigator who skirted the shores of the continent from the Leeuwin to Cape Howe. Profiting by the discoveries of Flinders, he pursued a more northerly route than his predecessors, made a landfall at a headland which he named Cape Northumberland, gave the conical mountains in the background the names of Mount Gambier and Mount Schank, and took his little vessel—the *Lady Nelson*, of 60 tons burden—through Bass Straits to Port Jackson, along a course, the greater part of which until then was entirely unknown.

Some time after the foundation of New South Wales, Flinders, an irrepressible and restless young naval officer generally in the company of Bass, a medical man of little less energy and fortitude on his own initiative, explored parts of the east coast. He was an enthusiastic navigator; with him exploration was a passion. One of the men born for discovery, he could not refuse to obey the cravings of his adventurous disposition. His great opportunity which indeed he may be said to have created—came in 1801, when the

British Government equipped the *Investigator* for the exploration of New Holland, and commissioned Flinders to command her. One so adventurous, so conscientious, and so able, except for adventitious circumstances which do not, as a rule, affect the man for the work other than to assist him, could not but rise to the occasion. He accomplished with distinction the objects of the expedition, and conferred the name upon the continent which it appropriately bears. He had as companions John Franklin, afterwards the renowned Arctic explorer; Robert Brown, the eminent botanist; and William Westall, the celebrated landscape painter.

On a summer evening, January 28, 1802, Flinders anchored in what he named Fowler Bay after his first lieutenant. Thence he searchingly scrutinised the coast, and gave to the principal features such names as Streaky Bay, Smoky Bay, Denial Bay, Investigator Group, Coffin Bay, and Anxious Bay. As is usual in the southern summer, the vision of the navigator was occasionally circumscribed by thick smoke arising from bushfires, or by the vaporous haze which arose from the water; hence the appellation Smoky Bay. Streaky Bay derived its name from the singular color of the sea; Coffin Bay from Vice-Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart.; and Anxious Bay from a heavy wind which caused some apprehension to the navigators when in the neighborhood. The dense haze also tended to give a false impression of the features of the coastline, and Flinders tells us that it made a sandy beach look like a chalky cliff, and gave low-lying islands the appearance of steep shores.



The deep gulfs stretching far into the interior of the continent—between which lies a peninsula somewhat resembling the human leg and foot greatly adorned with excrescent growths—on the shores of which were made the first organised settlements in this part of the continent, were not discovered until late in February. On Saturday, the 20th of that month, the *Investigator* gently moved into Sleaford Bay. No set of tide worthy of observation had yet been noted on this coast, but here the mariners were vastly interested by the appearance of a flow from the north, apparently the ebb. As no land could be seen in the north-east, the tide might mean that New Holland, or Australia, was cut in two. During the evening,

when the active work of examination was impossible, the officers, resting on board the ship, passed the time in conjectures concerning the magnitude and value of this discovery. Thus it was premised to be a large river, a deep inlet, an inland sea, or a passage into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Subsequent observation proved it to be no more and no less than a far-stretching gulf, and it was named after Earl Spencer, then First Lord of the Admiralty.

The pleasant anticipation of Saturday night stood in very human contrast to the domestic sadness of Sunday evening. A grim and disastrous incident formed the beginning of English history in the Gulf. Next day (February 21, 1802) Flinders went over to an island eastwards with an old and appreciated companion, Mr. Thistle, the mate of the *Investigator*. The two had served together, with few breaks, since 1795, and had explored in company many unknown parts of the earth. Late in the afternoon, Thistle, accompanied



MEMORY COVE, PORT LINCOLN

by Mr. Taylor (a midshipman) and six sailors, was sent in a cutter to the mainland to take observations on shore. In the twilight those aboard the ship saw the cutter returning under sail. Half an hour elapsed, but the boat did not arrive; and as the sight of it had been lost rather suddenly, a guiding light was shown. Presently, Lieutenant Fowler was sent in search with a lantern. Then two hours passed, and no tidings were received. A gun was fired, and soon Lieutenant Fowler returned. Near where the cutter was last seen he entered a rippling of the tide so strong that his boat was almost upset, and there was reason to believe that the cutter had capsized and thrown its occupants into the water. After vainly hallooing and firing muskets, the ship's company became anxiously silent, and waited for the morning. Earnest search was then made, and the lost cutter was found, bottom upwards, and stove in as if dashed on the rocks. Days were spent in searching

on land for any of the wrecked men who might have got on shore, but not one was seen. The sharks that were observed round about suggested that it was unlikely that any would be successful in such an effort. Flinders commemorated the unfortunate party by naming islands after each member, and the adjacent headland he named Cape Catastrophe. An inscription was rudely carved on a copper plate, and set upon a post at the head of the inlet, which was named Memory Cove. Flinders wrote a panegyric on Thistle, and then sailed onwards. Scores of years afterwards, bits of the copper plate were collected, and at present ornament the entrance hall to the Public Library and Museum of South Australia.

Flinders now proceeded to determine the extent of the watery expanse towards the north-east. He penetrated the bays and inlets, and rounded the jutting headlands and promontories. In the warmth of March and April days, and the cool of the nights, his vessel carried him up the west coast of Spencer Gulf and down the eastern shore. After leaving the scene of the recent calamity, he entered the lovely harbor of Port Lincoln, which William Westall sketched most happily. Prominent mainland features and islands in the Gulf were named, and the disappointment of the navigators can be imagined when they found that the gulf, which had promised so much, terminated in a shallow creek and forbidding mud flats. Sailing out of Spencer Gulf, Flinders named Cape Spencer and three islands, the Althorpes, and then stood to the south-south-west. A large island which lay in that direction was called Kangaroo Island, from the great number of kangaroos that were shot on shore by a landing party. The highest point on the mainland, seen to the north-east from Kangaroo Island, was named Mount Lofty, and the sheet of water between Kangaroo Island and the mainland, Investigator Strait, after the ship. The second large stretch of water leading to the north was designated Gulf St Vincent, and the land between the two gulfs Yorke Peninsula, after the Right Hon. C. P. Yorke. Flinders says little of the Gulf St. Vincent, whereon the City of Adelaide is built. His inspection of it was cursory, rapid, and not interesting. "The nearest part of the coast" (eastward), he writes, "was distant three leagues, mostly low, and composed of sand and rock, with a few small trees scattered over it; but a few miles inland, where the back mountains rise, the country was well clothed with forest timber, and had a fertile appearance."

Flinders did not linger on this part of his voyage, and, after leaving the theatre upon the stage of which our narrative proceeds, pursued his easterly course. As though prescient of its importance, he named the channel leading to it between the eastern end of Kangaroo Island and the mainland, Backstairs Passage, with Antechamber Bay and the Pages (three small islands) close at hand. Shortly after leaving the easternmost point of Kangaroo Island astern which he named Cape Willoughby he met the French national ship, *Le Géographe*, commanded by Captain Nicholas Baudin, devoted to exploration work. The stretch of water where they sighted each other was named by Flinders Encounter Bay to celebrate the occasion. The vessels hove to, and the commanders representatives of conflicting nations, then actually at war, but individually engaged in corresponding peaceful scientific pursuits visited each other, compared charts, and discoursed on their discoveries.

Baudin had come from Van Diemen Land, and had conferred names on prominent features of the coast, including Rivoli Bay, Cape Bernouilli, and Guichen Bay, which Flinders accepted with true chivalry, recognising the prior claim of the first discoverer, but the Frenchman was not so courteous; he in his charts and journals ignored the claims of Flinders, and instead of adopting the nomenclature with which he was more fully acquainted, substituted another of his own. Thus for Kangaroo Island he put *L' Isle Decrès*; for Gulf St. Vincent, *Golfe Joséphine*; and for Spencer Gulf, *Golfe Bonaparte*. This objectionable breach of etiquette was exposed, and Flinders' designations were finally confirmed, while no attempt was made to alter those to which Baudin had a right. Lieutenant Freycinet, attached to Baudin's expedition, a few months later suggestively remarked to Flinders in the house of Governor King, at Sydney: "Captain, if we had not been kept so long picking up shells and catching butterflies at Van Diemen Land, you would not have discovered the south coast before us."

After separating from Baudin in Encounter Bay, Flinders followed the coastline beyond the borders of South Australia, noted geographical features, and sailed up the east coast to Port Jackson. The east and north coasts were charted, the circumnavigation of the continent completed for the first time, its name suggested, and then the *Investigator*, an old war vessel eaten away by parasites, and worn out with many years of severe and useful labor, was declared to be unfit for service. Other and smaller vessels were taken by Flinders, and, after shipwreck, he returned to Port Jackson. On a colonial cutter, the *Cumberland*, of 29 tons, he proceeded in the bold task of making his way to England. The frail craft might be safe enough for river and light coastal work, but he must be courageous who would seek to navigate it to the northern hemisphere. Even this great exploit Flinders might have accomplished had the French not arrested him in Mauritius for being without a passport. For six years he was immured in a small island prison, and was not liberated until 1810, when Mauritius capitulated to the English. On July 14, 1814, the great navigator died, but in Australia his memory will be perpetuated as long as the language lasts. Such is, in part, the story of the first forerunner of South Australian settlement, which deals with a great man and a hero who rendered inestimable service to his country, who deserved a better fate than he received, and to whom posterity owes a debt of gratitude it can never repay.

Next in both chronology and importance came the work of Captain Charles Sturt, of the 39th Regiment, a man inflexible, hardy, and enthusiastic, whose career is honorable in Australian records. Captains Dillon, Sutherland, and Jones at one time and another visited the coast near the capital, and the latter is said to have discovered Port Adelaide. But substantially from 1802 to 1830 nothing more was learnt of South Australia than was told by the navigator, Flinders. The Governors of New South Wales during all this period had supreme power over Australian affairs, and systematic exploration, like everything else, was almost wholly dependent on their initiative. By a process of natural development rather than by deliberate experiment, New South Wales was found to be eminently adapted



CAPTAIN FLINDERS

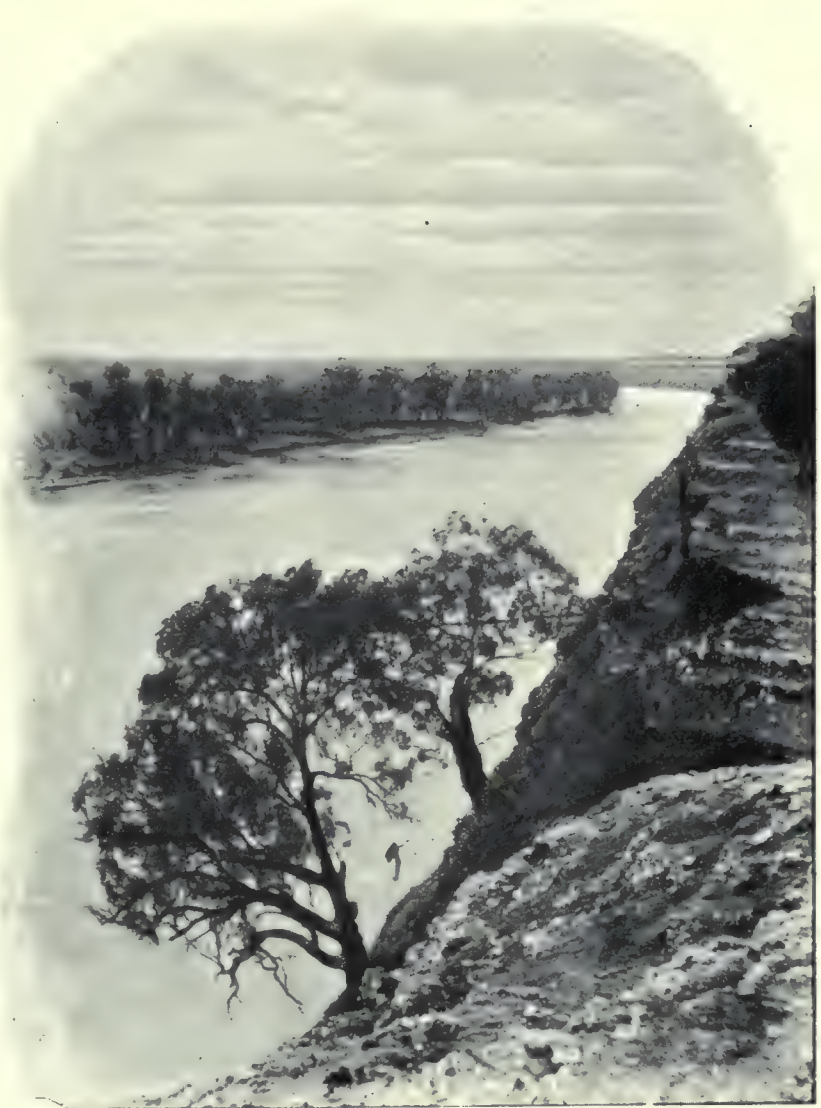
for the growth of wool, and the Governors therefore desired more information concerning inland territory. In 1818, Oxley traversed leagues upon leagues of promising country south-west of Sydney, and others followed him. On November 17, 1824, Hume and Hovell emerged from among the woods south of Sydney, and saw a great waterway—at once named the Hume—at a place now known as Albury. Subsequent investigation proved that this one famous river in Australia had its source in the snowy peaks of the Australian Alps, and that as it trickled down the eminences it was joined by thousands of little streams, making an energetic and vital current, which set out on a tortuous

journey of over 2,000 miles across a part of the continent. It was a streak of silver on a green and grey and yellow face. In its sinuous course among gumtrees, through beautiful valleys, over hot, baked plains, and under hills and high cliffs, it enriched millions of acres of soil, and was joined by other rivers draining thousands of miles of fertile land north and south. But Hume and Hovell only sighted a few miles of this river. Captain Sturt, with Hume, set out for the south-western territory, and explored the Murrumbidgee, the Macquarie, the Lachlan, and the Darling. In the second expedition in 1829-30 a boat was launched on the Murrumbidgee, the course of which the explorers followed to where it entered a nobler river. Sturt and his men put their little craft into the centre of the new stream, and then with lifted hats and light hearts they celebrated the occasion with enthusiastic cheering; and thus the English tongue sounded for the first time in this part of the continent. It was the same river that Hume and Hovell had discovered further to the east, and Captain Sturt named it the Murray, after Sir George Murray, then head of the Colonial Department.

The problem to be solved was the ultimate destination of the rivers flowing

westward from the mountainous country on the east. Their volume was known to be considerable, but no outlet to the ocean had been discovered, nor did their course lie in that direction. Did they lose themselves in a vast marshy labyrinth? Were they absorbed by the hot sands of some immense interior desert? Would they lead to some great and lovely inland sea? Captain Sturt's expedition was designed to answer these questions; and from the moment he reached the Murrumbidgee junction his difficult and perilous way lay plainly before him. It was to trace the Murray to its mouth. It led in and out among thousands of gum trees, which grew to the river's banks, and even from its bed. On either side were plains stretching for many miles, sometimes open and sometimes wooded. Upon

the bends and commanding points aborigines gathered and gazed with eyes wide open with surprise and wonder and mouths agape. With the treacherous cunning, characteristic of the ignorant, they sought to attack the white men, or insanely threatened them in the impotence of their weakness. A critical moment arrived when the boat struck a sandbank, and the explorers had to land to push it into deep water again. The sandbank marked the confluence of the Darling with the Murray. Gathered on one side were natives in martial panoply. It seemed that a great tragedy was about to be enacted, when suddenly, with a warning cry, a native from the other side plunged into the stream, swam across, discoursed dramatically and earnestly to the assembled warriors, and finally moved them to give the explorers safe passage. The action of this black peacemaker probably saved the lives of several brave men, and was among the circumstances which culminated in the early colonisation of South Australia.



A VIEW OF THE RIVER MURRAY

Sturt pursued his intricate journey to the westwards, and presently entered the territory now included in the Province of South Australia. Here his course was not as a rule so interesting, nor the country so fertile. Plain and melancholy scrub, alternated with pretty high banks and fructive reaches; but the former outsized the latter. Occasionally the river spread over low-lying ground, and it was difficult to find sufficient depth to float the little boat. The horizon began to get clearer to the south, and on February 9 Sturt and his men were somewhat disappointed to find that the Murray terminated in a beautiful lake, which seemed to afford no navigable channel to the ocean. The lake (Alexandrina) was no great distance from the shores of Encounter Bay, where Flinders and Baudin met, and east of the Gulf St. Vincent. A picturesque panorama stretched before the explorers. The water of the lake was ruffled by a breeze which swept over it. Some 40 miles westwards was a range which, gradually declining to the south, terminated abruptly in the north in a high peak, which Sturt at once took to be the Mount Lofty of Flinders. Between the range and the onlookers was a lovely promontory projecting into

the lake, and beyond the promontory the water ran to the base of the hills, and formed an extensive bay. Over low country in the north-west distant peaks were just visible, and over a bold headland, and through a strait which formed in the south-west, was a glimpse of clear and open sea. East and south-east the land was low, but the left shore of the lake was studded with minor elevations crowned with cypress trees.



FLINDERS MEMORIAL, PORT LINCOLN

Tents were pitched upon a bank of the lake, where the soil was rich in black vegetable deposit. Sturt and Macleay examined the neighboring country, much of which was lightly wooded and covered with grass. But the explorers could not remain here long; their provisions were running short, and they had to pull against the current of the Murray for the whole distance homeward

to the depôt on the Murrumbidgee. On the downward journey natives had exhibited hostility towards them, and it was apprehended that they would be even more threatening on the return. Sturt regretted the necessity of hurrying from Encounter Bay, and recorded that his eye never fell on country of a more promising aspect, and that he believed that it would prove of immense value. The tale of anxiety and suffering, strange vicissitude, and an inflexible will during the next few weeks, is full of interest. The men, reduced to half rations, had to pull against a strong current. One by one they almost dropped in the boat with fatigue, and one man became insane through his intense suffering. Effort and will were unrelaxed; on March 20 the camp on the Murrumbidgee was reached, but not yet was their misery ended. The journey to Sydney in physical and mental anguish was such as men are seldom able to accomplish, and the wonder was that they lived to tell the surprising tale. Sturt was never daunted, he overcame what would be impossible to most men, and fully merited the honor he

received. He urged the New South Wales Government to explore the country from the eastern part of Encounter Bay to the head of Gulf St. Vincent. And thus another forerunner completed his work with lasting and beneficial results.

It would seem that the report of Captain Sturt induced the New South Wales Government, in 1831, to dispatch a second and smaller expedition to explore the country contiguous to Gulf St. Vincent. Captain Collett Barker, of the 39th Foot, was given charge of this, and had as companions Dr. Davis, assistant surgeon of the same regiment, and Mr. Kent, of the commissariat. Barker possessed considerable experience of Australian affairs, and had more than once paved the way for new settlements. He was at one time commandant of a colony at Raffles Bay, and at Albany succeeded Major Lockyer, who, in 1826, with convicts and a few soldiers, founded a settlement at King George Sound when the French had designs on the western territory. His equitable and firm management of the native families frequenting the Sound inaugurated the happiest relations between white and black. He or his officers explored the picturesque scenery stretching for scores of miles from Albany. Barker was instructed to land at Cape Jervis, on the east coast of Gulf St. Vincent, thence to survey inland. In April, 1831, he arrived, made his way to the hills, and descried delightful scenery and well-grassed country. He beheld a magnificent panorama from the top of Mount Lofty, where no white man had ever stood, and over the rich open plain to the north-west viewed an indentation in the coast of the Gulf, which became the port of the City of Adelaide. He discovered and named the Sturt River, and after examining much fertile land, proceeded to Encounter Bay and the Murray Mouth, that he might correct the observations of Flinders with the discoveries of Captain Sturt. Here he sought to carry out the principal object of his trip, and went to where the waters of the Murray and the Lake disembogued, to see if there were a deep channel there, and swam across to take bearings on the eastern side. None of his companions could swim well enough to accompany him. He stripped, reached the opposite shore, ascended the sandy bluff long afterwards called by his name, and took several compass bearings. Then he disappeared from view down the farther side of the knoll, and was never seen again. His companions watched for his return with intense impatience. In the night they observed, with feelings of terrible apprehension, a chain of fires lighted by natives, and the breeze carried the plaintive and melancholy chants of women across the river. It is the custom of Australian aborigines to celebrate death in this impulsive manner. The brave but unsuspecting explorer had evidently been cruelly murdered by members of the black family which had been specially hostile to Sturt; and it is the more pathetic to contemplate when his uniform kindness towards their contemporaries elsewhere is remembered. From subsequent cross-examination, it was believed that Captain Barker, when descending the sand dune, was confronted by three natives, that they speared him, and then cast his



CAPTAIN STURT

mangled body among the breakers on the shore. Says Captain Sturt of Barker :—" He was in disposition, as he was in the close of his life, in many respects similar to Captain Cook. Mild, affable, and attentive, he had the esteem and regard of every companion, and the respect of everyone under him. Zealous in the discharge of his public duties, honorable and just in private life, a lover and follower of science, indefatigable and dauntless in his pursuits, a steady friend, an entertaining companion. In him the King lost one of his most valuable officers, and his regiment one of its most efficient members." Friends of this courageous victim to colonisation erected a monument and tablet to his memory in St. James's Church, London. By the experience of its three forerunners, South Australian history was baptised in wreck, in physical anguish, and in blood.

Mr. Kent supplied a report of the country visited, which caused Captain Sturt to write that the eastern shore of New Holland was rich in soil and pasture, that it was a place where "the colonist might venture with every prospect of success, and in whose valleys the exile might hope to build for himself and for his family a peaceful and prosperous home." Thus was obtained the information which, upon its publication in Great Britain, created so much interest, and gave a powerful impetus to the movement for the formation of a new colony in the south of Australia.

In the meantime a few adventurous spirits had for some years been exploiting the waters of the neighboring deep. Whaling was proving a source of wealth in Tasmania, and on the coast of what was afterwards formed into the colony of Victoria. Whalers and sealers sailed in their boats as far west as Kangaroo Island, formed stations, and captured both the whales and seals which came within reach. In this dangerous and exciting occupation they found ample scope. Captain Sutherland, when he visited the island in January, 1819, according to his own statement, travelled inland with two sealers who had been living there for some years. George Bates arrived there in 1824, and, after staying on the island for 71 years, removed to Adelaide, where he died on September 8, 1895. William Walker, another whaler, is said to have landed in 1819. He assumed the title of Governor of the Island. These and other men were wont to visit the mainland, where they caught native women and took them away to live with them. One of these women escaped by swimming across the straits, nine miles wide at the narrowest part, notwithstanding powerful currents and the innumerable sharks with which Backstairs Passage was infested.

Of those who may be entitled forerunners of colonisation, the aboriginal inhabitants deserve some attention. They were a people of pleasure, lighthearted, songful, and laughter-loving. They were lithe and supple in their movements, and possessed an easy carriage. They knew no God, and held but a hazy belief in the spirit world. They were a mysterious people, for no one knows whence they came. To themselves the satisfaction of animal wants was quite sufficient; to the anthropologist, terms only of regret must be applied, because he has taken so little trouble to enquire seriously into their origin. Soon the

opportunity of close observation will be gone, for the Exterminator has immolated nearly all. Contrary to the general opinion, their customs and habits offer supremely interesting matter for study. There is much in them—circumcision, mutilation, marriage, burial, etc.—which resembles the customs of the ancient Jews, the rites of African negroes, and the habits and beliefs of aboriginal races in other parts of the world. Few peoples have secured less scientific attention, and the omission is almost a slur on the honor of the British student.

In communication with each other the Australian natives had a system of signs and codes as comprehensive, because more universally utilised, as the noble brotherhood of Freemasons. By raising the hands to the ears and lips, and by other rapid, mystic signs, messages of peculiar significance were conveyed without waste of words. These were as aptly understood in Western Australia as in New South Wales and South



GROUP OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES

Australia, and varied but little. They knew nothing of writing, of agriculture, or of building houses and ships. There was not much greater difference between the languages spoken in different parts of Australia than between the dialects of English counties and German provinces. The roots of the words were generally the same all over the continent.

The sound of their chattering in their camps was pleasing. Many of their words were exceedingly tuneful, because of the prominence given to vowels. When recounting the incidents of the hunt, or any other of the episodes of their day, they seldom adhered to the prosaic form of ordinary narrative, but gradually had recourse to poetry, and chanted with extraordinary vigor. Battles, hunting scenes, death celebrations, long tramps— all were rendered into song and poetry. Pretty were the vowel cadences, and sweet was the effect of rude dirges and chants carried by the wind over hill and creek and scrub to a distant

listener. A particular couplet sometimes obtained popularity, and was sung all day long in infinite repetition at woodland corners and on treeless plains. These are to be esteemed as the normal expression of a phase of their character.

They had no settled home, as we understand the term. Here and there they constructed a primitive shelter, but soon the necessities of food compelled them to move on in the district which was the peculiar property of a family. Each tribe, or, more properly, each family, had a circumscribed territory. If any of its members went beyond its bounds, they ran the risk of being captured and killed by the neighboring family. The flowers of shrubs, several sorts of vegetation, the worms and grubs which burrowed in tree and soil, the roots which lay buried in the ground, animals, birds, and fish, supplied their diet. Everyone who has read anything at all about Australia is acquainted with their methods of hunting the kangaroo, of securing fish, of dragging the opossum from its hollow tree, and of their orgies at the corroboree. At night the families gathered in their camps, and passed the time in chanting, in chattering, in laughing, in sharpening weapons, and in incorrigible boastings and conceits concerning impossible exploits. A native camp without huge fires was unknown, for it was thus, they believed, that the few omnipotent and dreaded spirits were kept at bay. Beyond the circle of light lurked stalking demons ready to injure them, and the native did not move without a firestick to give him light. Late at night, one by one of the family dropped off to sleep, and soon nothing moved but a prowling dog, the restless flicker of the flames, and the quivering leaves of trees.

In affairs of the heart they were not without romance. The ordinary routine was certainly not elevating. Honeyed words and gentle caresses were not so frequently used as brute force with the club. The woman, as among the Orientals, was a chattel; she had no rights, and she asked for none. She was the beast of burden, the hewer, and the drawer. But she was capable of great affection, both to her own kind and to dumb animals. In her tenderness she has been known to suckle a puppy that had lost its mother. At great discomfort and risk she was kind to her children; and as nurse in white families she was faithful and affectionate with the little ones entrusted to her care. Under native custom a female child was frequently affianced to a much older male soon after her birth, a custom not long obsolete in Europe. She was married at the age of seven and upwards; the ceremony was simple and quickly ended. The bride merely proceeded to the hut of the bridegroom, and prepared it for his reception, or she constructed a new hut; by that little act she was his to club or cuff, his to treat as he wished.

Sometimes she contracted a passion for another man, and woe be to her and her lover if her perfidy were discovered. The deceived husband might end the man's love affair by driving a spear through his body, and might punish the woman by piercing her legs and arms with spears; so that an attractive female sometimes showed many scars. One case is attested where two young people felt for each other such intense affection

that they willingly bore three separate punishments so that they might live together ; each punishment consisted in spears being projected into their limbs they stood firm and bore the pain with stoical resignation.

When the lovers decamped they were relentlessly tracked through the bush until they were caught. The two men stood face to face, and each ordered the woman to follow him ; whichever she disobeyed speared her in some part of the body. The husband was allowed to throw spears at both the man and the woman. But though some of them showed evidence of the possession of the gentle passion, they had no word for love in their language. When their connection was beyond the ordinary, it resembled the fidelity and protectorship which is sometimes seen between a strong and a weak animal. In some families a man was not allowed to marry until he had subscribed to certain customs ; law prescribed a marriageable age. Close intermarrying was prevented by law ; the children received their names in some families from the mother, in some from the father, and in some, as in ancient times, from any special circumstance noted at their birth.

Their notion of a spirit-world was vague, inconclusive, and yet potent. There were three or four presiding deities, who were gifted with limited supernatural influence ; but none prayed to them, and none praised them. According to native theory, man never succumbed to natural causes. There was always some treacherous and infernal power at work to encompass death. Each family was accompanied by a sorcerer, or medicine man. He it was who could command space, and place at night a deadly malady in the body of a man of another tribe ; and he it was who could occasionally extract the insidious destroyer from the body of a member of his own tribe. When the native believed that the inimical sorcerer had visited him, and the friendly sorcerer was powerless to stay the fatal effects, no medicine could save him. He pined away and died - hopeless, prayerless, resigned. Immediately afterwards his brethren were compelled by law to avenge his unnatural death. They first pretended to discover from which family the sorcerer had come ; after which they set about killing, indiscriminately, one of its members. Until they did so, the spirit of the dead man was apt to become restless and wander in the vicinity of his friends at night, and occasion them no end of trouble and fright. This was a part of the great *lex talionis*, which demanded eye for eye, tooth for tooth, death for death. For each death in battle, in the hunt, or by means of a sorcerer, another death was necessary ; thus only were the manes of the defunct men appeased. Upon the death of a male, his wife or wives became the property of his nearest relative, as among the ancient Jews.

The death and burial scenes were grotesque, grim, and pathetic. Such weeping and wailing were seldom observed among other races. The women gashed themselves with the nails of their fingers and with sharp stones, and they and the men painted themselves in woful colors, to express the intensity of their grief. Strange and whimsical were the rites and customs at this extremity.

Unfortunately, it is largely advisable to write of the Australian natives as in the past tense. The territory settled by the whites a few decades ago knows them no more; the fiat has gone forth; the white civilises the black out of existence. The vices of the stronger were adopted by the weak to their woful decimation, and it is certain that the dark skin has been worsted in its contact with the Caucasian; still only in unexplored or unsettled territory do they roam their desert birthplaces untrammelled, free, contented; taking no thought for the morrow, and living only for the day.



REPRODUCTION OF FLINDERS PLATE AT MEMORY COVE, PORT LINCOLN



CHAPTER II

THE ARCHITECTS

1831-6

Reports read in England—Colonisation—Edward Gibbon Wakefield—Western Australia—First proposal to form settlement in Southern Australia abandoned—The second stage—The third stage—Bill empowering foundation of the Province passed—Some of its provisions—Commissioners—South Australian Company—Four vessels sail—Captain Hindmarsh appointed Governor—A Resident Commissioner—Civil Officers—Four more vessels sail with officers.



THE scene now changes to England ; and while it is being unfolded, and many hands are helping to complete the plans for future operations, readers should picture this land as lying in repose. It might aptly be termed The Waiting Land. Here were stretches of fertile soil that no one had yet troubled to till, and pastures ready for herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. It was as silent and comparatively unused as a sterile African desert. Woods contrasted with open plains, dreary scrub with treeless prairies, green hillsides with baked salt lakes. Many of the hills and valleys to the south were covered with nutritious grasses, wholesomely green in the English summer ; broken, parched, and shrivelled in the English winter. These were waiting to receive and assist the labor of civilised people.

The reports of Sturt and Barker were forwarded to England, and received a fair amount of attention during the months immediately following their issue. Flinders' journals dealing with the same country were consulted with renewed interest, and an account was published of a hurried visit paid by Captain John Jones to Gulf St. Vincent after Barker's trip. This writer, however, tended to do harm to the cause of any proposed colony, for he supplied an exaggerated, unreliable, and too attractive description of a natural port and river, on the east coast of the Gulf, which led readers to anticipate a very superior site for a settlement, which Port Adelaide certainly was not.

The years 1828-40 may be regarded as an experimental period in colonisation, when schemes and principles were debated upon with some asperity in Parliament, in newspapers and magazines, and among a certain coterie of men who, considering their energy, might be said to have been gifted with prescient sagacity. Early in the period these individuals advocated colonisation with an earnestness suggesting that they were fully imbued with the importance of a policy which did not obtain national recognition until nearly sixty years later—that of assuring the future ascendancy of the British people by founding a colonial Empire unparalleled in history. Since then a vast amount of varied and useful experience in colonisation has been gained by Great Britain, but, notwithstanding several subsequent attempts and much jingoistic braggadocio, it is certain that the ideal has not yet been attained.

The moving power of the day was Edward Gibbon Wakefield, a man of commanding personality, of undoubted talent and statesmanship, who had passed a life of singular social vicissitude. He founded a school of political economy, which was popular for many years, and upon whose principles immense sums of money were expended in forming new settlements. He was influentially associated with colonisation in Western Australia, South Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. His last years were spent in New Zealand, where he was indefatigable in establishing the settlements of Otago and Canterbury. Born in 1796, he was educated for the Bar, became a popular writer on political subjects, and first obtained distinction



EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD

for pamphlets on prison management and the condition of the lower classes. His most complete work—"A View of the Art of Colonisation" was issued in 1849. He died at Wellington, New Zealand, on May 16, 1862. His efforts were so appreciated by the British Government that a white marble bust of him was placed in the vestibule of the Colonial Office among those of famous promoters of colonisation.

Wakefield energetically protested against awarding unconditionally and without

payment huge grants of lands in new countries. He contended that in all colonies an even balance should be preserved between land, labor, and capital; that land should be sold at a fair price; and that labor should be applied to land in a fair proportion.

The projectors of South Australia, in drawing up their plans, were influenced by recent colonising experiences in Western Australia. That colony was launched in 1829, upon land incorrectly and extravagantly described by Captain Stirling, afterwards Sir James Stirling, and Mr. Charles Fraser. The British Government, although it considered it probable that France desired to acquire this territory, refused to incur any liability to relieve settlers in the event of the experiment being unsuccessful. It was expressly stipulated in Colonial Office circulars that no convicts were to be landed there, and hence that colonists must not depend on forced labor. To found a colony at a minimum of expense, almost unlimited areas of land were alienated, in localities to be chosen by the purchaser, upon the number of laborers which each capitalist introduced. Thus, a man paying the passage to Swan River of ten servants, reckoned to cost £30 each, received a certificate from Commissioners entitling him to £300 worth of land. The price of land was set down at 1s. 6d. per acre, and the settler was awarded 4,000 acres. Land was also obtainable at the same rate on the value of goods introduced by each person. Thomas Peel, a founder of the colony, introduced laborers and goods in 1829 which entitled him to 250,000 acres. Troubles arose with the servants, who, because they constituted in an untilled country the supreme factor, demanded high terms. They quickly released themselves from their indentures, and, as land was cheap, purchased on their own behalf. Being without capital, it was practically valueless to them. The experiment was necessarily a failure, because land was alienated on an erroneous principle; the hopes of colonists were not realised, and, as many of them were unfit for pioneer work, they met with disaster. Persons used to luxury, and possessed of a classical education, were reduced to actual privation, and were as helpless in development work as the native who vainly begged for bread at their doors, or speared their cattle in the bush.

It was against this sort of colonisation that Wakefield exerted his utmost influence, but even though his arguments might be sound, the successful application of his principles was dependent on conditions that were not always present. Schemes embracing his views for colonising Western Australia on a huge scale were proposed in 1835, and one was carried into effect with disastrous results in 1841. A company was formed, and purchased land on the picturesque region lying on the shores of the estuary running inland from Bunbury, Western Australia. Allotments of 100 acres were offered to the public at £1 per acre, and plans of a splendid town to be named Australind were drawn up. Mistakes were made, and misapprehension arose concerning the fertility of the land. The settlement was formed by a few hundred people, but was a failure, redeemed by few pleasing features. In a country thousands of miles from any market, and possessing a population aggregating only about 3,000, a family could not possibly earn a livelihood on 100 acres. The project was doomed from the beginning, and it ended in individual and collective ruin and in great bodily suffering.

In 1830 a Colonising Society was formed in England, and in 1831 proposals were made for the establishment of a new colony in the country on the south coast described by Flinders, Sturt, and Barker. In 1834 Wakefield published the first edition of a work entitled "The New British Province of South Australia," wherein he mentioned that the projectors had consulted all the reports of the forerunners, and had taken evidence concerning the quality of the land. It is interesting to record that, in judging of the suitability of the country, Wakefield accepted the law of analogy as a basis. He argued that, unlike America and other places, "extra-tropical Australia" presented in distance little difference in climate, soils, and general features, and that from works published on New South Wales and Van Diemen Land, a judgment could be formed of the country in South Australia.

In March, 1831, the British Government, impressed with its evils, abolished the land-grant system, and substituted one which proclaimed that all Crown lands should be put up for sale at a minimum price of 5s. per acre. The gentlemen who made the proposals embraced with avidity the principles of Wakefield, enunciated in letters from Sydney, published in 1829. They agreed that no free grants of land should be made; that a minimum of 12s., and a maximum of 20s., per acre should be fixed; and that the proceeds of sales should "form a fund for giving free passages to qualified laborers and mechanics, with their wives and families." The great object sought to be attained was to help the industrious classes. They gained the assistance of Mr. Robert Gouger, a powerful advocate of Wakefield's principles, who edited the before-mentioned letters, Major Bacon, Colonel Torrens, Mr. Graham, and Wakefield himself. Much official correspondence ensued, but Lord Goderich, the Secretary for the Colonies, eventually discouraged the project, and the negotiations were abandoned in 1832, even after a provisional committee had been appointed.

A change of administration took place, and in July, 1833, Mr. W. Wolryche Whitmore, M.P., submitted a modified scheme to the new Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. E. G. Stanley. Says Mr. Edwin Hodder, in his "History of South Australia":—"It contemplated the purchase of land by a joint-stock company, and by private individuals, and with the proceeds arising from such sales to send out the pauper or unemployed population of the United Kingdom; the expense of establishing the colony to be borne by the company, and a land tax levied to defray the cost of government, the company having the right of pre-emption of one million acres of land at 5s. per acre."

Mr. Hodder uses the term "joint-stock company," the associations of which at that time were objectionable, and follows the policy of magazine reviewers and other critics of the day who were severely castigated by Colonel R. Torrens, M.P., in a book issued on the subject in 1835. Colonel Torrens denied that it could be named a "joint-stock company," and marshalled powerful arguments in favor of his view. Indeed, in a certain circumscribed but enlightened circle, the new proposals were discussed with considerable heat and comprehension. The Secretary for the Colonies demanded such

conditions in the revised scheme that it was quickly dropped with a pout. This was the second stage.

What was termed a "powerful and influential body" revived the proposals in 1834. The South Australian Association was formed, and among the names on the provisional committee were those of nineteen members of the House of Commons, and such as Sir S. W. Molesworth, Bart., M.P., Colonel Torrens, M.P., H. Lytton Bulwer, M.P., William Hutt, M.P. (prominently interested in Western Australian and New Zealand schemes), John Wilkes, M.P., J. W. Childers, M.P., Rowland Hill, Jacob Montefiore, and Raikes Currie. Mr. W. W. Whitmore, M.P., was chairman; George Grote, M.P., the historian of Greece, treasurer; and Robert Gouger, secretary. A draft charter of incorporation was drawn up, but there were disputations with the Secretary for the Colonies, and it, too, was abandoned. The Association then passed a resolution undertaking that if Parliament provided an Act constituting a Crown Colony, the Association would continue in existence "as a private and temporary society for the purpose of promoting the success of the measure." This was done. Mr. Gouger furnished the rough draft of a Bill, but a short delay took place owing to Mr. Stanley being superseded in the Colonial Office by Mr. Spring Rice, afterwards Lord Monteagle. The latter seemed more ready to support the efforts of the Association than his predecessor, and the Bill was introduced to Parliament by Mr. Whitmore. Among its supporters were Lord Howick (afterwards Earl Grey), J. Shaw Lefevre, Lord Stanley, and Spring Rice. The Marquis of Normanby introduced the measure to the House of Lords, where the Duke of Wellington was largely instrumental in overcoming a threatening opposition. The famous officer became a friend of the new Province, and recommended that Colonel Light, a companion-in-arms, should be its first Surveyor-General.

The Bill received Royal assent on August 15, 1834, and provided that the boundaries of the Province should extend from the 132nd to the 141st degrees of east longitude, and from the south coast, including adjacent islands, to the Tropic of Capricorn. It was expressly stated that no convicts were to be landed in the Province; that public lands, under the management of a Board of Commissioners, were to be sold at a minimum of 12s. per acre; and that the proceeds from such sales were to be employed in conveying to the Province laborers, of equal number in sex, with a preference for young married people without children. The affairs of the community were to be regulated by the Commissioners until the population reached 50,000 persons, when a representative Assembly would be constituted. The Act was inoperative until the Commissioners had raised £35,000 by the sale of land, and until the sum of £20,000 was invested in bonds. The Commissioners were empowered to borrow £200,000 on the security of the Province. The original proposals of the Association had been greatly revised, but those referring to the price of land and to emigration were adhered to. The best feature in the Act lay in the regulations dealing with the settlement of population, groups of which were to be formed, and lands for which were to be surveyed in blocks of 80 acres. "The land and emigration scheme,"

wrote Mr. John Stephens in his "Rise and Progress of South Australia" (1839), "is the first attempt in the history of colonisation to plant a colony upon correct principles—to ensure to the laborer employment and to the capitalist an ample supply of labor." Colonel Torrens, Mr. Gouger, and other authorities, lauded the same policy with judicious enthusiasm.

Taking the Act as a whole, however, grave and tedious difficulties were certain to arise before some of its stipulations could be complied with. Three or four explorers had described portions of the new country; and that was all that was really known of it. The romantic and adventurous might deem these stories quite sufficient, but the cold business man would not be satisfied. It was not likely that he would invest capital in land in a remote country without more specific information, or some assurance that his title would be secured by the actual foundation of the Province. The Act embraced several features of a charter of a Crown colony. The title to public lands was to come from Commissioners, and not direct from the Crown, and no royalty or reservation was made.

A Board of Commissioners was appointed, and was composed of J. W. Childers, M.P., W. Clay, M.P., G. Grote, M.P., G. W. Norman, Colonel Torrens, M.P., and W. W. Whitmore, M.P. (chairman). The historical founder of the Penny Postal System, Mr. Rowland Hill, became secretary to the Board. The members met at intervals, and their discussions centred on the problem of raising the money which had to be invested in land before they could enter upon their powers. It was more than they could manage, and when a change of Ministry took place at the end of 1834, they resigned. Lord Glenelg became Secretary of State for the Colonies, and on May 5, 1835—his first public act on taking office—he appointed a new Board: G. F. Angas, E. Barnard, W. Hutt, John Geo. Shaw Lefevre, W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., S. Mills, Jacob Montefiore, G. Palmer, jun., J. Wright, Colonel R. Torrens, F.R.S. (chairman); Rowland Hill was re-appointed secretary. As was pointed out by Colonel Torrens, South Australia was an unexplored wilderness; therefore the difficulty experienced in raising the required guarantee can be perceived. The new members entered upon their duties with courage and inflexibility not unlike that of the explorer, confronted by desolate wastes, who determines to surmount every obstacle for the sake of posterity. They proceeded on methodical lines. Offices had to be obtained, clerks and agents employed, and the principles and prospects of the new province explained to the public. Regulations for the sale of lands were published in June, 1835, and it was considered advisable to fix the price at 20s. per acre rather than at the minimum, 12s. Circulars, maps, and appeals were issued; a loan of £1,000 was raised; agents of experience were engaged; but the required acreage of land was not disposed of. "It was at this juncture," writes Mr. Hodder, "that one of the Commissioners, Mr. George Fife Angas, a wealthy merchant, who had for some years been quietly working in the interests of the proposed new colony, came forward as leader of the forlorn hope, brought forward and carried into effect a scheme, without which the colonisation of South Australia under the conditions of the Act of Parliament would have been utterly impossible."

Mr. Angas advised that a collateral association should be formed to assist the Commissioners. He proposed that a company with capital sufficient to purchase the necessary quantity of land and for the working of the colonial Government should be established, and that it should take to South Australia agents, servants, and other emigrants, and supply them with provisions while they were engaged on reproductive works. The other Commissioners did not at once fall in with the suggestion, but finally they gave it their unanimous support. Mr. Angas, with Messrs. Henry Kingscote and Thomas Smith, subscribed capital enough to purchase the unsold land, which, he declared, was to be handed over to the projected company at cost price, with interest at 5 per cent. The concession he required was that the land was to be cleared to him and then to the company at 12s. per acre. This was granted, and as, under the few earlier sales, land was sold in 80-acre blocks, with one town acre added (first regulations), the Commissioners in a spirit of common fairness extended the reduction to these previous purchasers by increasing their lots of land to 134 acres and one town acre. The Commissioners offered to sell, until March 1, 1836, land at the same price to any person who could show that he would be prepared to improve it. The amount of for land sold, it devolved on the in the names of trustees. As they £200,000, the sum of £20,000

The company projected January 22, 1836. The capital power to increase it to £1,000,000. begun when the subscriptions sum was obtained principally asm of Mr. Angas, who had to from the public press and from



GEORGE FIFE ANGAS

in the colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen Land, and Western Australia. The name of "The South Australian Company" was taken. The original Directors were George Fife Angas (chairman), Raikes Currie, Charles Hindley, M.P., James Hyde, Henry Kingscote, Alderman John Pirie, Christopher Rawson, John Rundle, M.P., Thomas Smith, James Rudell Todd, and Henry Waymouth.

In the plan of operations the Company proposed, when South Australia was reached, to erect wharves, warehouses, and dwelling-houses upon their town land, and to let them to colonists, or to otherwise dispose of them; to improve and cultivate their country land, and to lease or sell part of it if expedient; to lay out farms, erect buildings upon them, and to let them to industrious tenants with the right of purchase before the expiration of the leases; to grow wool for European markets; to embark in whale, seal, and other fisheries in the waters adjacent to the Province, and to cure and salt fish for exportation; to salt and cure beef and pork for export or for the provisioning of ships; and to establish a bank or banks which should advance loans on the security of land, and undertake such

introduce adequate capital to £35,000 having been received Commissioners to invest £20,000 were empowered to borrow up to was procured and invested.

by Mr. Angas was constituted on was set down at £500,000, with Operations, however, could be amounted to £200,000, and this through the energy and enthusiasm overcome opposition and contempt people who were largely interested

banking operations as the Directors might deem expedient. The Directors also took into their consideration what trades would be required in the infant settlement, and chose and provided tools for carpenters, brickmakers, limeburners, blacksmiths, boatbuilders, fishermen, and others.

Thus the preliminary arrangements for settling were concluded, and all that remained to do was to appoint officers, civil and commercial, and to charter and despatch ships. A new system of colonisation was about to be tried, one based on logical premises, and, of course, upon Edward Gibbon Wakefield must fall the honor of chief architect. He enunciated the main principles adopted in the Act, and gave the projectors the weight of his influential personal advocacy and support. The colony was an experiment; so that it engaged the watchful attention of many British thinkers, and consequently its projection was opposed impetuously by all those who hated the word. For a year or two, owing to surveying difficulties, Wakefield's land system was not given a fair trial, but for many subsequent years, until new conditions arose which demanded amendment, it worked with excellent results. "South Australia," wrote Mr. J. P. Stow in "South Australia" (1883), "became at once an agricultural country. . . . Within six years from the proclamation of the colony it exported wheat to other Australian provinces, and has continued to do so ever since." In comparison with Western Australia, which remained for half a century in pitiful indigence, the Province was a brilliant success and it was not to the quality of soil that the difference must be imputed. To the productions of Wakefield's penetrating mind many South Australians must ascribe their opulence and contentment.

There were great historical characters among those who were earnest believers in the economist's views, and they gave their valuable influence in favor of having the Province of South Australia proclaimed. Wellington was the one commanding personality of the time; while Grote, H. Lytton Bulwer, Rowland Hill, and several others already referred to, attained a fame that will not quickly be forgotten. But of the incessant workers in the local cause, Mr. Gouger, Colonel Torrens, and Mr. G. F. Angas are the principal. To them, in all probability, the Province owes its existence. First, Gouger was persistent and restless; then Torrens labored strenuously as well with the pen as in Parliament and among his friends; and lastly, Angas, with uncommon enterprise and foresight, stepped forth at a time when the outlook was most gloomy and disheartening, and initiated the series of events which finally launched the enterprise. The last placed his wealth in the balance, formulated the scheme which enabled the Commissioners to fulfil the demands of the Act, and anxiously toiled, even after the Province was proclaimed. That his remarkable faith and indomitable energy should bear abundant fruit was a just reward. In after years he invested a large amount of capital in South Australia, came here to reside, and here he died.

The Directors of the South Australian Company and the Board of Commissioners, when all the requirements of the Act had been obeyed, rapidly arranged for the settlement of South Australia. A month after the formation of the Company, the Directors, with all the vigor of a commercial house, had engaged a secretary and staff of clerks for the

London office, a manager—Mr. S. Stephens—to take charge of its agricultural affairs in the Province, and overseers for each department. A ship—the *John Pirie*—was under weigh with goods, live stock, and 23 adult passengers. By February 24, 1836, another vessel—the *Duke of York*—was freighted with whaling stores, was boarded by 38 passengers, including Mr. Stephens and other officers of the Company, and was ready to sail. The two pioneer ships at once put out. In March and April the ships *Lady Mary Pelham* and *Emma* followed the pioneers, carrying stores and 51 passengers. As an instance of unusual vitality in such affairs, this is singular and therefore noteworthy: the Imperial Government was not responsible.

The Colonising Commissioners obtained from Lord Glenelg letters patent for establishing the Province, and proceeded to appoint the civil officers. Colonel C. J. Napier, the hero of many battles, was asked to take the position of Governor. He claimed that he must be accompanied by a military force, and have the power to draw upon the British Government for money when needful. His monetary request was reasonable, as after-events proved; and he thought that troops would be necessary in the community "to protect what is good against that which is bad," and largely because the supply of spirituous liquors was so abundant in Australia. His stand was determined and independent; but he was not appointed.

The next selection fell upon Captain Hindmarsh, R.N., who was eventually commissioned. Captain Hindmarsh probably knew more about managing a man-of-war than of governing a new province. At this time it was invariably the policy of the British Government to appoint naval officers to the governorships of colonies, and it is doubtful whether the qualities of such men fitted in with the peculiarities of colonial life. Sternness, courage, and a cold unbending will, are not alone the characteristics best adapted to governing a band of pioneers, who must be allowed an unusual amount of liberty and personal freedom. Mechanical discipline is compulsory on board a man-of-war, but it is not always the best thing in a new country. Without responsible Government there was danger that a naval officer would be too autocratic as a governor.

Captain Hindmarsh had passed nearly the whole of his life on the sea, and his daring and loyalty were beyond reproach—he was never foolhardy, but he was always brave. He was born in 1786, and while a mere child, in 1793, entered the navy as a first-class volunteer on board the *Bellerophon*, 74 guns. He was associated with this vessel for seven years, and a learned paymaster—Mr. Neale—educated him. He first went into action, when only eight years old, in Lord Howe's "glorious June 1," 1794. He was with Nelson off Cadiz in 1797, and assisted in the capture of the ports at Naples and Gaeta in 1799. His earliest distinction, however, was won at the battle of the Nile in 1798. The *Bellerophon* was in the thickest of the fight, and grappled with the formidable *L'Orient*, a vessel nearly double her own size. The fire of the Frenchman raked the plucky *Bellerophon*, and for some time the only officer on deck was young Hindmarsh, who was only twelve years old and with a wound in the eye which finally deprived him of its sight.

During this interval the *L'Orient* caught fire, and to save his own ship Midshipman Hindmarsh ordered the cable to be cut, and the spritsail to be set. The *Bellerophon* moved away, and the enemy blew up and sank. It was recognised that he had saved the ship, and on the same day Nelson publicly thanked the young hero. Hindmarsh shared with Sir James Saumarez in 1801 in the actions off Algeciras and in the Straits of Gibraltar, and in 1803 joined the *Victory*, bearing Lord Nelson's flag. A few months later he was promoted as lieutenant to the *Phæbe*, commanding the boats of which he captured many of the enemy's vessels, and performed brave feats at Toulon. He took part in the battle of Trafalgar, and distinguished himself on subsequent occasions off the coast of France as first lieutenant of the *Beagle*. He rendered notable service at the Isle of France, and was present at the fall of Java in 1811. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1830 was appointed to the *Scylla*. He was knighted in 1851, and obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1856.

The salary of the first Governor of South Australia was fixed at £800 per annum, and a preliminary allowance was made of £500 for outfit. The Colonising Commissioners were to be represented in the Province by a Resident Commissioner, and Mr. James Hurtle Fisher was appointed to this position. The Governor represented the dignity and authority of the Crown; the Resident Commissioner was invested with administrative power of great importance to the Province. Mr. Robert Gouger, who had worked so hard to have the colony established, was appointed Colonial Secretary.

It may be of interest to insert here the names of those gentlemen, their offices and salaries, who were appointed to officially found South Australia. Besides Governor Hindmarsh, Resident Commissioner and Registrar Fisher (£400), and Colonial Secretary Gouger (£400), there were:—

OFFICE.	NAME.	SALARY.
Judge	Sir John William Jeffcott ...	£500
Advocate-General and Crown Solicitor ...	Charles Mann ...	300
Naval Officer and Harbormaster ...	Thomas Lipson, R.N. ...	200
Governor's Secretary and Clerk of the Council	George Stevenson ...	200
Colonial Treasurer, Collector of Revenue, and Accountant-General	Osmond Gilles ...	300
Commissioner of Immigration and Auditor-General	John Brown ...	250
Surveyor-General	Colonel William Light ...	400
Deputy Surveyor	George Strickland Kingston .	200
Colonial Storekeeper	Thomas Gilbert ...	100
Colonial Surgeon	Dr. Cotter ...	100
Colonial Chaplain	Rev. C. B. Howard .	250

On March 24, the *Cygnets*, with a division of the survey party and other passengers on board, left England for South Australia; and on May 4 the brig *Rapid*, 161 tons, sailed with Colonel Light. Captain Hindmarsh, Resident Commissioner Fisher, and 175 passengers followed on July 30 in H.M.S. *Buffalo*. The *Africaine*, with Mr. Gouger and Mr. Brown, the Emigration Agent, also set sail. Thus the courageous men and their families, who were to become the founders of a new province, the fathers of another offshoot of a famous race, went forth to the country in the southern hemisphere, which was lying as one not yet awakened from a long and tranquil sleep.



STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, VICTORIA SQUARE.

Presented to the Corporation of Adelaide by the Hon. Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.



CHAPTER III

THE FOUNDERS

1836-7

Arrival of first ships—Instructions to Colonel Light—His career, his explorations—Port Adelaide River—Holdfast Bay—Pioneers' Camp—River Torrens discovered—Colonel Light chooses a site for the capital—Arrival of Governor Hindmarsh—The proclamation—Disagreement between Governor Hindmarsh and Colonel Light—A public meeting—The city laid out by Light—First allotment of town acres—Nomenclature of streets.



THE founders of South Australia began their enterprise by invoking the blessing of Almighty God. Eight vessels were *en route* for this country in a straggling procession at the same time, and the first to arrive was the *Duke of York*, commanded by Captain Morgan, which anchored in Nepean Bay, Kangaroo Island, on July 27, 1836, three days before Governor Hindmarsh left England. There were on board Mr. Samuel Stephens, the agricultural manager for the South Australian Company, 29 laborers, and eight passengers of independent means. A magnificent rainbow appeared in the heavens, and was taken as a good omen. At 2 p.m. the passengers were landed, preceded by Mr. Stephens, who was the first of the pioneer immigrant party to actually set his foot on the shores of the Province they had come to establish. Then all reverently joined in reading the Church of England service, and Captain Morgan offered an extempore prayer of thanksgiving for the prosperous voyage. No more beautiful beginning could be recorded.

On the same day that Captain Hindmarsh sailed, another vessel, the *Lady Mary Pelham*, joined the pioneer ship in the island bay. The *John Pirie* did not arrive until August 16. There lived on Kangaroo Island at this time a few sealers, whalers, and convicts. Mr. Stephens erected, where he landed in Kingscote Harbor (named after a director of the Company), a mud fort, mounted a battery, and hoisted the Union Jack.

The *Rapid*, bearing Colonel Light (the Surveyor-General) and his officers, arrived in Nepean Bay on August 20. On board, besides the Colonel, were Lieutenant Field, R.N.; J. S. Pullen, afterwards Vice-Admiral; W. Hill, Wm. Jacob, and G. Claughton,

surveyors; and Dr. Woodforde. Next to come was the *Cygnet*, bringing Mr. G. S. Kingston, afterwards Sir G. S. Kingston; Mr. B. T. Finniss, assistant-surveyor; Captain Lipson, R.N., harbor-master; Mr. Edward Wright, surgeon; Mr. John Morphett, afterwards Sir John Morphett; and Mr. Powys.

Colonel Light, to all intents and purposes, was the designer and founder of the City of Adelaide, and it is fitting that his memory should be cherished while one of its buildings stands. In his work he met with such opposition and discouragement that his days were few in number. The Colonising Commissioners had given him specific instructions. They required that he must first land on Kangaroo Island, and there lay out two or three gardens in order to prove the soil. Next, he must examine those parts of the South Australian coast that were central, and that seemed to possess the advantages of a good harbor. Port Lincoln and Lake Alexandrina, in particular, must be visited, and the coast scrutinised from Encounter Bay to the head of Gulf St. Vincent, and the inlet and harbor in the Gulf so attractively portrayed by Captain John Jones was to be carefully inspected. Upon the completion of these explorations, he was instructed to determine suitable sites for settlements where the soil was best, and especially position for the capital of the Province. This latter site, it was said, should possess such advantages as a commodious and accessible harbor, adjacent fertile land, abundance of fresh water, an internal communication, an ample supply of building material—lime—and facilities for drainage. He was desired to acquaint himself with the circumstances which determined the choice of sites for new towns in the United States, in Canada, and in other Australian colonies. When going to and fro on his mission he was to exercise the utmost caution in his dealings with the natives so as to prevent collision. Wild animals were to be considered the peculiar property of the aborigines, and when any were needed for food they were to be purchased. Sporting in country inhabited by natives was prohibited. Then, "when you have determined the site of the first town, you . . . will make the streets of ample width, and arrange them with reference to the convenience of the inhabitants, and the beauty and salubrity of the town; and you will make the necessary reserves for squares, public walks, and quays."



COLONEL LIGHT AS A YOUTH

This was the outline of his important duties which the Surveyor-General had to follow now that he had arrived within the boundaries of the Province. Colonel Light was an officer suited in many respects to the onerous task entrusted to him. Jealous in honor, and determined in character, he was a clever linguist and a gallant and brave officer. He was born in 1784, at Malacca, his father being the captain of a freetrader to India, and his mother the daughter of King Queda, the sovereign of the Malacca Territory. The mother was given as a dowry the island of Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, and young

Light subsequently derived a considerable income from its revenues. He received a high-class education, and was often a guest at Carlton House. Entering the military service as a cavalry officer, he served as lieutenant of the 4th Light Dragoons in the Peninsular War. He was employed in the Intelligence Department of the army, and, mixing with Spanish families, obtained valuable information concerning the movements of the French. According to Napier's "Peninsular War," on one occasion he rode forward to ascertain the strength of the French army, which was appearing in the distance. He approached to within 100 yards of the enemy's front, was fired at, and, being well mounted, pretended to be wounded. With body swaying about as if mortally wounded, he cantered wildly along the line from flank to flank, counting the regiments as he passed. His strategy saved him from further attack; he gradually increased the distance between him and the French, and then setting spurs to his horse, galloped back to the British lines. By timely warning he also saved a British division from capture. Lieutenant Light returned to England after the peace, and, when Napoleon escaped from Elba, was appointed Brigade-major to the Heavy Brigade. He left the army shortly after the battle of Waterloo, and married a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, Sir Charles Napier marrying the other daughter; but his married life was not happy, and he was separated from his wife. Captain Light, with Sir Robert Wilton, proceeded to Spain, aided in the revolutionary war, and was made a colonel in the Spanish forces. Next he accepted service in the navy of the Pasha of Egypt, where he made the acquaintance of Captain Hindmarsh, who at this time was engaged in the same service.

Immediately upon his arrival at Kangaroo Island, although in ill health, Colonel Light proceeded upon his work of inspection with the thoroughness that was consistent with his character. He applied to his duty as pioneer the same comprehensive and penetrating judgment that he had used in the army. He examined the locality on the island chosen by Mr. Stephens, and quickly decided that it was unsuitable to the purposes of the original and central settlement. He sailed over to and named Rapid Bay on the mainland, and then examined the east coast of Gulf St. Vincent, studying its local features, and catching occasional glimpses of promising inland country. The wild flowers were just coming into bloom, and, conspicuous in brilliant coloring or delicacy of tint and structure, added beauty to the landscape.

On September 24 Colonel Light arrived opposite an extensive flat, where mangroves edged the water-line of an inlet. Lieutenant Field entered this inlet on the following day, and on the 26th the Surveyor-General also went in. After passing the channel, the latter observed what he called a wide river running a considerable distance inland, which at first he took to be the harbor mentioned by Captain Jones; but a hurried examination led him to erroneously conjecture that he would have to look elsewhere for that much-advertised spot. On the 28th, Mr. Pullen followed up another channel of the same inlet, of which he gave a favorable report, and was thus the first to enter the southern reach of the present harbor of Port Adelaide. Captain Jones had written that there was ample fresh water in this river, and also an island in the inlet; but as Colonel

Light and his officers always dipped up salt water, they considered, although they had found an island, that they had not yet come upon Captain Jones's discovery. The discrepancy between the two reports was probably due to the different seasons at which the locality was visited. Captain Jones must have seen the Port Adelaide river during a flood, while Colonel Light found it in its normal state.

Colonel Light now went farther north, still searching for Captain Jones's river and harbor. Then he turned back, and met Mr. Samuel Stephens and Mr. Morphett, with whom he proceeded into Rapid Bay. The *Cygnets* had meanwhile reached Nepean Bay, and as its passengers and stores had been landed at Kingscote Harbor, Colonel Light gave instructions that they must be re-shipped. He had determined to use a part of the coast a few miles south of Port Adelaide as a temporary dépôt until a site more promising and offering superior advantages for a harbor might be discovered. After her passengers and stores were re-shipped, the *Cygnets* moved up the coast and anchored in a roadstead, which was named Holdfast Bay.

The survey officers on the *Cygnets* Mr. Kingston, Mr. Finniss, and others — were instructed to explore the beautiful plain which lay between Mount Lofty, in the east, and Port Adelaide. They and the other passengers were landed in Holdfast Bay at Glenelg, and became the pioneer settlers in Gulf St. Vincent. Their lot was similar to that of those who have paved the way for new colonies in the United States and in the British communities that are scattered over the earth like homesteads in a valley. They were lodged on the edge of the continent; south lay the ocean; east, west, and north were hundreds of miles of waste land, inhabited only by an aboriginal race. To make themselves comfortable, they put up their tents or constructed huts of reeds, bark, and branches of trees. Wood was gathered in the bush; water was conveyed to the camp by means of sledges; fires were lighted in the midst of the camp; and something like an extensive picnic improvised in a primitive way.

Near the landing-place of the pioneers was a family of natives, who watched from behind bushes and trees the employment of these people, whose appearance and habits were to them so unique and strange; and their amazement and alarm can easily be understood. The settlers unpacked 24 muskets, and set a guard to repulse an apprehended attack; but they might have saved themselves the trouble on this occasion, for the aborigines were altogether too frightened to act on the offensive. Mr. W. Williams wheedled one of them to enter the camp, and after the latter's curiosity was satiated with the wonders displayed there, and his appetite was cajoled with and educated to new kinds of food, he went proudly back to his people, and enticed them to come and see the spectacle. In this way the two races met and instituted some sort of friendly communion.

The subsequent narrative is tedious and complicated. Several months elapsed before the earliest arrivals and those who quickly joined them removed to a more permanent settlement. Colonel Light and the surveyors had many difficulties to contend with, and

some that were unnecessary. Although they seemed to follow their duties with energy and in a systematic manner, it was a weary time until the central site was determined on; and in the meantime the tempers of officials and private persons became unpleasantly ruffled.

During the month of October, Colonel Light again visited the arm of the sea north of Holdfast Bay, and inspected the waterway upon which Port Adelaide is situated. He trudged over the plain stretching from Holdfast Bay, and was delighted with the prospect it presented. Then, leaving Mr. Kingston and others to thoroughly explore in the neighborhood, he returned to Rapid Bay. He had already considered it probable that Port Adelaide would be utilised as the main harbor for the Province, and that the city would be built near by, being pleased with the anchorage and the appearance of the adjacent country. Early in November he sighted the *Africaine* in Rapid Bay. Six passengers from this vessel landed on Kangaroo Island, and made a long journey into the island. They had no conception of the obstacles to be faced; their provisions gave out, and the way was rough and overgrown with bush. Once they slaked their thirst in the blood of seagulls. Four of them reached state; two — Dr. Slater (whose Mr. Osborne — succumbed in the the master of the *Africaine* to soon there were three vessels — *Africaine* — at anchor in the



GEORGE STRICKLAND KINGSTON

On November 7, the Holdfast Bay. Scurvy now broke one of the vessels to Hobart, provisions. In the interval of his Field, Kingston, and Morphett afterwards named the Torrens

Gouger and Mr. Brown, Colonel Light inspected this river, and was greatly disappointed to find it terminate at the Reedbeds without a navigable outlet to the sea. From the richness of the soil, he had hoped to establish the capital upon it, especially as he could find no suitable locality on the Port River.

the settlement in a terribly reduced skeleton was found in 1864) and bush. Colonel Light instructed proceed to Holdfast Bay, and the *Cygnets*, *Rapid*, and roadstead there.

Surveyor-General was again in out among the people, and he sent Tasmania, for a supply of fresh absence in the south, Messrs. had discovered the River Yatala, after Colonel Torrens. With Mr.

Notwithstanding his conviction that the first settlement must be formed near the inlet discovered in September, Colonel Light had to obey his instructions and examine Port Lincoln and other localities. Again leaving Mr. Kingston (who next to the Surveyor-General must be complimented for the choice of Adelaide) and several surveyors to further explore on the plain, he sailed out of Gulf St. Vincent on November 25, called at Rapid and Nepean Bays, and directed his course to the western coast of Spencer Gulf. He ascertained that, while Port Lincoln had a splendid harbor, the extremely limited quantity of land suitable for occupation in its neighborhood was fatal to any claim it might possess to be the capital of the new colony. He left Spencer Gulf, and, believing that no navigable channel would be found connecting the River Murray with the sea, he determined to leave

the inspection of Encounter Bay for some future occasion, and returned to Holdfast Bay a few days before Christmas anxious, because so many people were waiting, to finally fix the central site. "I felt convinced," he wrote, "I should not find anything more eligible than the neighborhood of Holdfast Bay." He almost immediately re-visited the River Torrens, and on December 29 decided that the capital should be built on its wooded banks, though in carrying out this decision he was destined to meet with considerable opposition.

Two or three hundred people had now congregated at Holdfast Bay, and the camp comprised about 40 huts and tents scattered here and there without any regularity. As it was reckoned that Governor Hindmarsh would reach his destination any time in December, his arrival was just now eagerly expected. Colonel Light despatched the *Cygnets*, with Captain Lipson, the harbor-master, to Port Lincoln, there to await the arrival of H. M. S. *Buffalo*. Each day the people on the beach looked out over the Bay for the first glimpse of the sails of the man-of-war, and an amusing incident is told of the prevailing excitement:—"One Sunday morning, when Mr. Kingston was reading prayers with Mr. Gilbert for his clerk, a whisper went round that an English vessel was in sight. Those nearest the door began to quietly move out, followed by others, until at last the officiating minister was left alone with his assistant, when the former threw down the book, saying, 'Come, Gilbert, it's no use our staying here,' and the two went forth to join the throng."

Meanwhile, the *Buffalo* was in sight of South Australian territory. She stood for Port Lincoln, and on December 24 sighted the *Cygnets* in Spalding Cove. Captain Lipson presented a letter from Colonel Light to the Governor, and after a rapid examination of the delightful scenery so charmingly portrayed by Westall, Captain Hindmarsh set sail for Holdfast Bay, the *Cygnets* acting as consort to the *Buffalo*.

The early risers among the people at Holdfast Bay were greatly excited on the morning of December 28, to observe the sails of these two vessels cutting the horizon in the Gulf. Soon all the people then in camp congregated on the beach and watched the ships anchor in the roadstead. At 2 o'clock the following, with their families, under the escort of a party of marines from the *Buffalo*, left the ship in three boats:—Captain Hindmarsh, the Governor; Mr. J. H. Fisher, Resident Commissioner; Mr. George Stevenson, the Governor's Private Secretary; Mr. Osmond Gilles, the Colonial Treasurer; and the Rev. C. B. Howard, the Colonial Chaplain. When the vice-regal party reached the beach a cordial welcome was offered them by the band of pioneers, headed by Messrs. Gouger, Colonial Secretary; Brown, Emigration Agent; Gilbert, Storekeeper; Kingston, Deputy Surveyor; John Morphett, and Robert Thomas.

The officials and principal people repaired to Mr. Gouger's tent, followed by nearly all the inhabitants, where certain necessary formalities were observed. The Governor read the orders in Council constituting South Australia a British Province, and

appointing the civil officers; the commission of Captain Hindmarsh was read, and the oaths were administered to the officers present. Then Mr. Stevenson, the Private



PROCLAMATION

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN HINDMARSH,
Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic
Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief**

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE

OF

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

IN announcing to the COLONISTS of HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, the establishment of the Government I hereby call upon them to conduct themselves on all occasions with order and quietude, duly to respect the laws, and by a course of industry and sobriety, by the practice of sound morality, and a strict observance of the Ordinances of Religion, to prove themselves worthy to be the FOUNDERS of a great and free Colony.

It is also, at this time especially, my duty to announce the Contents of my resolution to take every lawful means for extending the same protection to the NATIVE POPULATION as to the rest of His Majesty's Subjects, and of my firm determination to punish with exemplary severity, all acts of violence or injustice which may in any manner be perpetrated or attempted against the NATIVES, who are to be considered as much under the Safeguard of the law as the Colonists themselves, and equally entitled to the privileges of British Subjects. I trust therefore, with confidence to the exercise of moderation and forbearance towards them, in their intercourse with the NATIVE INDIAN ARMY, and that they will not see any opportunity of assisting me to fulfil His Majesty's most gracious and benevolent intentions towards them, by promoting their advancement in civilization and ultimately, under the blessing of Divine Providence, their conversion to the Christian Faith.

By his Excellency's command,

ROBERT GOUGER,
Colonial Secretary.

Glasgow, 26th December, 1836

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Printed by authority, by ROBERT THOMSON and CO., Government Printers

Secretary, read in the hearing of all the people the proclamation constituting South Australia a Province of the British Empire. This historical ceremony was performed beneath a rugged gum-tree, and as the species is typical of the country, no more appropriate situation could have been chosen. The reverend eucalypt still exists, though torn and bent by the weight of years. It is encircled by a fence, and upon it is a plate inscribed with its history.

Simultaneously with a royal salute the British flag was displayed. The escort of marines fired a *feu de joie*, and from over the water came the sound of 15 guns from the *Buffalo*. Captain Hindmarsh affably shook hands with his subjects, and all sat down in the open air to a cold collation. A table of boards supported on barrels held viands adapted to the circumstances of the occasion—there was salt beef, salt pork, an indifferent

ham, as well as a few bottles of ale and porter, port and sherry. At the conclusion of the *al fresco* "banquet," the Governor congratulated the people on having such a fine country,

mounted a chair, and gave the toast of "The King," which was heartily responded to, and was followed by the National Anthem. Next succeeded the toasts of "His Excellency," and "Mrs. Hindmarsh and the ladies." The Governor again exclaimed, "May the present unanimity continue as long as South Australia exists," and the plain rang with the hearty responses of the pioneers. At about 5 o'clock Captain Hindmarsh retired to the ship. It had been an exceedingly hot day, and the night was little better; so that, instead of dispersing, some of the company kept up a mild type of revelry until the light of the following day.

The Province of South Australia was in this manner officially proclaimed on December 28, 1836, amid the rejoicings of the little band of hardy men and women, who

were prepared and anxious to enter upon the work of its development. Each year, as the anniversary of that date comes round, the old gumtree at Glenelg is the focal point of a patriotic pilgrimage, the birth of the Province is commemorated, and honor done to the men and women who inaugurated its career.

Colonel Light was not present at the proclamation celebration. He had pitched his tent on the River Torrens, where he proposed to lay out the town, and each day he went to and fro inspecting the land. Mr. Kingston, the



HISTORIC GUMTREE AT GLENELG

Deputy Surveyor-General, lived in an adjoining tent, and assisted in the work. On December 29, Governor Hindmarsh went inland and visited Colonel Light on the Torrens, and expressed his sense of the beauty of the locality, but considered that it was "too far from the harbor" for the purposes of the capital. He then inspected the harbor chosen by Colonel Light (Port Adelaide), and declared that there the city should be built. Colonel Light pointed out that the river overflowed its banks at the place indicated by the Governor, and a disagreement arose between the two authorities, for Colonel Light persisted in adhering to his own choice. In his instructions from the Colonising Commissioners the responsibility of deciding was cast upon the Colonel, although he was desired to pay respect to the Governor's opinion. As a compromise, Governor Hindmarsh next proposed that a site two miles nearer the harbor should be adopted, and Colonel Light at first agreed; but when he found evidences that

at floodtime this place was liable to inundation, he reverted to his original choice. Eventually the Governor reluctantly conceded the point to the Surveyor-General on the understanding that a second town should be laid out at the harbor. The latter assented, chose as the town site for the port a position a little distance away from the present centre of Port Adelaide, and set his subordinates to work.

Governor Hindmarsh decided to name the plains stretching from the camp in Holdfast Bay the Glenelg Plains, after Lord Glenelg. It had previously been determined, in obedience to the wish of King William IV., to confer the name of ADELAIDE on the capital city in honor of the royal consort. As a testimony to the assistance which the Iron Duke rendered during the passage of the South Australian Act through the House of Lords, Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield desired that the capital of South Australia should be named Wellington. His wishes were not granted, but the name was subsequently given to a prominent New Zealand centre.

Though he did not discontinue his annoying opposition to Colonel Light's work, Governor Hindmarsh seems to have been secretly enamored with the

attractions and certain of the recommendations of Adelaide. In a letter written from the *Buffalo* on January 5, 1837, to Mr. G. F. Angas, he says:—"Adelaide is to be on the bank of a beautiful stream, with thousands of acres of the richest land I ever saw. Altogether, a more beautiful spot can hardly be imagined." With this opinion many travellers have since agreed. Mr. Robert Gouger, in his work, "South Australia in 1837," published in 1838, puts the case of Colonel Light in a judicial manner:—"In determining where to fix the chief town, Colonel Light had to consider whether it was more desirable to place it away from the harbor, but on a stream of fresh water, or at the harbor, but where all the fresh water the inhabitants required would have to be brought from a distance. He decided in favor of the first of these, and for many reasons he will be thanked for it by posterity." A comparison between the Port Adelaide and the Adelaide of to-day will prove to what extent the gallant colonel deserves our thanks.



COMMEMORATION DAY AT GLENELG, LOOKING NORTH

Diverse views, however, still prevailed concerning the advisability of establishing the city on the Torrens. Many colonists, and among them Mr. Gouger himself, were prepossessed in favor of Port Lincoln, because of the excellence of the harbor. Sir J. W. Jeffcott, the judge, backed up by another party, advocated the claims of Encounter Bay; but, singular to say, some time afterwards the judge lost his life in the "league-long" rollers which pour in from the Southern Ocean on that coast. It was difficult for the people to divest themselves of these preconceived notions. They were also naturally inconvenienced by having to wait so long before they could have their land allotted to them. They became critical and dissatisfied; and already evidences of the spirit of democracy which prompts a demand for each individual to have a personal influence over the work of officials began to put in an appearance. At the end of January, 1837, about 1,000 men, women, and children were waiting to take up their residence in the capital or on rural selections, and notwithstanding



COMMEMORATION DAY AT GLENELG—THE JETTY

the decisive responsibility placed in the hands of Colonel Light, they took sides in the general dispute. It is to be assumed that they had a certain right to an expression of opinion.

As late as February, 1837, these discussions were being carried on. On Friday, the 10th of that month, a public meeting was convened by the Governor at the request of several early purchasers of land, in the tent of Mr. Edward Stephens, J.P., which was presided over by Mr. G. Stevenson, the Private Secretary. A resolution, proposed by Mr. T. B. Strangways, J.P., and seconded by Mr. John Hallett, "that the site selected for the chief city was not such as the meeting was led to expect," was amended, on the motion of Dr. E. Wright, seconded by Mr. G. S. Kingston, to read "that the selection was a good one." The voting counted 218 for the amendment, and 127 against it. After other

resolutions were carried declaring that land owners should be allowed to proceed to their colonising work immediately, and that they were willing to have a portion of their town acres surveyed at the harbor. Mr. John Brown moved, and Mr. John Morphett seconded, "That this meeting considers that the Surveyor-General, William Light, Esq., has most ably and judiciously discharged the responsible duty assigned to him by the Commissioners, and is fully entitled to their confidence in every respect." Notwithstanding the previous dissension, this motion was carried, which showed that at least a substantial majority of those present—the most influential of the colonists—were willing to trust Colonel Light.

It might be said that, though the result of this public meeting gave offence to some of the officials, it finally settled the question of the site of Adelaide. Governor Hindmarsh, perhaps because he felt that a blow had been struck to the dignity of his



COMMEMORATION DAY AT GLENELG—LOOKING SOUTH

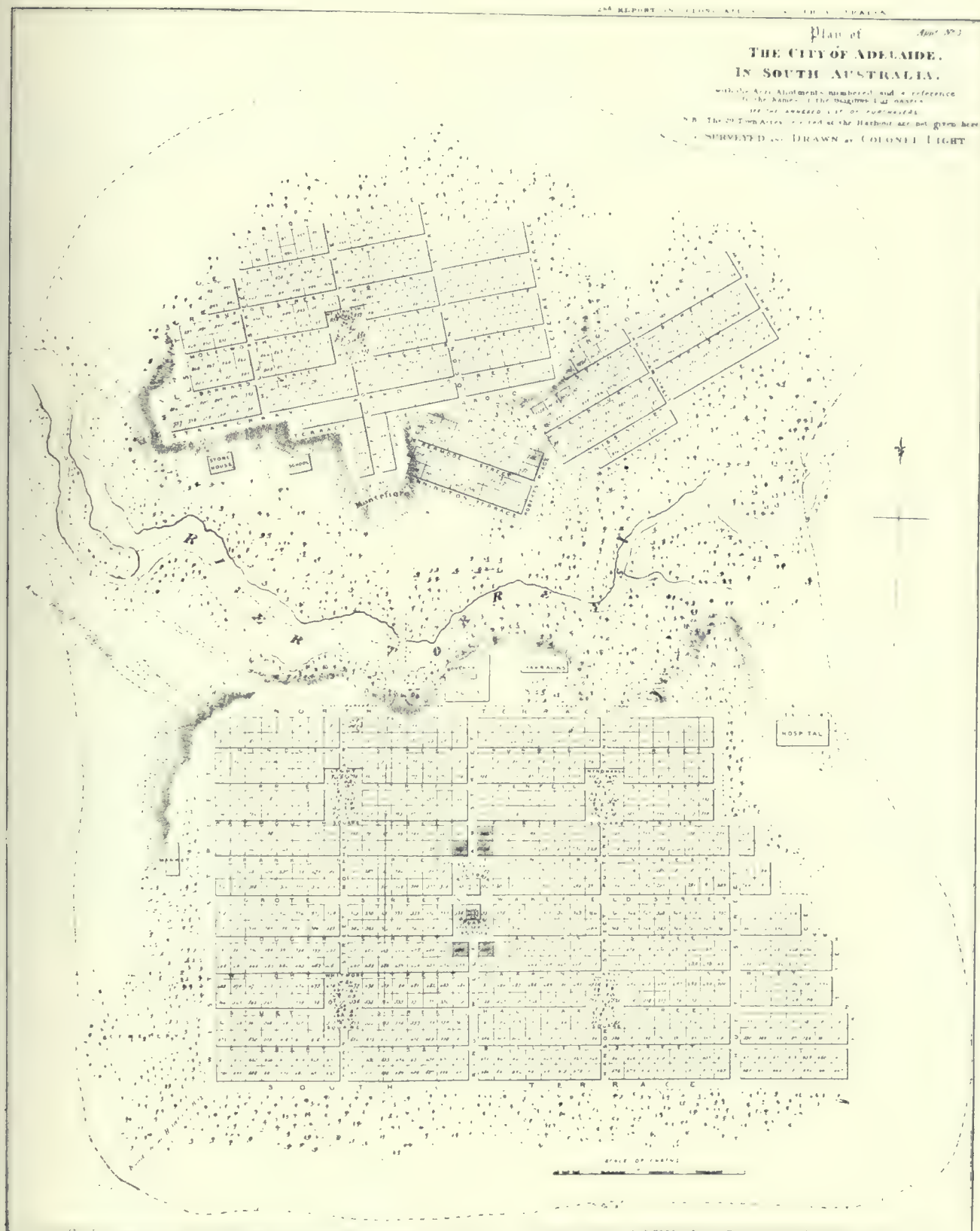
power, could not let the question quietly drop, but added to the vexations already put in the way of Colonel Light. He would have shown greater wisdom had he more carefully considered the instructions to the latter, but for an officer to disagree with his superior seemed to be an offence to autocracy. He proposed that the capital should be removed to Encounter Bay, and appealed to the Colonising Commissioners in England to that effect. At the same time he complained to them strongly about Colonel Light. His answer was such as must have caused the flush of anger to rise to his cheeks. He was quietly told that "when he applied for the office of Governor he was distinctly informed that the right of selecting the capital would be vested solely in the Surveyor-General"; also that, in pressing the Board to cede this right, he was "seeking for an extension of power inconsistent with the principle of the Colony"; and that "a Governor of South

Australia must be content to receive and to hold his appointment subject to the condition of non-interference with the officer appointed to execute the surveys and to dispose of the public land."

In the meantime, Colonel Light and his assistants had been surveying and staking off the town acres. They began this work on January 11, 1837, and completed it on March 10 following. Colonel Light prepared the plans for the streets and squares and terraces: and none will deny that he did his work conscientiously and well. After an extended and systematic search, he had chosen a delightful spot, slightly elevated above the surrounding plain. A few miles to the east and south-east were the varied but ever-beautiful range of hills, of which Mount Lofty, almost due east, was the highest eminence. Plains, fertile and occasionally wooded, stretched north and south, and to the sea in the west. Between the town and the harbor there was but little timber. Altogether, the site was a magnificent location for a new town, and the gradients afforded excellent opportunity for drainage. Except for its distance from the harbor, it possessed almost every advantage asked for by the Commissioners in their instructions. The judgment of Colonel Light is now looked upon as beyond reproach, and the present beautiful city is his best monument.

Opinion is unanimous that Adelaide is one of the best-laid-out cities in the Southern Hemisphere, and that its alignment of streets is in artistic sympathy with the delightful panorama presented by the neighboring country. Colonel Light made the main street to trail down a pretty slope to the river, and the cross streets to run east and west, so as to afford for all time vistas through which the noble background of hills might be viewed. All the streets were at right angles. Near each corner of the city area south of the river a square was reserved by Colonel Light, and another in the centre five in all. The site was so situated that suburban cities without number could be built at every point of the compass, of dimensions such as no centre could ever require. Three hundred and forty-two acres of the original area lay on the north side of the Torrens, in laying out which advantage was taken of the contour of the ground, and 700 acres on the south. On every side parks 500 yards in width were reserved. Ten acres were reserved as a Government domain in a beautiful position on the river banks, and 200 acres were set apart for the purposes of a botanical garden. Reserves were made for the sites of a hospital, public cemetery, Government stores, schools outside the town, and of public offices close to the central square. Collectively, the general plan provided all that was necessary for an imposing city to be built upon.

In March, 1837, Adelaide was merely a city of surveyors' pegs, and of numerous squares or blocks flanked by grass-clothed, tree-encumbered streets, that were not easy to be distinguished. Each block acre was numbered, and the time was come when the pioneers could select their town property, and on March 23 the first allotment was made. As already mentioned, when the first lands were being sold in England, the purchaser of a rural area obtained at the same time the right to a town acre. Up to 1836 some 437



FACSIMILE OF PLAN OF CITY OF ADELAIDE, AS DRAWN BY COLONEL LIGHT

of these preliminary land orders were issued, and the possessors of them had the first right of selection.

In order to prevent dissatisfaction and accusations of favoritism, it was decided that priority of choice should be determined by drawing lots. A plan of the town was exhibited for public inspection. In the drawing, acre 1 was obtained by N. A. Knox; the names of the other holders of the first six acres with Mr. Knox were, respectively, Charles Edmonds, W. H. Gray, M. D. Hill, Wm. Bunce, and Lord Stuart de Rothsay. The South Australian Company obtained over one hundred lots, while Governor Hindmarsh and other officials each obtained several acres. Some of the owners of these preliminary land orders did not claim their town acres until 30 or 40 years after Adelaide was established. When this distribution was completed, the remaining acres were sold by auction. They were bought up with some avidity, and the sum of £3,594 4s. was realised, the prices ranging from £2 2s. to £14 14s., an average of about £7 per acre. Even though no developmental work worthy of the name was done in the Province during 1837, there was a land boom before the end of the year. In view of the forlorn condition of all except the investors, this is remarkable. Town acres, which cost 12s. per acre, were sold for £80, and the sum of £180 was offered and refused for one of them.

There was considerable disagreement among the officials concerning the naming of the streets. Governor Hindmarsh and Resident Commissioner Fisher, with their separate powers tending to a common end, were like a husband and wife afflicted with incompatibility of temper. Each claimed from Colonel Light the privilege of naming several thoroughfares. After much squabbling, a sort of compromise was arranged; on May 23 the following gentlemen combined to settle the nomenclature:—His Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Judge, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Commissioner, Colonel Light, J. Barton Hack, John Morphett, Edward Stephens, Thomas Bewes Strangways, Thomas Gilbert, John Brown, and Osmond Gilles. As was appropriate, the names of those who were associated with the early history of the Province were thus immortalised. The main street was called after King William the IV.; the names conferred on other streets were Rundle, Hindley, Grenfell, Currie, Pirie, Waymouth, Flinders, Franklin, Wakefield, Grote, Angas, Gouger, Carrington, Wright, Halifax, Sturt, Gilles, Gilbert, Brown, Morphett, Hanson, Pulteney, and Hutt. The thoroughfares on the outskirts of the main city area, and dividing it from the Park Lands, were named North, South, East, and West Terraces, and the four squares Hindmarsh, Light, Hurtle, and Whitmore. The principal square in the centre of the city was named Victoria, after Her Majesty the Queen, and the square in the Northern Division Wellington, after the victor of Waterloo.



CHAPTER IV

THE BUILDERS

1837-8

First Buildings in Adelaide—Dissension and bad management—Threatened disaster and quarrelling officials—Colonel Light resigns; his death and reputation—Governor Hindmarsh recalled—G. M. Stephen acting Governor—Colonel Gawler appointed new Governor—His career—Perplexities—Port Adelaide—Experiences of immigrants—Crime—First hanging—A police force—Explorations—The South Australian Company—Churches—The natives peaceable.

WHEN the site of the capital was positively settled, many people moved their tents and weatherboard huts from Holdfast Bay, but a complete exodus took place after the allotment of city land had been made. All this time several of the pioneers had been residing on Kangaroo Island, and they, too, shifted their quarters to Adelaide.



They made an odd picture as they labored over the plain separating the seaboard from the Torrens. According to Mr. John Wrathall Bull, there were only two horses in the Province in January, 1837, one the property of the South Australian Company, the other of Mr. John Morphett. By absurd management, also, there were very few oxen for transport purposes. As there were so few conveyances the men had to roll, carry, or truck their goods over the sand hills and across the plain. Those who had much were employed for several days, and those poorly off were quickly out of the trouble. Some of the settlers intended to build their homes on the town acres, while others preferred to reside on their rural selections, so as to be near their agricultural, dairy, and pastoral employments. The former could at once proceed to erect their houses, but the latter had to wait still longer.

The first buildings in Adelaide were modest, and picturesquely situated. Permission was given to the public on March 28, 1837, to cut down and grub up trees in the public streets, but those within 16 feet of the frontage were excepted. During the next few

months men were to be seen toiling with the axe, while women were, perhaps, attending to cooking operations under the shelter of umbrellas. Mr. Gouger records that large gum-trees grew over the town area on an average of six or seven per acre. Most of the buildings were erected at the west end of Hindley Street, and after some months the alignment of the street could be judged by the unpretentious cottages and stores that had been built. Trees overhung some of the buildings, and on stormy nights the wind roared gloomily among their foliage. A few houses were put up in King William Street, Currie Street, and Rundle Street, but for many years Hindley Street was the centre of trade, and was expected to permanently hold that position. It was dangerous to walk over the remote streets and allotments in the dark, owing to the deep holes made in grubbing the fallen trees. Adelaide was now composed of scattered houses built of pisé, concrete, and weatherboard, and of calico tents, which, with wooden structures, predominated.

Government House, one of the first buildings raised, was a curious affair. It was constructed of "wattle and daub," covered thickly with thatch, and was otherwise unostentatious. It contained three rooms, with some little offices at one end, and it stood in King William Street at the head of the slope above the Torrens. The work of erection was entrusted to marines from the *Buffalo*, who showed the proverbial want of knowledge of their class in land employment: they actually forgot to build a chimney, which had to be attached to an outhouse. The only public offices worth mentioning were the Lands Office and the Surveyor-General's Office. Most of the Government offices were situated on the Park Lands opposite the upper part of North Terrace. Lower down the building was erected for the South Australian Company's School, which was presided over by Mr. J. B. Shepherdson, and farther still the police office.

The pisé houses were of earth or mud placed in a mould like concrete, with straw sometimes mixed with it. This preparation quickly dried, under the heat of the sun, and supplied an excellent harbor for insects. The roofs were of thatch, or of shingles and palings imported from Van Diemen Land splitters soon came over from that island and began operations with the native wood on the Mount Lofty Ranges. Reeds gathered from the Torrens and the Reedbeds were frequently placed on the roofs. A ceiling was improvised out of calico, which flapped noisily on windy days, and calico, also, was generally used in place of glass for windows. During the year stores were opened: they were small, and the goods they displayed were lacking in variety. A single room partitioned off with curtains was utilised as a store and dwelling-house. There were two or three wooden churches, and a newspaper had asserted its right to existence—the forerunner of the present *South Australian Register*.

In 1838-9 the wooden and pisé buildings looked ordinary in comparison with newer structures of brick and stone. In sinking wells good building stone—generally lime—was found; and such an abundance of clay, that bricks could be easily manufactured. The water supply was derived from the Torrens, and, when oxen and horses had arrived,

was conveyed to the townspeople in specially-constructed vehicles, or was dragged by the people themselves. The latter adopted an ingenious device: a screw was fixed in each end of a barrel, to which a line was attached, and the barrel was trundled up and down the hill. The water was execrable, what with tadpoles and other living creatures; the longer it rested the worse it became, and it was expensive as well.

After the advent of drays and wagons the streets were reduced to a dreadful condition. In Hindley Street, in winter, these vehicles sank to the axle, and the animals drawing them buried their legs in the mire. In the depressed bits of soil where the water lodged huge bog holes were made. Clay stuck to the boots of foot passengers, the footpaths were in little better order than the middle of the streets, and at flood time the water ran into the houses. In the southern part of the town cattle roamed where they would; for there were few houses at this time in the neighborhood of South Terrace.

Early residents could not always divest themselves of the usages of old cities. "On one of the first acres which were taken possession of and occupied, two brick pillars, imposing by their ugliness, had been erected to form a gateway through which to approach a wooden shanty of two or three rooms, and on one of the pillars was a board giving notice that 'any person found trespassing on these grounds (*i.e.*, a bare acre) will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law'" — J. W. Bull. Adelaide, with its rude houses and its fallen trees, resembled the outposts of civilisation built in the forests of America in the early days. Between the houses there were many bare allotments overgrown with grass, and in spring every corner and all the thoroughfares, except parts of Hindley, King William, and Rundle Streets, presented a pretty green coverlet. To-day a stony crust almost completely covers the original site of the city.

Besides building houses on city acres the pioneers did little in 1837 towards developing or improving their possessions. The quarrel of Governor Hindmarsh with Colonel Light was only part of the discord which injured the Province. Lack of authority and of good management promised to bring disaster to the colonising principles of Wakefield. As already recorded, the constitution embraced some of the features of a Crown colony and some of a chartered colony. The Governor was principally answerable to the Crown, and the Resident Commissioner, who was really Minister of Crown Lands, to the Colonising Commissioners. The title of Crown Lands was given by the Resident Commissioner on behalf of the Colonising Commissioners in London. Substantially the Government of the Province was confided to a Governor and a council of leading men, but the administration of the lands was in important respects wholly vested in the Resident Commissioner. Then the Surveyor-General had extensive powers, and in the discharge of the respective duties, without an authoritative head to settle disputes, collision and trouble were to be expected.

While yet on the *Buffalo*, during the voyage to the Province, Captain Hindmarsh and Mr. J. H. Fisher managed to disagree, and, when South Australia was reached, their

relations, rather than improving, became increasingly strained. The unanimity so dramatically toasted by Governor Hindmarsh on Proclamation Day did not really exist, and because the highest officials quarrelled the people followed suit. Parties were formed, some upholding the cause of Governor Hindmarsh, some that of Mr. Fisher, and some, in survey matters, that of Colonel Light. Errors in the government were apparent, and in the course of months became more and more serious in their effects. Work was left undone, and necessary orders were not given. Such was the management, indeed, that there was a want of stock for transport uses, insufficient food for the survey officers, and ill-feeling concerning the rates of wages paid.

A principal cause of misfortune was the slowness with which the rural surveys proceeded. Colonel Light did his utmost to complete them quickly, but he was pestered by a dissatisfied Governor, hampered by interruptions from the people, and cramped by having under his command an inefficient and a small staff of surveyors. In coldly calculating the situation, it seems absurd that the Colonising Commissioners or the British Government did not send surveyors to the Province months before the settlers were allowed to embark, so that the city might have been laid out, and a rural area sufficient for the first demand surveyed to receive them. A similar experience in Western Australia should have convinced the authorities of the importance of this point, and the Commissioners themselves soon recognised it, as their annual reports at this time show. Even a perfect constitution was worth nothing to a new province unless proper preliminary arrangements were made for the reception of the pioneers. As it was, over 2,000 people were landed in South Australia before any but a limited number could get to work upon the soil. Some 5,000 sheep were imported up to December, 1837, but their owners had to run them, by permission of the Governor, on Crown lands near Holdfast Bay. Additional immigrants were constantly arriving, and they had to waste their time and their substance in the city. They were not provided with enough ready capital for such an emergency, and hence they were compelled to sell their farming implements, their dairy utensils, and other goods to obtain money to buy food. Auctioneers conducted a thriving business, and their premises were filled with a motley variety of articles that should have been utilised by the people in their several occupations. It is not surprising that drunkenness "was carried to a lamentable excess in the Province," and Mr. Gouger adds that it was "an evil of the first magnitude." The Government was without money, for the parent State would not help it; and on one occasion the Treasury had only 1s. 6d. in its coffers, which, once said the popular Colonial Treasurer of the day (Mr. Osmond Gilles), was guarded by a drunken marine from the *Buffalo*. The revenue of the Government was derived mainly from the duty on spirits.

The large number of arrivals in South Australia delayed Colonel Light in his surveys. He set his men to work marking out the rural areas close to the city, but the vehicles introduced for the use of the staff were diverted to convey the luggage of new comers from the seaboard. The supplies of food required for the men were divided

among the idle, and, owing to non-arrival of transports, the staff had to work on miserable fare. Provisions were introduced at enormous cost from New South Wales, Van Diemen Land, and the Cape of Good Hope. The Governor and Council voted £5,000 for the purchase of flour, horses, bullocks, wagons, and other necessities, and appointed a committee to select and obtain them, but these were necessarily a long time in arriving, and common articles of food brought prices above the means of many of the poorer class. Owing to the demand for artisans, and the cost of living, the rates of wages rose considerably, and the men attached to the survey staff complained, and eventually demanded an increase. What with disaffection, lack of food, interruption, and dissatisfaction concerning wages, the Surveyor-General's difficulties increased weekly. Hardly any of the officials, and very few of the men employed by them, were in a good temper; and a dissatisfied and sulky man is never a willing worker.

Colonel Light, while seeking to push on the surveys, was well aware that his staff had just cause for complaint. Writing afterwards of his troubles at this time, he said that though the men had signed in England for a wage of 12s. a week and rations, they "were sometimes many days with hardly anything but biscuit, sometimes not that." "Not a single working bullock was to be had," he continued, and the "tents were all in use by the immigrants as well as by the surveying parties." He did what he could to overcome these obstacles, but the rations had to be divided, not only among those who were entitled to them by agreement, but also among immigrants. "Humanity," said he, "required this, but the consequence was a cessation of work, and an apparent neglect of duty on the part of the Surveyor-General, for which, of course, there were many quite ready to abuse him."

Even when a better supply of stores was obtained, Colonel Light's troubles did not end. He divided his party, and Mr. Finniss took charge of that which surveyed on the west side of Adelaide, and the Colonel himself of that on the other side. Work was then hindered by bad weather and—as their wages were lower than those ruling in the city—by strikes among the men. Colonel Light wrote:—"During this period I began to feel a very evident change in my health, which, with anxieties of mind, wore me down very much, and I was obliged to neglect many days' working in consequence." Still the people waited for their rural grants, and some of those who came to the Province to engage in agriculture were reluctantly compelled to become merchants. In November, 1837, the population was estimated by Mr. Gouger to be 2,500. Stagnation was general, and dissatisfaction even more pronounced. One early writer says that the "majority of the settlers were without income, and had to live upon their capital and by the sale of their town acres." Rents were still very high, wages extravagant, and provisions scarce. By November, some 300 houses had been built in Adelaide, and, with their increase, rents temporarily fell, the land boom lost its intensity, and those who had invested in buildings somewhat hurriedly regretted the circumstance. As evidence of the infinitesimal amount of developmental work, besides the building of houses, carried on in 1837, it is

sufficient to record that only seven and three-quarter acres of land were tilled, and these in the city. The return was fair, and encouraged intending agriculturists as to the possibilities of the soil.

A general and generous consideration of the circumstances at this distance of time will show that Colonel Light, instead of being the cause of this lamentable state of affairs, was largely at times made the scapegoat, and that the Colonising Commissioners, the Governor, and the people were at least equally blameworthy. The Commissioners should have had the preliminary surveys completed before allowing any emigrants to leave England; the Governor, instead of giving assistance to Colonel Light, says Mr. Hodder, appears to have subjected him to much "harassing interference and interruption"; and the people, by their presence and by their wants, unconsciously hampered him in the pursuit of his work. From the second day after his arrival Captain Hindmarsh had opposed the Surveyor-General, and placed unnecessary obstacles in his way; and upon one so sensitive and so jealous the effects were most unfortunate. Already in ill health when he arrived in the Province, Colonel Light did not improve when trouble and anxiety fell upon him, and it was not until May, 1838, that any extent of rural land was allotted.



COLONEL LIGHT

An appeal was made to Resident Commissioner Fisher to expedite the surveys. Colonel Light drew up a list of his requirements, and it was determined to report on the matter to the Commissioners in London, and to send Mr. Kingston home to procure additional assistance and implements. That gentleman sailed in October, 1837, taking with him samples of oil obtained by the South Australian Company on fisheries which its manager had established.

After the Deputy Surveyor-General had explained his mission, the Colonising Commissioners decided that the surveys should be carried out in a particular way, and wrote Mr. Fisher instructing him to request Colonel Light to proceed on this new system. If the latter objected, he was to be superseded by Mr. Kingston, and to occupy himself with an examination of the country about Lake Alexandrina, until Mr. Kingston's survey was concluded.

When he received these new instructions Colonel Light was greatly affected, and he indignantly resigned his office. All the surveyors, except three, who had recently been appointed in England, followed his example. It was at first believed that Mr. Kingston was to blame for the indignity put upon Colonel Light, but a Parliamentary Enquiry Committee in England reported that "Mr. Kingston had not attempted to undermine his superior officer, but on the contrary, had acted loyally to him throughout"—Stow. The Commissioners said that "he had acted towards his superior with scrupulous honor."

Colonel Light, when separated from the survey staff, obtained the warm

commendations of the people, and many of those who had previously opposed him became his supporters. A public meeting, held in Adelaide, carried by an overwhelming vote a motion in favor of the plan of survey pursued by him, but nothing would induce him to withdraw his resignation. The Commissioners recorded that when he received his new instructions "his energies were enfeebled by disease, and his mind in a state of nervous irritability from the harassing and vexatious opposition which he had to encounter from the quarter whence he had a right to expect the most willing encouragement." No reflection was therefore cast upon his ability or his work, and even the Commissioners were well aware that the gallant officer filled a most unpleasant and an onerous position. His acceptance of the new instructions would have been tantamount to a confession of weakness and inability.

Colonel Light did not long survive. He was already in the incipient stages of consumption, and his vexations, and, also, no doubt, the feeling that his public services had not received their due reward, tended to hasten the progress of his malady to a fatal issue. He became associated with a land agency firm under the style of Light, Finniss, and Co., and undertook the survey of Port Adelaide, a work which he was not able to complete. He gradually sank, and on October 5, 1839, died at the age of 54 years. When on his deathbed he pathetically and anxiously asked to be acknowledged as the founder of Adelaide, and requested that a copper plate, bearing an inscription to that effect, should be laid by his side on the coffin. This simple and fair request was obeyed; and it was a tardy and modest enough recognition. His funeral was largely attended; public sympathy being all the greater because it was generally considered that he came to an untimely end mainly through the indignities he had endured. He was buried in Light Square, where an obelisk to his memory was erected, bearing the inscription:—

ERECTED BY
THE PIONEERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA,
IN MEMORY OF
COLONEL WILLIAM LIGHT,
FIRST SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
AND BY WHOM
THE SITE OF ADELAIDE WAS FIXED ON THE
29TH OF DECEMBER, 1836.
DIED 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1839.
AGED 54 YEARS.



MONUMENT TO MEMORY OF COLONEL LIGHT
ERECTED BY THE PIONEERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Apart from this mute public acknowledgment of his splendid services, many historians have borne corresponding testimony. Mr. J. W. Bull, a pioneer of 1839,

writes :— " Of Colonel Light's zeal and efficiency in the service there can be but one opinion, and his bearing was always that of a most efficient officer and a gentleman." Mr. Gouger, Mr. Stow, Mr. Hodder, besides Mr. B. T. Finnis and other pioneers of South Australia, who recognised the difficulties under which he labored, agree in their laudatory remarks concerning the unfortunate Surveyor-General, the founder of the City of Adelaide.

Before Colonel Light's death, however, there were other changes in the administration. The evils of divided authority were quickly apparent, even to the Colonising Commissioners in England. Complaints were made against the Governor and the Resident Commissioner. Those concerning Captain Hindmarsh blamed him for interfering with the Surveyor-General, for assuming some of the powers delegated to the Resident Commissioner, for incurring expenses without authority, and for suspending and discharging public officers without sufficient cause. The Commissioners laid these complaints before the Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Glenelg, and asked that Captain Hindmarsh be recalled. Mr. Fisher (who in 1837 was thought to have committed an error of judgment in putting the town lots up for auction before a larger congregation of people had arrived), as an enquiry made some years later proved, was undeserving of blame, but the Commissioners dismissed him from office. At the same time the Board, aware of the anomaly of the situation, advised that the duties of Resident Commissioner should henceforth be confided to the Governor. Lord Glenelg agreed with this view, and the new Governor was gazetted to the two offices.

The Secretary for the Colonies wrote to the Province, recalling Captain Hindmarsh, and the news reached Adelaide in June, 1838. After receiving a complimentary address from a number of colonists, Captain Hindmarsh left South Australia on July 14, in H.M.S. *Alligator*, and Mr. G. M. Stephen, Advocate-General, administered the affairs of the Province during the interregnum. Although the retiring Governor's term of office was not satisfactory, it must not be assumed that he was entirely in error. He held a difficult position, and one, like the others, that was extremely unpleasant. Those who permitted decisive administrative authority to be vested in more than one person merit censure, for he would have to be uncommonly tolerant, patient, and modest who, in a Crown colony, could calmly fill such high offices as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and be surrounded by subordinates in name who were independent in fact. Captain Hindmarsh, while interested in the prosperity of South Australia, could not brook, being a naval officer, so unusual and anomalous a situation. With independent judgment he would have been more successful, but he was in the wrong place. He was appointed Governor of Heligoland, and died at the age of 78 years, or 71 years after entering the service of his country.

Mr. Fisher, after being relieved from his appointment, devoted his attention to the law, which he had practised in England. He became leader of the local Bar, and pursued a distinguished career in the Province until his death in 1875. In November, 1837, Mr. Gouger, the energetic projector, was suspended from office, and returned to

England. George Milner Stephen, son-in-law of Captain Hindmarsh, filled the office of Administrator of the Government from July 16 to October 17, 1838. Though the population during that period exceeded 4,000 persons, there were no funds in the Treasury, and the salaries of the public servants had to go unpaid. Mr. Stephen helped to arrest party strife and internal quarrelling, but he became entangled in a private land transaction, which brought upon him the censure of the people and the press.

When Lord Glenelg decided to recall Captain Hindmarsh, the Colonising Commissioners looked about for another Governor, and finally chose Lieutenant-Colonel Gawler, who sailed for the Province in the ship *Pestonjee Bomanjee*. This gentleman came of a military family. His father, Captain Gawler, of the 73rd Regiment, led one of the storming parties at the siege of Seringapatam, and his uncle was killed at the siege of Quebec under General Wolfe. Colonel Gawler was born in England in 1796, and was educated at the Military College, Great Marlow. He joined the 52nd Light Infantry in 1811, served in the Peninsular War, took part in the battles of Vera, Vittoria, Nivelles, Orthez, and Toulouse, besides minor engagements. He led, as an ensign, the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajoz, and, being struck with grapeshot in the right knee, fell from the parapet into the ditch below. There he lay until morning, when a private saved him at the expense of his own life. Gawler was present at Waterloo, and commanded the right company of the 52nd during the famous charge of the Imperial Guards. At the close of hostilities he received the war medal with seven clasps, was afterwards appointed for three years Governor of one of the North American provinces, and subsequently followed literary pursuits.

On the evening of October 12, 1838, the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* reached Holdfast Bay. The passengers remained on board through the night; on the sandhills above the shore was a panorama of fires lighted for beacons to incoming vessels. No preparations were made to publicly receive Governor Hindmarsh at the seaboard or in the city. But an unofficial band of about 20 mounted colonists rode down the track towards Glenelg. Presently they observed a considerable dust approaching, caused by the new Governor and an escort mounted on horseback at a hard gallop. The party dashed by the colonists at such a speed that they said to one another:—"This will be a fast Governor"—J. W. Bull. The prediction came true.

At the humble building known as Government House a concourse of settlers and aborigines welcomed the new arrival. Colonel Gawler delivered a suitable address to the white people, and then turned to the blacks. With the assistance of an interpreter he told them that he came from the great Queen, that she loved her black people, and that they must also love her white people. It is doubtful whether the natives understood his meaning, but when he waved his cocked hat with its white feather, and ordered a supply of food to be given them, one, perched upon a crooked overhanging tree, cried enthusiastically, "Plenty tucker. Berry good cockatoo Gubbernor."

Colonel Gawler formally began his work on October 17. He was presented with several addresses, all expressing the hope that he would inaugurate a new era in the life of the colonists, that he would remove all vexatious hindrances, and establish a policy that would lead to prosperity. Above all things, it was for him to effectually dispel the spirit of discord. His position was a grave one, notwithstanding that the capital city had been fixed, that numbers of people had entered upon their country selections, and that experiences had been gained which were as milestones to judge by. Because of these things, and as he was vested with the authority of Governor and Commissioner of Crown Lands, there could be no excuse if he quarrelled with his officers.

The condition of the finances was critical. The Commissioners gave him enlarged financial powers. They declared South Australia to be in principle a self-supporting Province, but, when the revenue fund was insufficient to pay accounts fully due, they said he could draw upon the Emigration Fund, and when that was insufficient he could draw bills of exchange upon the Commissioners, although no accounts so drawn were to aggregate more than £2,500 per quarter, or £10,000 per year.

In a letter written to the Commissioners within a fortnight of his arrival, Colonel Gawler referred to the state of the Province. The constant stream of immigrants had again increased the value of city property, and the profits of capitalists were great. Provisions, wages, and house rent were exceedingly high. Some 21,000 acres of even the preliminary land purchases were unsurveyed, and very many of the subsequent purchases were unprovided for. Though the public officers were much beyond the authorised number, Governor Gawler was convinced that, with the consent of the Council, he must keep, and probably increase, them. To retain the servants of the Government, he must increase their salaries proportionate with those of private individuals. His instructions, he wrote, permitted him to draw on England to the amount of £10,000 per annum, and yet upwards of £12,000 had already been drawn for the year 1838. "The Treasury," he continued, "is absolutely empty, and public debts to a considerable amount have been incurred; urgent demands are made for payment, and the credit of Government is therefore injuriously low." He was persuaded that the prospects of the colony were most promising, and he was confident that a proportionately large revenue might be raised. But until care and exertion reduced public expenditure, he concluded, "I must surpass my instructions, and look to England for considerable unauthorised pecuniary assistance."

Further examination proved to Colonel Gawler that the situation was more complicated than he at first supposed. In managing the public departments there had been a lack of system; records of public accounts and of the issue of stores had been badly kept; complications had arisen in the disposal of land because the surveys could not keep pace with the demand; the town was congested with immigrants who were leaving the country districts; capital was flowing to Sydney and Van Diemen Land for the necessaries of life as rapidly as it arrived from England; a gaol, a Government House,

and new landing-places at the seaboard were absolutely required; and, with all these, the tide of immigration was still sufficient to tax the resources of a colony possessing the most perfect organisation.

Several events during the period of these disputes and changes in the administration deserve to be noted. The conveniences established at the port were few in number and modest in pretensions. Agreeable to the request of the public meeting held in February, 1837, Governor Hindmarsh and Resident Commissioner Fisher permitted holders of preliminary land-orders to select town acres at the port. Colonel Light surveyed the town site, and 29 acres were taken up there by preliminary holders in 1837. On May 25 of that year, Governor Hindmarsh proclaimed the harbor a legal port, and thus Port Adelaide came into being. No landing conveniences existed either there or at Holdfast Bay. The latter place was invariably used for disembarking passengers until 1839. The vessels anchored some distance from the shore; passengers were conveyed in boats to the beach, and carried through the surf pick-a-back to dry ground, being, of course, at the mercy of the carriers, who might drop them into the water if they chose. When wagons and drays had oxen to draw them they were driven through the surf to the boats and loaded with passengers and goods. Upon the beach new arrivals were generally welcomed by bands of aboriginals, who seemed to find great amusement in watching the proceedings. Indeed, they apparently viewed this ingress of the "pale faces" more as a dramatic entertainment provided for their pleasure than as a menace to their welfare. They were already being educated to white ways, and pertinaciously begged for biscuits and tobacco. The immigrants either walked over the plain to Adelaide, or were carried in bullock-drays. There were no fences and no clearly-defined tracks, and the vehicles could cut across country just as their drivers wished. Numbers of pioneers had to remain on the beach for days, protecting their luggage and goods, until they could be removed to the city. The Government, to house the increasing number of immigrants, erected wooden buildings on what was known as "Immigration Square," situated on the park lands west of Hindley Street. There were over 20 of these buildings in the square in 1838, and 30 or 40 in 1839-40, and in them new comers had shelter until they entered upon the particular work they were to follow in the Province. In 1838, 3,154 emigrants left England for South Australia. Numbers of German families arrived from Hamburg under the care of the Rev. Mr. Kavel. They were enabled to emigrate principally by the assistance and generosity of Mr. G. F. Angas. Not a few of these successful colonists owed their contentment and prosperity to that large-minded gentleman. Two ships, the *Zebra* and the *Prince George*, arrived from Hamburg in November and December, 1838, and others in 1839 and later years. The German immigrants formed settlements at Klemzig, Hahndorf, Lobethal, Bethanien, Langmiel, and other places.

Early in the existence of old Port Adelaide, which was situated two or three miles up stream from the present Port, the Government cut a small canal or ditch to enable lighters to discharge on dry ground. A wharf was formed of the silt taken out,

and the total cost of this work was about £800. But this rude wharf was not altogether satisfactory. The boats could only approach it at high tide, and then there was danger of the goods being submerged and damaged. As the boats had to be rowed or towed several miles, and as the tide waited for no man, delay was frequently experienced in getting them to the wharf. Bullock-drays were used to remove the goods, and sand hills had to be crossed. In 1838 a few wooden buildings dotted the sand here and there, one of which was dignified with the name of Customs House. There were a few offices for agents, and one or two public-houses. After the site of Adelaide was fixed on the Torrens, colonists exultantly praised its selection, because its public-houses would be removed from the contagion of the seafaring men who frequent a seaport town, but on this point it is to be assumed that people in England were misled. In maps circulated there the Torrens was portrayed as an expansive sheet of water with vessels riding majestically at anchor under Government House. When those who had seen this plan arrived in the Province, they were disappointed to come to anchor in so ordinary a place as Port Adelaide or Holdfast Bay, or to observe the Torrens as a very humble little stream choked with reeds. The river was not then so pretentious as now.

Among the new arrivals were people from New South Wales and Tasmania. Unfortunately, a few convicts were attracted, and they caused considerable annoyance to the colonists. They stole with impunity, and were addicted to drink. Governor Hindmarsh had a few marines from the *Buffalo* on shore, and used them as a body guard. For some time they acted the part of police, but if report be true, they should have been among the first to be locked up. They were almost as drunken as the convicts, and one settler records the circumstance of meeting three of them at night in the open in charge of a prisoner. The four men were so drunk that they could not keep awake, and so they slept the night through, and in the morning the marines presented their prisoner for trial. On one occasion, when what were known as Vandemonian (Tasmanian) convicts openly threatened the authorities, the Riot Act was read by the Advocate-General. This did not produce the desired effect, and Governor Hindmarsh ordered the marines to fire upon them, and a few were wounded, arrested, and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Drink was so abundant, licences were granted with so little discrimination, and the wages obtained by these dangerous men were so high, that they could give themselves up to long periods of debauchery. Shortly after the riot episode the Government store was broken into, and firearms and ammunition were stolen. Three men entered the hut of the Sheriff, Mr. S. Smart, and fired at and slightly wounded him. A few settlers were sworn in as special constables, and two of the men, including Michael Magee who fired the shot, were captured, while one, named Morgan, escaped to Encounter Bay. Magee was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, while three constables were deputed to proceed to Encounter Bay to capture Morgan, dead or alive.

The three constables who pursued Morgan, captured him, with the aid of another convict, near the whaling stations at Encounter Bay. Two other men, who were wanted

for crimes committed in Adelaide, were also arrested. Thus encumbered, the constables started on the long and tedious journey overland to Adelaide. Although several colonists had already accomplished this task, very little was known concerning the best route to be taken. Morgan offered to guide the constables, and they, accepting, were led some distance out of the course. When they discovered their mistake, Morgan refused to budge, and, notwithstanding threats of shooting him or of being left there to starve, he persisted. The hardihood of this man was remarkable. The position of the constables had become desperate, for they possessed barely a day's rations, and had an unknown distance to travel. After entreating and threatening him, they made Morgan fast to a young gumtree by passing his arms around it and locking his wrists with handcuffs, and then pushed on to Adelaide and reported themselves to Governor Hindmarsh, who expressed great horror at the tale. He immediately called a Council, when it was decided to establish a regular police force. A horse was purchased for £110, Mr. Inman was appointed Superintendent of Police, and arrangements were made to dispatch him and others back to the prisoner. Four days after being left, Morgan was found alive by the constables. He confessed contrition for his obstinate conduct. His sufferings had been fearful; he had frantically struggled to snap his shackles, but they cut deeper and deeper into his flesh. At night he had to keep wild dogs off by kicking and tramping around the tree; by day the flies perched upon his raw wrists, and, when they retired, mosquitoes continued the assault. Morgan was sentenced to transportation for life.

Some difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining men to join the regular police force, of which Henry Alford became A No. 1. When Governor Gawler arrived he re-organised the staff, increased the number of men, and appointed Major O'Halloran Commissioner of Police. The convicts, in the capacity of bushrangers, continued to afford trouble during subsequent years.

Besides the journeys, incidentally mentioned, to Encounter Bay, other trips or unofficial explorations were made during 1837-8. Intending pastoralists and agriculturists who were waiting for land to be allotted them went into the country largely to find places that seemed most promising for their purposes. During the year 1837 the settlers visited and named after pioneers Hurtle, Morphett, and McLaren Vales, and reached Mount Barker in the east, Lyndoch Valley in the north-east, and examined the coast of the gulf to a considerable distance in the south. Sheep and cattle soon browsed on the sites of the present suburban towns, and from seven and three-quarter acres tilled in 1837, the area rose to 81 acres in 1838.

A journey of considerable importance was made in 1838. Except Captain Sturt, no one had travelled over the country separating settlement in New South Wales and settlement in South Australia, but the demands of the local community quickly interested courageous travellers. Members of a party, under Mr. Joseph Hawden, who started from the former colony on January 26, 1838, were the first of many brave and daring bushmen who traversed this tremendous distance. It was during these journeys through hundreds

of miles of unknown country that the most romantic and adventurous episodes in Australian history were enacted. A way had to be forced through thick bush, dangerous natives had to be fought, large rivers had to be forded, waterless stretches had to be crossed, and all the time the utmost care had to be exercised to nurse the strength of the stock. This subject has been the theme of many Australian tales. Mr. Hawden was accompanied by nine men, and drove before him 325 bullocks, cows, heifers, and horses. He proceeded to the Goulburn and the Murrumbidgee, followed the left bank of the latter, and crossed the Murray near its junction with the Darling. He discovered two lakes, and named one Victoria, after Her Majesty, and the other Bonney, after Mr. C. Bonney. He reached Adelaide on April 3, 1838. Mr. E. J. Eyre and Captain Sturt each conducted a party with cattle from New South Wales to Adelaide during the ensuing few months. These parties supplied useful information to the Governments concerned relative to the pastoral and agricultural capabilities of the territory passed through. In October, 1838, there were estimated to be 22,500 sheep, 2,175 cattle, and 233 horses in South Australia.

Of all the attempts made to develop the country, those of the South Australian Company were probably the most earnest. Through its projector, Mr. G. F. Angas, it had given the first impulse towards establishing the Province, and it now sought to further enhance its value by forming the nucleus of local prosperity. Because of the delay in land surveys it could not at first pursue all the developmental work set forth in the prospectus. In 1837 Mr. McLaren, chief commercial manager, arrived in the Province, and there followed him ship-builders, vine-dressers, orchardists, fishermen, schoolmasters, mechanics, and laborers. As early as December 26, 1836 (before the proclamation of the Province), the Company shipped from Kangaroo Island to Van Diemen Land three barrels of salted fish, containing 1,359 mullets and 605 lbs. of skipjacks. It established whaling stations in Encounter Bay and, later, at Thistle Island; introduced pure merino rams and ewes from Saxony, as well as excellent breeds of Leicester and South Devon sheep; planted orchards; and erected numbers of buildings. The Company was so prominently associated with the Province, that everything it owned was familiarly referred to as the "Company's." Originally it possessed 102 town acres in Adelaide, and 13,770 country acres; and when the town lands were sold in March, 1837, it purchased 66 additional town acres.

Soon after its formation it was declared that the Company would establish a bank in South Australia; and on January 12, 1837, the ship *Coromandel* arrived in Holdfast Bay with a supply of specie and small notes, aggregating £10,000 in value, with the entire plant of the bank, and a framed banking-house. A building was erected, and Mr. Edward Stephens was appointed cashier and accountant. The bank was one of issue, discount, deposit, and loan, and undertook the collection of small debts. It supplied the place of a savings bank, and offered loans to settlers on the security of property; it assisted the Government at reasonable rates, and Governor Hindmarsh obtained £5,000 from it. The bank at once became a medium of exchange between Great Britain and the

Province, and had agencies in various countries. Its affairs multiplied and yielded large profits, and in 1841 the Company established it on an independent footing as the South Australian Banking Company.

The pioneers of South Australia were, as a rule, men of strong religious convictions, and as soon as they had become concentrated in the capital they made preparations for the erection of places of worship. Within a few years all the principal religious sects of Great Britain had taken root in the Province. That Adelaide should be sometimes called a city of churches is natural. The minds of many of the projectors in England were considerably influenced by their religious views when they advocated the formation of a new colony; indeed, they were influenced almost as much by religious and philanthropic ideas as by commercial and industrial interests. This was especially so in the case of Mr. G. F. Angas, and the religious strain among the pioneers is to be observed in many of their journals.

It was of those who projected the Australia that no State aid to absolute freedom but, nevertheless, attached to the Act of 1834 appointment of clergymen of Churches of Scotland." An passed some dropped this



OLD TRINITY CHURCH

meanwhile a chaplain, the Rev. C. B. Howard, had been appointed at a salary of £250 a year, to be paid out of colonial funds. This was the only special privilege given to the Anglican Church, but it established a connection between Church and State.

the general wish encouraged the Province of South there should be religion, and that should be allowed; a clause was South Australian providing for the "chaplains and the Established England and amending Act time afterwards clause, but in the

The Rev. Charles Beaumont Howard was a zealous, broad-minded, and amiable ecclesiast. He arrived with Governor Hindmarsh in the *Buffalo*, and speedily set about finding a temple for worship. Laymen had conducted service at various places before this, and it would seem to be true of the pioneers that wherever a score or so of them were gathered together, someone rose up to preach the Gospel. The Rev. C. B. Howard, as pioneer, had an arduous task. When the people had been in Adelaide only a few weeks, and before they had settled on their town acres, he vainly tried to obtain a suitable building wherein to commence his ministerial duties. Eventually he borrowed

a large sail from the captain of a ship in port, but, in the absence of conveyances and of laborers, he had extreme difficulty in transporting it to the city. Mr. Osmond Gilles, the Colonial Treasurer, came to his assistance. Placing the heavy sail on a truck, the Treasurer and the chaplain dragged the load seven miles along a dusty track in hot weather. The Treasurer, who is described as a stout and jolly man, was the poler, while the chaplain, at the end of a rope, was the leader. Puffing and growing weary, they plodded along, but in descending a gully at Hindmarsh an accident happened. The poler vainly tried to hold the load back: the pace increased until presently the Treasurer lay sprawling on the ground. "As neither poler nor leader was hurt, they sat down and had a hearty laugh while the fallen one dusted himself"—J. W. Bull. Then, with the utmost good humor, they continued and completed their arduous journey. The sail was rigged on North Terrace, and next day (Sunday) the chaplain conducted service in this strange temple. A wooden church was soon afterwards erected by subscription, but, as it was too small, the authorities determined to put up a stone structure. Mr. Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell donated an acre at the corner of Morphett Street and North Terrace, and upon it the foundation-stone of "the Church of the Holy Trinity" was laid by Governor Hindmarsh on January 26, 1838. Mr. Gilles and Mr. Howard made themselves responsible for £1,000 of the cost of this building. Subscriptions did not come in so rapidly as was expected, and when on his deathbed in 1843 the rev. gentleman was served with a writ for the amount. "The Rev. Mr. Howard abounded in Christian charity, and consequently was beloved and respected even by those of the colonists outside our communion"—J. W. Bull. Trinity Church became one of the great and antique landmarks of the city.

After the Anglican Church, adherents of the Wesleyan denomination were among the first of other sects to conduct religious services in the Province. The work was commenced by laymen, and early in 1837 funds were collected for the erection of a chapel and schools. A neat brick building was opened in Hindley Street, at the rear of the South Australian Bank, mainly by the liberality of Mr. E. Stephens and a few others. Mr. D. McLaren, manager of the South Australian Company, Mr. J. C. White, and other local preachers and class leaders ministered to the people on Sundays, and occasionally on week-nights. A regular minister was provided in an unexpected and a romantic manner. The Rev. William Longbottom, after laboring for years in India, was compelled to seek a more temperate clime for the benefit of his health. He removed to Tasmania, whence, after recuperating, he was instructed to proceed to Western Australia to take charge of a circuit there. With his wife and child he embarked in the *Fanny*, and on June 9, 1838, left Van Diemen Land. When off Kangaroo Island, on the 16th, the vessel encountered a succession of heavy gales, increasing in fury, until great seas broke on board on the 21st, and the ship became a wreck on the southern coast of the mainland, east of the mouth of the River Murray. A low, dark ridge of land was observed from the fore-rigging, and the captain sprang into the waves with the intention of getting a line on shore. The rope was too short, and the captain had to

leave it and swim for his life. Two sailors then managed to get to the beach with a rope, and soon the whole ship's company was landed, but not before Mrs. Longbottom was immersed in the water. After several days of bitterly cold weather and extreme vicissitude the forlorn party reached the whaling station in Encounter Bay, whence they were conveyed to Adelaide by boat. The Rev. William Longbottom, his wife and child, received a warm welcome in the capital. In the disaster they had lost all their worldly possessions, but a subscription recouped them for their losses. The Wesleyans importuned the reverend gentleman to become their pastor, and he almost immediately began his duties in the little church in Hindley Street. He soon concentrated and strengthened the flock, but ill health compelled him to go to Tasmania. He returned to Adelaide, and here he died in 1849. He was practically the founder of the Wesleyan Church in South Australia.

The Rev. Thomas Quinton Stow, the founder of the Congregational Church, was, however, the second pastor to arrive in South Australia. His story is as useful as the preceding in showing of what sterling material the early ministers of religion were made. Arriving in Adelaide on October 16, 1837, he was as zealous a pioneer as the Rev. C. B. Howard. It was a matter of surprise to early settlers that one so talented and also so popular as a preacher should have been induced to leave England; and the explanation is probably to be found in the religious enthusiasm of the man, whom neither toil nor privation could daunt. Though supported by the Colonial Missionary Society, as well as by free-will offerings, Mr. Stow, rather than encroach on the former, was compelled by the want of money to go out of the usual grooves. Thus Mr. J. W. Bull mentions that for years he educated a few private pupils, and "afterwards engaged in farming until the times of struggling and depression in the colony had passed away and the pioneer Independent Church and congregation became self-supporting." To get a building for a church was no easy matter. The first structure was composed of pines and reeds, and Mr. Stow worked "with the laborers and the carter in cutting reeds and pines and loading them." Previous to that he conducted service in a large marquee, or field-officer's tent, which he had brought with him. Mr. Stow instilled a self-reliant spirit in his flock; he became a prominent colonist, and was one of the most capable opponents of the principle of State aid to religion introduced by Governor Robe. He died in 1862, and Stow Memorial Church in Flinders Street is a monument to his zeal.

With the German immigrants in 1838 arrived Pastor Kavel, who therefrom became their spiritual teacher. The Rev. Mr. Kavel was the founder of the Lutheran sect in the Province. He took up his residence at Klemsig, where he made himself greatly beloved, and, to the advantage of South Australia, he published and had circulated in Germany a neat pamphlet containing statistical information relative to the country of his adoption.

Among the first settlers were a goodly number of Roman Catholics. During 1837-9 their spiritual wants were attended to by Mr. Phillips, whose house served as an oratory. In 1839 the Catholic inhabitants deputed Messrs. Phillips, Johnson, and Counsell

to "make known the great need of a priest in their midst," and through them a petition was sent to Archbishop Polding in Sydney. As an outcome, the Very Rev. W. B. Ullathorne, D.D., visited the flock in June, 1840. Writes the venerable gentleman :— "A very large room was given us by a liberal Protestant, where I erected a temporary altar, where, surrounded by crockery, hardware, and miscellaneous articles, I preached my first public sermon in the capital of South Australia." After organising the Catholics to collect the means to erect a place of worship, Dr. Ullathorne returned to Sydney. "The Rev. Mr. Benson was duly appointed by the Vicar Apostolic, and left Sydney by the brig *Dorset*, February 14, 1841, for his mission in South Australia. He was a quiet, delicate gentleman, and scarcely ever left the city. He hired a wooden building which stood near the corner of Topham and Waymouth Streets, and lived in a small slab hut in rear of his temporary chapel. The building will be remembered by old colonists as having previously served for a time as a police court. Father Benson's health completely gave way during the heat of January, 1843. He returned to Sydney in the following April, and afterwards left for England, and died at Wolverhampton in 1868, at the ripe age of 73." Thus Dr. Ullathorne and the Rev. Mr. Benson founded the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. D. McLaren, besides his assistance to the Wesleyans, was practically the founder of the first Baptist Church. The congregations first met in the School Society's building in the park lands, but after the Wesleyans vacated the chapel in Hindley Street they took charge of it. The Rev. George Stonehouse arrived in 1845 to take control.

The Rev. Ralph Drummond, described as a divine of the John Knox stamp, was the first minister of the United Presbyterian Church. He arrived in June, 1839, and commenced service in a small building in Angas Street. So earnest in his work was he, that to meet scattered members of his Church he frequently walked to the Finnis, to Strathalbyn, and Mount Barker. He died in 1872, at the age of 80 years. The first minister of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland was the Rev. Robert Haining, who landed at Port Adelaide in 1841. He held his opening services in Trinity Church, North Terrace—a happy arrangement suggestive of true Christian union. The congregations subsequently met in Hindley Street, but in 1844 an edifice was erected in Grenfell Street. Mr. Haining died at Glenelg in 1874.

These, in their order, were the first Churches established in South Australia. In after years various other denominations were founded. Magnificent places of worship have been erected in recent years. According to the census of 1891, the number of persons (over a thousand) representing different denominations were: Church of England, 89,271; Wesleyan, 49,159; Roman Catholic, 47,179; Lutheran, 23,328; Presbyterian, 18,206; Baptist, 17,757; Bible Christian, 15,762; Congregational, 11,882; Primitive Methodist, 11,654; Salvation Army, 4,356; Church of Christ, 3,367; and Confucians, etc., 3,884.

While the white people were establishing themselves in the country and forming a base from which they gradually stretched out their energy and occupied the whole land, the black man looked on with indifference and even with amusement. His care for the morrow was so slight that he probably gave this question of settlement by the Europeans no serious thought whatever. He was interested, and he was fed by strange foods ; his thirst was slaked by strange liquids ; and he sometimes had soft blankets put upon him. One or two cases of murder of white people had already been chronicled, but they did not equal the cruelty practised by whalers and sealers on native women. Crime if such a strong term be permitted—was as yet mostly on one side.

Although in the Act constituting the Province no provision was made for the native families, the Colonising Commissioners, the Governor, and the Directors of the South Australian Company were careful in issuing humanitarian instructions to their officers. Troubles with natives in Western Australia, whence grave and exaggerated accusations of the cruelty of the white people were constantly coming, caused the authorities to strive that South Australian settlement should not be stained by any record of inhumanity. They wished that the foundation should be free of everything that would allow even Exeter Hall people to point the finger of scorn at it. In the land regulations provision was made for native reserves, but these were not yet necessary. In common with the recently-established policy of the British Government, a Protector of Aborigines was appointed, but in practical results his work had been small. Though there was no violent or general conflict between the whites and blacks, the beginning had been made of what must end in the extermination of the aborigines. Besides taking possession of their tribal grounds and frightening their animals back into the remote country, the British had taught them some of the vices of civilisation. We read of sailors from the *Buffalo* offering them not only food but strong spirits. We hear of other people, who ought to have known better, getting hilarious amusement from making them drunk. We read also that at first they refused the spirits, but they very soon acquired a passion for them. Such was the beginning. The aftermath of continual drunkenness is known ; the effects of the new foods in precarious quantities impaired their constitutions. In 1837 Governor Hindmarsh was greatly shocked when several white men, who had been out in the bush, were followed into Adelaide by a party of naked blacks. He ordered the Government Storekeeper to supply them with clothing, which, when brought forth, was put on them by *Buffalo* men. The blacks disliked such *impedimenta*, and the clothes were thereupon exchanged for blankets. In later years it became the policy of colonial Governments to periodically give blankets to natives. The gift is a kind but hardly a wise one. In winter the native wears his blanket, wet or dry ; and a wet blanket, especially to a decadent people, is as deadly as poison. Instead of woollen materials, surely a gift of tanned animal skins would be healthier.

The natives inhabiting the territory contiguous to Adelaide were generally peaceable. On no occasion were they so treacherous or so thieving as natives in Western Australia and Queensland. The same white men referred to as bringing natives before

Governor Hindmarsh in Adelaide were greatly alarmed when they met the family in the bush. They stood side by side with muskets ready to shoot and "die like men" as the narrator, Mr. J. W. Bull, says. Eight warriors of the family came forward, and Mr. Allen (subsequently the manager of the Adelaide Botanical Gardens) for some time "addressed the blacks' leader, repeating that they (the whites) had landed to introduce Mr. Wakefield's principles of colonisation, and that they begged to apologise for the intrusion on their country." As, of course, the natives did not understand English, and knew less of colonising principles, Mr. Allen's speech was either a very poor joke, or was ludicrous in its silliness. The natives approached the white men, placed their fingers on their faces to see if any pigment came off, examined their hats and garments, and opened their waistcoats and shirt-fronts to discover if they were white all over "at which Mr. Allen expressed great anger, saying he had never been treated in such a manner before!" Altogether, the whites about Adelaide were undisturbed by the blacks.



STATUE OF VENUS, NORTH TERRACE.
Presented to the Corporation of Adelaide by W. A. Horn, Esq., M.P.



CHAPTER V

THE CITIZENS

1838-41

New Surveyor-General—Land alienation—Agriculture—Pastoral pursuits—Land speculation—Exploration and tragedy—Stirring courage at Port Lincoln—Governor Gawler's perplexities—Public works expenditure and boom—City crowded—Province inflated—Corporation established—Its first deliberations—Appearance of city—Hindmarsh, Thebarton, Kensington, Kent Town, Hackney, North Adelaide, Glenelg, and Port Adelaide—Ominous rumors—The Governor's bills dishonored, and Gawler re-called—Captain Grey becomes Governor—Disaster and panic—Retrenchment and exodus of people—Imperial Government guarantees bills.



WHEN Governor Gawler arrived in the Province the country immediately surrounding Adelaide was partly taken up and occupied by settlers. The surveys were proceeding slowly, but the initial difficulties had been overcome. A considerable area had still to be marked out before the land purchases already made could be satisfied. Governor Gawler was given, by the Colonising Commissioners, a free hand to re-organise the survey staff, in order to expedite the surveys. In filling the dual positions of Governor and Commissioner of Crown Lands, he was responsible both to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the Colonising Commissioners. A man of keen observation

and penetration, he attacked with vigor the problem which the Province presented. The Duke of Wellington, under whom he served for many years, had such a high opinion of his judgment and general merits, that he declared that Gawler could not make a mistake.

Upon the retirement of Colonel Light, Mr. G. S. Kingston became Acting Surveyor-General, but soon after Captain Sturt arrived overland from New South Wales he was appointed to the office. The popular explorer advocated the rapid opening up of the lands by agriculturists and horticulturists, and was a firm believer in the resources of the inland country. Shortly after his arrival in August, 1838, he lectured before about

12 interested persons ; and, from his knowledge of other parts of Australia, expressed the conviction that, because of droughts, the western plains of the range running near the coast of Gulf St. Vincent were unsuitable for farms. Captain Sturt's charge of the Survey Office was of short duration, for, on October 2, 1839, he was succeeded by Captain Frome, who added to the strength of the staff by bringing sappers and miners to the Province.

Governor Gawler infused some of his own strenuous spirit into local affairs. He had the survey of country lands pushed on more rapidly, and enabled the original purchasers to take up their sections. Encouragement was immediately given to this class of colonists, and some temporary relief was afforded to the congestion in Adelaide. Within a few months new purchases were made, and a boom set in, which caused the situation to become more perplexing. Everything hitherto had been out of proportion, and Governor Gawler found that when he infused vitality into one department he created new and pressing complications.

The people had waited so long for land that they now excitedly went to the extreme, and took up more than they required for developmental purposes. Since the foundation upwards of 250,000 acres had been sold by 1839, and in that year alone 170,841 acres were disposed of. As each exploring party returned from the country, application was made for special surveys, under which large areas in isolated districts could be taken up. Messrs. F. H. Dutton, D. Macfarlane, and Captain Finniss, of New South Wales, applied in January, 1839, for the first special survey—an area of 4,000 acres. Other applications were registered in quick succession, and the best of the lands within a reasonable distance of Adelaide were exploited. The plains to the north, the country beyond the hills, and the suitable territory running south along the coast, were occupied or merely purchased and held on the chance of a rise ; for, unfortunately, a portion of these new areas was taken up largely for speculative purposes.

The land around Adelaide being brought under cultivation, it was demonstrated that those who doubted the value of the soil were in error, though there were experienced men among them. Where in the previous year cattle and sheep could stray, in 1840 there were promising paddocks of wheat, some of which yielded from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. In 1839, 443 acres were cultivated ; in 1840, 2,823 acres ; and in 1841, 8,168 acres. In the last year, and in 1842, land some distance from Adelaide on the Gawler Plains and among and beyond the eastern hills was upturned by the plough, and the returns were so satisfactory that South Australia already gave promise of proving a wheat-producing country.

An extensive area was taken up by pastoralists. Sheep stations were established in various districts, so that, besides attracting speculators, the boom brought legitimate investors to the Province. In that it served an excellent purpose. Several of those who excitedly purchased land out of all proportion to their requirements, in calmer moments, and in the re-action which is so inexorable in its arrival, bitterly regretted it ; but they

had cause to be delighted in subsequent years when a healthier era set in. In such an inadvertent way, indeed, one or two of the wealthiest landowners and wool kings of South Australia became possessed of their properties. The legitimate investors introduced horses, cattle, and sheep, which multiplied so that, in 1840, South Australia was almost in a position to sell to its neighbors. One return gives the stock in the Province in 1841-2 as 250,000 sheep, 16,000 cattle, and 1,000 horses. The largest sheepowners in 1841 were the South Australian Company, Messrs. Gleeson, Lodwick (Onkaparinga), Reynell (Hurtle Vale), Freeman, Duncan Macfarlane (Mount Barker), Phillips, Gemmell (Strathalbyn), Jones (Yankalilla), George Anstey (Para), Dutton & Bagot, Baker, John Hughes (Gilbert River), R. L. Leake, Hopkins & Green, Horrocks (Hutt River), and Peters. From this list it will be gathered that much of the most beautiful and fertile country in South Australia was being used for sheep stations at that period. In the midst of many of those old sheep-walks are now busy and prosperous towns.

In 1839, and in the first month of 1840, the mania for land speculation was alarming. Land agents carried on lucrative businesses, and increased in number. Early writers say that auction sales were held day and night, and were attended by jostling crowds. Besides a humble theatre and the public-houses, the marts supplied the only rendezvous for the public at night; and were the most popular, especially the one presided over by the witty J. Bentham Neales. At these sales "fenders and fireirons, spades and axes, or allotments of building land, could be purchased." Small sections were sought after with as much eagerness as large, and cut up into building lots. The boom, like modern episodes of the kind, caused people to imagine that they would quickly become wealthy. Some pursued their occupations half-heartedly, as if they thought that such engagements were menial in comparison with their position as land speculators and land owners; and some were so optimistic that they considered it beneath them to work at all. Those were said to be foolish who were afraid to invest, who prophesied that the boom was like soap bubbles suspended in the air. They were happy in their excitement; and so they watched the elusive tints of the bubble, with the usual result.

The special surveys were the delight of those who had the most capital. Exploring parties continued to go out, and to hurry back with applications for land. Governor Gawler was very energetic, and, when his troubles in Adelaide allowed him, travelled extensively. On one occasion, with a visitor at Government House named Bryan, and a member of his staff, he reached the north-west bend of the Murray, and thence some members of the party pursued a northerly course until they were compelled to turn back for want of water. One of the horses gave out, and Mr. Bryan was left with it while Governor Gawler returned to the Murray for water. The Governor and his attendant became so fatigued, that one of their remaining horses was killed in order that they might drink its blood. Help was procured, but no sign of Mr. Bryan could be found, and it was soon apparent that he had perished in the bush. Mount Bryan, near the locality where he was last seen, was named after him, and years afterwards the horse was found in the neighborhood alive, but of the rider there has never been any trace. Messrs. Strangways

and Blunden in 1838 discovered the Gawler River, named after the Governor; and Messrs. Cock and Jamieson travelled as far as Yorke Peninsula. An association was formed to take up land by special survey on the Peninsula, but the proposal was abandoned. Some of those who were interested lived to regret the circumstance, for the land proposed to be purchased comprised the rich mineral country at Wallaroo and Kadina.

An important trip, which had a tragical outcome, was made by Edward John Eyre. This gentleman proved himself to be one of the most famous and expert bushmen who ever visited the unknown lands of Australia. After he completed his explorations, he was appointed to supervise the aborigines on the Murray; in subsequent years, as Governor of Jamaica, he obtained great notoriety in the means he employed to suppress native insurrection, described by Justin McCarthy as a carnival of blood. Eyre, with Messrs. Scott, Baxter, and Coles, accompanied by two native boys, went north beyond Gulf St. Vincent and Spencer Gulf to Lake Torrens. His object was to explore the interior, and find a way to Western Australia, but the desolation north of Spencer Gulf forced him back. Instead of returning to Adelaide he struck south-west to Streaky Bay, where he formed a *dépôt*. In order to make a final and decisive effort to reach his goal, he reduced the size of his party by sending Scott and Coles back to Adelaide, and then, notwithstanding the request of Governor Gawler to abandon the enterprise, he set out in January, 1841, with Baxter, as his only white companion, and three natives. The sterile expanses flanking the head of the Great Australian Bight were crossed with difficulty, and long stretches traversed without water. In the midst of country as desolate as any ever pictured, the tragic episode of his expedition occurred. The border line of the colonies had been crossed, and the five men were camped on a waste of hard rock with sickly bushes growing from the cracks. At night Eyre watched the horses feeding on the sparse vegetation a little distance from the camp; clouds scudded above him; and the wind howled around him as it only can in such abandoned wildernesses. Presently Eyre heard a musket shot, and then one of the natives—Wylie—rushed up, calling wildly to him. The remaining natives had lately been grumbling, and while Eyre's old servant Baxter was sleeping, had shot him and decamped with most of the provisions and all the serviceable firearms. All night long, with nothing to repulse an attack, Eyre and Wylie watched over the dead man, expecting every moment to be shot. They were unmolested, and when day broke they sought to bury Baxter, but the rock was so hard, that they could not dig a grave. In that awful place they left him, and with provisions sufficient to last only for a few days, they continued their journey. Once or twice they saw the murderers following their trail, and then they lost sight of them altogether, and no doubt they perished miserably in the huge natural graveyard surrounding them. With unsurpassed hardihood and resolution, Eyre and Wylie reached Thistle Cove, on the Western Australian coast, where they were fortunate enough to sight a whaling vessel at anchor. They procured sustenance, and after a few days' rest started again, and eventually reached Albany in safety. No journey ever made in Australia, and the annals are full of stirring stories of courage and suffering, surpasses this in sternness of purpose, endurance, and unbending fortitude.

While the boom was at its height, a rush was made for Port Lincoln. In 1839 the manager of the South Australian Company went to that neighborhood, and selected an area of land; but before he returned to register his selection it had been applied for and taken. Early in that year an association was formed in Adelaide for the purpose of examining and taking up land in that locality, and the life of the earliest settlers there was highly adventurous. The natives were uncommonly hostile, and, having committed several murders, their boldness increased until the white people who were courageous enough to take up land did so at the peril of their lives. Even the exploring parties were attacked; but the danger did not daunt intending settlers, and they, or those who followed them, accomplished their purpose, but at a terrible cost. Stock was sent to Port Lincoln, and a route was eventually forced around the gulf. Sometimes the natives in the northern areas killed the stock or a white man here and there; at others, when these dangers were surmounted, Nature won where aborigines failed, and the pathfinders were struck down. Upon the route were abandoned carts, rusted and broken, and the white bones of horses, sheep, and cattle. Not a few travellers and settlers were sacrificed as an offering to the desert sphinx or to bloodthirsty natives: but the British colonist is not easily dismayed. At Port Lincoln runs were taken up in 1839, 1840, and subsequent years; were abandoned, re-stocked, and abandoned a second time. Then, despite failure, they were re-occupied. Were it possible in this work, it would be interesting to tell the stories of unrecorded deeds of bravery and persistence which have won colonial empires. As early as 1839, trading vessels went to Port Lincoln with passengers, building materials, and stock; and "for a time it seemed as if the capital would be supplanted"—Hodder. Whaling ships were at work along the coast leading to Fowler Bay, and, in common with the temper of the boom, a brilliant future was predicted for Port Lincoln. Even a newspaper, the *Port Lincoln Herald*, was established; but the district did not make any permanent advance, and many of the people returned to Adelaide.

Thus, during these years, the energy of a part of the populace was employed. The land boom was aided and fostered by other conditions set in motion by Governor Gawler himself. By the Act of 1834 it was provided that the proceeds of land sales in the Province were to be devoted by the Colonising Commissioners to sending emigrants from England. When the large sums obtained by this over-speculation were sent to the Commissioners, they dispatched shipload after shipload of people to South Australia, independently of the questions of demand and supply. The speculators did not cultivate the land, and hence what under normal conditions of investment might have been an economic triumph became a source of intense anxiety to Governor Gawler. There was an abundance of good land, and labor to cultivate it; but the bulk of the people hung about the city and production grew with exasperating slowness. The population of Adelaide, compared with that of the Province, was altogether disproportionate, and, instead of relieving it, each speculative purchase accentuated the trouble, because it supplied more funds for immigration. There was a slight diminution in the proportion in 1840, but in that year and in 1841 most of the difficulties occurred. In 1839, many thousands

of persons hurried into South Australia, and they did very little when they got there. The population in 1838 was 5,374, of which Adelaide held the ridiculously large number of 4,000; in 1840 it was 14,630, with 8,480 in Adelaide; in 1841 the total was 16,000. Already had begun the centralisation which has been such a hindrance to the Province throughout its history.

This crowding of idle people into the city gave Governor Gawler anxious concern. To all the infelicitous conditions confronting him when he arrived was added another, which accentuated and precipitated them all. The Government was compelled to shelter and feed the immigrants until they obtained work, and sometimes there were above a thousand dependent on such assistance. The finances could not bear the previous burdens. The records were badly kept; the public service required re-organising; the colonial finances were in a state of "thorough confusion and defalcation"; and public buildings had to be erected. Capital was flowing out for food; and capital was indispensable. The great influx of immigration began a few months after Governor Gawler's advent, and before he had got a firm hold of affairs. He recognised more plainly than ever that the Province was at an acute stage in its history. The resources were good, but the conditions were decidedly bad. He summoned all his energies to overcome the difficulty, and kept before him the emergency clause in his instructions, which, he apprehended, would protect him in case he exceeded the financial allowance.

The step which Governor Gawler took had an immense influence over the early struggles of South Australia, and not necessarily one that was permanently bad. By his own acknowledgment he entered upon his government hastily and without being able to make minute calculations; but, after careful consideration of the conditions as he found them, he decided to take a bold course, so as to end at one stroke nearly all the troubles endangering the Province. He committed what might be termed the laudable fault which has characterised the policy of various Australian Governments, of believing that relief works solved the unemployed problem. He built a pretentious Government House, large offices for the various public departments, a Customs house, a gaol, a hospital. "He remodelled and extended the Survey Department; enrolled a large police force, both foot and mounted; formed roads, sent out exploring parties, and introduced bold and decisive measures everywhere and in everything." He also raised, from January 1, 1839, the salaries of public servants, and made them more nearly uniform with the incomes of the most successful capitalists; of course, spending money right royally.

The influence of such a policy was almost immediate; and too many examples of it have been witnessed in Australia to require extended description. The exciting days of Boom had come once more; prosperity had come; work had come; wealth and comfort had come. South Australia was a delightful land; substantially there were no unemployed. Colonists were unintentionally induced to buy more land; business men to build larger warehouses and shops. As money was expended freely by the Government, it was expended freely by the people. Wakefield's principles were glorious—no colony ever made such progress as this! A few hundred people, many thousands of miles from

England, in a comparatively unknown country from which they had obtained substantially no productions, cooped up in a town three years old, were enjoying, after established methods at home, an immense land boom all among themselves; and it was the second boom within three years! It appeared as if they had come that immense distance just to hold booms. The mounted colonists on the Glenelg road were indeed right. Colonel Gawler was "a fast Governor."

The Colonising Commissioners were at first complacent. They wrote in 1839 that so far as their information enabled them to judge, the steps taken by Governor Gawler were wise, and that he could rely on their co-operation in all measures calculated to promote the welfare of the Province. They again said that he was at liberty to deviate from the rules set down for his guidance under peculiar circumstances and on certain conditions, one of the most important being that all such deviations should without delay be placed before the Board.

This was soon after the beginning of the expenditures, and it gave Governor Gawler the more reason to expect that his actions would be upheld. He drew bills upon the Commissioners in the first half of 1839 for £8,560, and in the latter half for £10,600. And so he proceeded to stir up the Province during 1839 and 1840. The expenditure in the last quarter of the latter year was at the rate of £240,000 per annum, and the public debt exceeded £300,000. In 1840, the sum of £277,000 was sent away for provisions, and it soon became evident that the longer he pursued this policy the higher the expenditure would rise. The Province was like a morphia patient; a little stimulates at first, but presently the doses must be doubled and trebled. On the susceptible pulse of an infant settlement a little public money goes a long way.

Governor Gawler's policy bolstered up the city of Adelaide, but most of the public works about the capital were in advance of the times, and were apt to retard rather than assist the development of the country. "The effect of his policy was that the settlers were induced to remain in Adelaide, instead of engaging in the cultivation of the rich soil all around them" - Stow. Laborers were occupied in the same unprofitable way, and were not available to settlers who wished to engage in agricultural operations. The price of food was abnormal. Flour cost from £8 to £10 per bag; fresh meat, 1s. per lb.; bread, 4½d. per lb.; ½ lb. tea, 2s.; butter, 3s. 6d. per lb.; soap, 7d. per lb.; loaf sugar, 1s. 3d. per lb.; and water, 4s. per load. City land rose to absurd values, and one report announces that, in 1840, £3,000 was paid for an acre at the corner of King William and Hindley Streets. Important buildings were raised, and large stores were opened. In January, 1839, a branch of the Bank of Australasia was established in Adelaide by Mr. R. F. Newland.

The importance given to the capital by the increase of population led to the establishment of a municipal institution earlier than would otherwise have been deemed necessary. As with the prosperity, this was of mushroom growth, and soon faded away. Hitherto the government of the Province had been wholly dependent on the Governor, assisted by a Council, usually consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Advocate-General,

and the Surveyor-General. There were no representative institutions, but its size and wealth seemed to demand that the residents should be given control of the city. Improvements were imperatively required, and it was to be expected that they would be carried out more satisfactorily by representatives chosen by the people than by the Government. A little over three years after the foundation of Adelaide its residents were awarded a system of responsible government, and rose to the dignity of citizenship. On August 19, 1840, while the boom was in full swing, Governor Gawler and his Executive Council passed the first Colonial Municipal Act, 4th Vic., No. 4. The Colonising Commissioners had recommended to the Secretary for the Colonies that towns in South Australia with a population of 2,000 persons should be granted elective municipal institutions; and as the population of Adelaide was now four times that number, the Secretary for the Colonies advised the Governor to grant the privilege. The Act provided for the election of a Council, to consist of 19 Common Councilmen, including a Mayor and three Aldermen, and for the levying of rates. A vote was extended to every adult male who had resided in the Province for six months prior to enrolment, who was proprietor or tenant of any land or building within the city valued at £20 per annum, and who lived either within the municipal limits or within seven miles thereof. Persons were disqualified who had received public charitable relief within six months of enrolment, or, within two years of same, had been convicted of crime by a Supreme or superior Court. No person could be enrolled who, before July 15, had not paid the rates due by him, except such as had become due within one calendar month. Ratepayers could be elected as Common Councilmen if they owned or occupied houses within the city valued at £50 per annum, or possessed personal property valued at £500; but persons were ineligible who were in any way interested in Corporation contracts, or who had at any time been convicted of crime by any Supreme or superior Court, followed by imprisonment, within Her Majesty's dominions. A false declaration regarding such qualification was punishable by a fine of not less than £50 nor more than £100. Penalties were to go into the Corporation revenue.

The total number of voters on the roll was to be declared by public advertisement, with "the proportion required to constitute each electoral section empowered to return a member of the Common Council, such proportion to be as nearly as numbers would permit one-nineteenth of the whole." Besides the ordinary system of election, it was made competent to the electors themselves, by voluntary classification, to form into as many electoral sections as there were members to be elected, so that each might return one member, provided that they could agree to a unanimous vote. The Returning Officer, after a scrutiny of the poll books in which he had entered the names of electors who personally appeared before him, could declare returned the candidates who had been unanimously elected by each of the quorums. A proviso "precluded the persons thus voting for one candidate from voting again by ordinary election, should the Common Council not be filled up in whole or in part by the electoral quorums."

An annual mayoral allowance of £300 was made, which, with the consent of the Governor, could be increased to £500. The maximum amount of the

ordinary expenditure was set down at £500 for each quarter. The Common Council was precluded from contracting loans for public works without the approval of the Governor in Council. Work exceeding £400 in price must be done by contract after tenders had been called for in the *Government Gazette*. The Corporation was "empowered to levy tolls on the principal thoroughfares leading to and from the city," and was required to so far contribute to the cost of the prosecution of criminals, and also to the maintenance of gaols, as arose from felonies or misdemeanors committed within the limits of the city.

It will be seen that this Act contained unusual provisions, especially in regard to quorum voting. Mr. Thomas Worsnop, in his "History of the City of Adelaide," considered that, although it was not particularly liberal, it gave promise of some improvement to the city.

He regarded it as an experiment much to learn, and some municipal institutions root in South Australia. The first election was held October 31, 1840, or by quorum voting records. The pioneer constituted of James Hailes, Abraham Brown, Charles Mann, John Hallett, William Lambert, Henry Wat-Edward Rowlands, Andrews, Matthew William Henry Neale, Sanders, and John the same day the South Australian Club to elect the Mayor and A. H. Davis, M. Smillie,



JAMES HURTLÉ FISHER

were chosen as Aldermen, and Mr. Fisher as Mayor. The ex-Resident Commissioner was respected by the citizens, and during his term of office proved himself an enlightened chief magistrate. Among the Aldermen and Common Councilmen were several who, like the Mayor, attained considerable fame in the Province. The Colonial Treasurer, as provided by the Act, bore the expense of the election, which amounted to over £173.

On November 4, the first regular meeting of the Council was held. The inaugural act of members was to adopt an address to the Governor, thanking him for the prompt and liberal manner in which he had carried out "this satisfactory measure." After assuring him of their loyalty, the Councilmen declared "that in the exercise of the duties devolving upon us in our adopted country we shall exert ourselves to the utmost for the advancement of the prosperity of this city, the maintenance of peace and good order, the preservation of

perimental Act, leaving thing to suffer, before could take permanent The first election was but whether by a poll does not appear in the Municipal Council was Hurtle Fisher, Nathaniel Hopkins Davis, John George Stevenson, Blyth, William Gilchrist son, Thomas Wilson, Edward William Smillie, James Frew, Samuel East, William Yatesby Wakeham. On Councillors met at the House, Hindley Street, Aldermen. Messrs. and George Stevenson

morals, and the promotion of that union which gives strength and efficiency to every effort at political, social, and moral improvement." With these hopeful and dutiful words the City Council began its administrative history.

Two days later, Governor Gawler replied to the address, expressing gratification, and promising that when the community was settled and established the privileges of representative government would be awarded in the full rate. This was impossible in the initial stages of a country's history, for the obvious reason that unity, energy, and decision of Government were, under such circumstances, more necessary for the general welfare than the much more slowly moving principle of representative collective deliberation. The Corporation set to work to appoint a staff, and D. Spence (£150 per annum) became Town Clerk; G. S. Kingston (£400), Town Surveyer and Collector; John Morphett (£52 10s.), City Treasurer; and W. McBean (30s. per week), Messenger. As the ordinary expenditure of the Corporation was limited to £2,000 each year, this

scale of remuneration, with the mayoral allowance of £300, was high, aggregating £980 10s., or nearly half the total annual expenditure. However, it was a period of great expectations, and Adelaide was an important city in the midst of land which was apparently believed to need no working to yield a fortune. The Government advanced, as a loan, the sum of £250 for the Council to begin its business on. The land on which to build the Council Chambers was available, as an acre had been reserved in the original survey of the city for the use of a prospective corporation, and an application was made to the Governor that this should be transferred. Acre 203 was thereupon transferred for 12s., paid on February 18, 1841. The Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Stanley, questioned the transaction, and declared that the proceeding was illegal and invalid, being at too low a price; but on the ground of public convenience the title was allowed to stand. Designs were invited for suitable buildings; but, as there were no funds, they were laid aside, and a single room was hired in Hindley Street. A market site was opened near to the present slaughter-house; a cattle market was established, and a slaughter-house was erected. The expense entered into for these buildings amounted to £853, which, with £980 10s. for salaries, left the finances of the Corporation in a curiously impecunious condition before any revenue was obtained. Committees were appointed for the regulation of finance, markets, and for general purposes, and before the end of 1840 a city seal was adopted.



ADELAIDE CORPORATION SEAL
ADOPTED IN 1840



ADELAIDE CORPORATION SEAL
ADOPTED IN 1880

Some attention was devoted in the early part of 1841 to the question of improving

the streets. The Corporation, per the report of a committee appointed on December 31, 1840, proposed a considerable outlay for the formation of streets, and obtained permission from the Governor to take stone from a quarry which had been opened below Government House near the river, but Colonel Gawler considered that the expenditure proposed would be too great. The citizens did not agree with him, and, on January 27, held a public meeting, at which resolutions were passed declaring that the streets demanded immediate attention; that operations be begun in Hindley Street; that the Council confine its attention to making centre roadways; and that the proprietors of land make good footpaths at their own expense, according to a plan drawn up by the Town Surveyor. There was little practical outcome to these imperative demands, for the simple reason that the Corporation had no funds for such purposes. The owners of land were authorised to make the footpaths at their own cost, and a private subscription was started in Hindley Street, but the amount obtained was insufficient to properly improve that thoroughfare, which had now got into a worse state than before. The Corporation, to obtain revenue, ordered that carts conveying water to the residents should be licensed; established a fish, corn, and a vegetable market on the Corporation acre lately transferred; and opened a cattle market in Thebarton. An attempt was made to secure uniformity in regard to weights and measures. The first city assessment was completed and adopted by the Council in June, and Adelaide had made such strides during its short history that the annual value of rateable property was set down at £80,000. A rate of 4d. in the pound was declared, which would afford an income of £1,333 6s. 8d., but was altogether disproportionate to the expenditure in salaries.

Before a year had elapsed it was perceived that the Municipal Act was unsatisfactory and unwieldy. Mayor Fisher drew up a new measure which he forwarded to the Governor, and with him it remained. At the end of his year of office the Mayor tendered his report, which was a clever and an appreciative document. With honest pride he expressed his gratification at having been the first Resident Commissioner of the Province, and, to use his own words, the "first mayor of the first corporation established in any of the British colonial possessions." The second municipal election was held in October, 1841, and the new Council was composed as follows:—Mayor—James Hurtle Fisher (re-elected); Aldermen—George Stevenson, Thomas Wilson, and William Peacock; Councillors—Nathaniel Hailes, Isaac Nonmus, Henry Mildred, R. F. Macgeorge, J. Y. Wakeham, John Newland, Edward Davy, John Norman, W. H. Burford, Cornelius Birdseye, William Paxton, Andrew Birrell, Andrew Murray, Archibald MacDougall, and W. G. Lambert. By this time the citizens were in a state of confusion—the Province was on the verge of bankruptcy. The Corporation in January, 1842, was in debt to the amount of £600; and though there were arrears of rates to come in, there was no money in hand. The accounts had been loosely kept, and the civic officers had been wont to pay themselves with amusing freedom; those of them who by their office were empowered to receive Corporation fees deducted their own salaries from such receipts, and handed what remained to the City Treasurer, until the new Council abolished this peculiar system.

The appearance of the city in the early part of this period had changed from what it was two years before. The most populous streets had been cleared of trees and stumps, and the pitfalls which had endangered passengers at night were filled up. Bridges had been built over the Torrens, and huts had been removed from the park lands. Governor Gawler had slightly utilised prison labor in Hindley Street in improving the roadway, and proposed to do further work there and in Rundle Street; but so bad were these streets that nothing but systematic effort could render them satisfactory. With the increase of population, Hindley Street became fairly full of houses, some of which were pretentious. Rundle, King William, and Currie Streets also had a fair complement of buildings, which gave the town a more advanced appearance.

In the eyes of present-day residents the Adelaide of the forties would afford a

quaint and unreal sort of picture. The corner of Waymouth Street, where the *Advertiser* Offices now stand, was used as a timber-yard, with lengths of timber leaning against gum-trees. The opposite corner of the same street was a stockyard. At the Bank of Adelaide corner was a heap of *débris*, with castor oil plants growing out of it. Ford's York Hotel was a boarding-house. Along the streets bullock-drays pursued their devious



HINDLEY STREET, ADELAIDE, IN 1844

way, and peculiarly-dressed horsemen and pedestrians gave piquancy to the scene. The shops had small windows, and were of modest architecture. Captain Frome, with the aid of his sappers and miners, erected "a small mud or sod fort on North Terrace, with embrasures, and carronades mounted therein pointing to the city." This frowned upon the passers-by, and slowly decayed. And all about were empty allotments, whimsical old structures, and green herbage, amid a sprinkling of venerable trees.

In December, 1839, the Government formally receipted a bill for £2,300 in purchase of the park lands surrounding Adelaide, which were reserved for the public, and of 32 acres of land reserved for a public cemetery west of South Adelaide; but it does

not appear that the money was actually paid, although the parks have always been used as intended. Several cottages had been built in earlier years north-west of Hindley Street, and the locality was named Hindmarsh, after Captain Hindmarsh. During the boom, land in the neighborhood was bought and cut up into allotments; and Thebarton also entered into existence of a modest kind. Between East Adelaide and the sites of the eastern suburbs there was a forest of wattles, with here and there a lofty eucalyptus. In 1840, a favorite old colonist, Dr. Kent, was the only resident in Kensington, and his cottage was a wooden structure. He laid out a garden, which a few years later became the temptation and illicit delight of small boys. He also built a flourmill in 1840, near the present Kent Town Brewery, and the locality derived its name from the popular old gentleman. The South Australian Company erected a flourmill nearer the river,

on the Hackney Road. Hackney was inhabited by Mr. Bailey, a gardener, who came from Hackney, London, where he had owned a nursery, and who perpetuated the memory of his old home by giving a name to this suburb. The blocks surveyed by Colonel Light on the north bank of



THE PARADE, NORWOOD

the Torrens were, some of them, used for habitations and shops, and that part of the city was known as North Adelaide.

Some of the earlier purchasers selected land at Holdfast Bay, in the neighborhood of the Proclamation Gumtree. The Bay was still used occasionally as a landing place, and a few buildings were erected near the beach. As Governor Hindmarsh had awarded to the locality the name of Glenelg Plains, the same denomination of Glenelg was applied to the site of the buildings. In 1840, a company was formed in Adelaide to arrange with the landholders for the erection of a wharf and of warehouses at Glenelg. Terms were agreed upon, surveys were made, allotments were taken up in 1840, and thus another centre arose.

Several new buildings were added to those already erected at Port Adelaide, which, however, attracted a very small proportion of the inflowing population. The creek, or river, was improved. The South Australian Company, which had purchased numbers of town allotments there, and, so it is said, at the date of foundation was largely interested in having the capital established on its sandy and swampy reaches, constructed a road to the Port in 1840, and erected a suitable wharf and warehouse. The occasion of the opening of these was a notable one in the history of Port Adelaide, for it practically heralded the birth of the present town. Mr. H. Hussey, who was a frequent visitor to the Port, in "Colonial Life and Christian Experience," says that the early residents had novel experiences. The tide rose to such extraordinary heights that it caused sometimes distressing, and sometimes laughable, trials to them. When St. Paul's Church was opened, the people went to the service dry shod and unsuspecting. While it was proceeding, the water rose higher and higher, until it burst over an embankment which had been made for such a contingency, and by the time the service was concluded, the church was surrounded by the tidal waters, so that the outcoming people could not get away. They were kept waiting in a cold west wind until Captain Lipson, the Harbormaster, sent boats to rescue them. So unsuitable was Port Adelaide as a town site that a large part of its area had to be filled up with earth imported from beyond its bounds. Several of the early houses stood on piles, and immense sums of money had to be expended by the Government, the municipality (when it was established), and private people in making the town habitable. Even the floors of houses built on piles were subject to the tidal waters. People sometimes rowed in boats to the doors of shops to make purchases. Mangrove bushes occupied the place of future wharfs.

On Wednesday, October 14, 1840, the Company's wharf, warehouse, and road were thrown open to the public by Governor Gawler. Some 5,000 people attended a third of the whole population. Mr. H. Hussey, who was present, says that about 750 vehicles travelled down the road from Adelaide pony-carts, wagons, bullock-drays, and a coach ("Young Queen," the first in the Province) and that horsemen and pedestrians joined in the gay procession. It was, as yet, the greatest gala day in the history of the Province. The people assembled on the wharf, which was christened *McLaren Wharf*, a name which it still holds, in honor of the manager of the Company. A banquet was spread in the warehouse, where there was plenty of eating and drinking and speaking, and a primitive regatta afforded some pleasure to the sightseers. Although the day opened brightly, ominous-looking clouds began to rise later on, and a gale of wind sprang up. The people hurried back to the capital. "Parasols, umbrellas, hats, and bonnets were carried by the gusts of wind far and wide; and as it was useless to attempt to regain possession of them, the drivers of the vehicles proceeded on their way as though beating a retreat from some powerful enemy." The clouds of dust were so dense that only occasionally could a glimpse be obtained of the vehicles. It was an inglorious ending to an auspicious celebration.

But these booms, explorations, public works, dignities of citizenship, births of

suburbs, and gala days show only one side of the picture. The other side presented a dull tint that was distressing to the eye. While Adelaide residents were being invested with the decorous vesture of citizenship, the climax to the forced prosperity was coming on. Up to a certain limit, Governor Gawler's public works policy was advantageous, but it was too risky to be pursued very far. To the sorrow and ruin of many colonists, he was stopped suddenly in his career of expenditure. After their first passive concurrence with his administrative actions, the Colonising Commissioners began to evince symptoms of unrest and doubt. They became curious, and then nervous. To satisfy them, the Governor appointed, in January, 1840, a Board of Audit, whose members were three colonists separate from the Administration, to act with the Auditor-General.

The distance of the determining heads from the Province was causing delay at a time when rapid decision was imperative, and therefore Governor Gawler was forced to take steps which were not likely to meet with the approval of the Colonising Commissioners or the Secretary for the Colonies. Even at this early date, South Australia was experiencing the inconvenience of being governed by men thousands of miles away that was common to all the colonies before they obtained representative or responsible government. The colonists, appreciating this, memorialised the Secretary for the Colonies in April to have the Executive or Legislative Council enlarged so as to admit of a certain number of non-official members being nominated, as in Western Australia. There was no immediate outcome, and, to the surprise of South Australians, news arrived in June that the Colonising Commissioners had been disbanded, and that the Colonial Land and Emigration Board had been substituted. The new Board consisted of three members, presided over by the worthy Colonel Torrens, the chairman of the old Board. This alteration in the English administrators of the Province seemed to make no immediate difference to colonists; but members of the new Board were merely getting a hold on their duties, and in due time the result was seen.

At the end of 1840 the land sales had reached 299,072 acres, producing £277,805. Immigrants continued to pour in, but there were few capitalists among them, and Governor Gawler had to employ the greater number. Yet wages were high, the price of food was high, rents were high; and speculators were busy. The Governor was getting more entangled, but did not despair of pulling the Province out of its troubles. He rather hoped that the day of legitimate progress would soon arrive, but the harbingers of storm appeared first; and while he was on a visit to Cape Jervis and Kangaroo Island, in February, 1841, information reached Adelaide that some of the bills drawn by the Governor on the Commissioners had been returned dishonored. He hastened back to the city and summoned his Council, which recommended, by resolution, that the practice of drawing upon the Commissioners should be continued, with "the precautionary addition of a reference, in case of need, to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury." It was hoped that if the new Commissioners persisted, the Imperial Government, recognising the state of the Province, would come to the rescue. In the meantime, the position of the



David, 204 tons

Henry Porcher,
510 tonsGoshawk,
245 tons

Eden, 527 tons

Emerald Isle, 501 tons



VIEWS OF PORT ADELAIDE IN 1838

Commissioners was uncomfortable. The money at their disposal was swallowed up, and they had nothing with which to meet the bills.

In April a rumor came to hand, by way of Tasmania, that Governor Gawler had been recalled, and his successor appointed. This, following upon the previous incident, caused concern, and was taken as a dismal portent. Then came a despatch from the Commissioners stating that their funds were absorbed, and informing the Governor that he must draw no more bills. When the meaning of such an order was fully appreciated, it was rightly apprehended that the chief means of support of the Province had been withdrawn, and that the Government would have to enormously reduce its expenditure in consequence. Hundreds of people would be thrown out of work, and hundreds ruined. Governor Gawler again called together his Council, and informed them that he had one of two courses to follow: he must curtail the expenditure to the bounds of the revenue by reductions in all the departments, or he must act as authorised by the instructions of the Colonial Office in cases of "pressing emergency," and draw directly on the Imperial Exchequer in order to preserve the Province from destitution and bankruptcy. He followed the latter course, but events advanced rapidly to the climax, and within a few months of the arrival of the first tidings, the Province was in a state of disorder and stagnation. Governor Gawler firmly believed in the resources of South Australia, and still hoped that the issue would yet be satisfactory. His faith was warranted, but colonists had to pass through much tribulation before the expectation was realised. On May 10, Captain Grey arrived in the ship *Lord Glenelg*, bringing with him news of Governor Gawler's recall, and of his own appointment as administrator. The blow to the Governor was sudden and somewhat unexpected, especially as it was the first notice he had that his policy was not favored or upheld by the home Government—the only indication even of dissatisfaction was received a few months earlier, when the Secretary for the Colonies refused his application for an increase of salary, on the grounds that the finances of the Province would not admit of it. He felt the recall very keenly, and his friends regarded it as "an arbitrary and discourteous proceeding." The document, which was dated Downing Street, December 26, 1840, was couched in the language of cold formality, merely stating that he was relieved from his office because of the bills which had been drawn on the Commissioners in excess of his authority. In opposition to this stereotyped epistle, it has been shown that he was instructed to exceed the prescribed expenditure in cases of emergency, and that the Commissioners had not on any occasion objected to his public works policy with its attendant expenditure. As was afterwards stated by a Royal Commission, the fault was rather in the Act than in the administrators, and the plan of blending the principles of a chartered and a Crown colony had not been successful. At home, as in the Province under Governor Hindmarsh and Resident Commissioner Fisher, there were two heads—the Board of Commissioners and the Secretary for the Colonies—and the division was unfortunate. Not one colonist doubted the earnestness and sincerity of Governor Gawler. He was honest, and he was unfortunate. Latterly he had applied £56,000, proceeds of land sales, to useful purposes other than immigration, but such an appropriation was

unauthorised, although that policy was soon afterwards adopted by British legislation. Mr. B. T. Finnis, in his "Constitutional History of South Australia," wrote of Governor Gawler's administration that "whether he was right or wrong, it may be asserted that the colonists of that period, and of the present, owe him a debt of gratitude for saving the Colony from anarchy, and for the improvements in its condition which have resulted from an expenditure, not wastefully incurred, but spread amongst the community in the shape of wages for useful purposes. Governor Gawler was impelled by circumstances to act as he did."

On June 18, 1841, Colonel Gawler left South Australia. So attached had the people become to him that he was beset with addresses and testimonials, and upon his departure he "left behind him a memory which was treasured by many, even of those who had suffered most from the policy he had pursued." In a speech addressed to a sorrowing audience in Adelaide, on the eve of his departure, he expressed pain and regret at leaving so many accounts unpaid, "but," he added, "I have the fullest confidence that not one account will remain unpaid, because such accounts are drawn on my authorities." Although a Royal Commission absolved him from blame, his career was blighted. In a letter to Mr. G. F. Angas, in 1846, he describes an economic principle which is worthy of attention. After asserting that he "laid, in the face of immense difficulties, the foundation of the finest Colony, in proportion to its duration, that has appeared in modern times," he added that it was "one of the cheapest, if not the very cheapest, of the distant colonies that England has had." "A parent State," he continued, "ought to pay for her colonies as a parent does for his children, or as States do themselves for their lines of battle-ships; it is a beggarly spirit of penury alone which can lead them to fume and grumble as they have done about South Australia." Mr. E. G. Wakefield, also a misunderstood man, said:—"I cannot imagine the possibility of founding a colony without obtaining money for its first expenses from some other source than itself. At first it has no existence at all, and one might as well propose to manufacture cotton goods without the outlay for the building, machinery, and the raw materials, etc." Had the foundation of the Province depended on the British Exchequer, it would have fared badly. So far, at least, as South Australia is concerned, its possession and value to England is more creditable to the enterprising instincts of her colonising people than to the intelligence and foresight of her statesmen.

The subsequent life of Colonel Gawler was dreary. He never forgot the callous and somewhat discreditable manner of his summary dismissal from office. He appealed to the British Government in vain, and exercised the right of petition to Her Majesty—a right that was merely acknowledged. He was absolutely refused some honorary title, and so, says a writer in the *Australian Mail* (June 15, 1869), "the grand old soldier had but little to wrap himself in but his martial cloak and a conscience void of offence." He died at Southsea, England, on May 7, 1869, aged 73 years.

Captain George Grey, since better known as Sir George Grey of New Zealand, had an arduous and unwelcome task to grapple with. He was at this time an enthusiastic

young man, being only 29 years old. Grey was born in Lisbon, Portugal, on April 14, 1812, and was the son of Colonel Grey, killed at the taking of Badajoz. After being educated at Sandhurst, he entered the British Army in 1829. In 1837 he was deputed by the British Government to explore the remote parts of Western Australia, while Captain Wickham, R.N., in the *Beagle*, examined the coastline. As an explorer, Grey was more energetic than happy. His chief faults in this sphere were an unblamable want of knowledge of bushcraft and a descriptive pen; his chief recommendations—sturdy physique, a determined will, and an unconquerable sense of duty. He landed at Hanover Bay, in the north-west of the sister colony, and, after discovering the Glenelg River and other features, was nearly lost among the rocky hills farther north. He and his companions returned to Hanover Bay in a sorry plight. In 1839, after a respite in Mauritius and Perth, he set forth again, and quickly lost his boats by wreck in the neighborhood of Shark Bay. With scanty provisions, and having an extensive territory to traverse, he and his company started to walk to Perth, the nearest settlement. Grey's terrible privations are graphically portrayed in his book of explorations. He discovered features which have since become notable, and reached Perth in due course, alone, and unrecognisable because of his sufferings. His stern will, and the knowledge that other lives depended on his effort, sustained him when he would gladly have resigned himself to death. Help was sent to his companions, who struggled on in the rear, and all but one were saved, undoubtedly through the determined conscientiousness of the leader. Grey spent a few months as Government Resident at Albany, where he married, and then, after visiting Adelaide, returned to England. In London he published the reports of his explorations and an interesting and talented work on the Australian aborigines. From his clever, but not always reliable, pen the Australian settlement in Western Australia received its first blow in 1840, and he thereby earned—unconsciously and without malice on his part—the aversion of those who were chiefly interested in that fatal colonising scheme; and some months later in 1840 he was appointed Governor of South Australia.

Captain Grey was sworn in on May 15, and showed as much determination and decision as an administrator as when he wrestled with death in the Western Australian bush. Governor Gawler's duty upon his arrival was to allay the spirit of discontent and to infuse life into the community; and Governor Grey's was to prudently retrench and to pilot the Province through days of torpor. One was compelled to increase expenditure; the other to reduce it. The dangers were as great in one case as in the other. The latter began at once to make sure of his footing. The amount of bills drawn by Governor Gawler on the Commissioners was stated to be £291,861 3s. 5½d., and the total debt due in England on May 1, 1841, and chargeable to the Province, was £305,328 2s. 7d. Governor Grey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for specific instructions as to the course he must follow. He wished to know exactly how far the authorities would allow him to go, so as not to be dependent on, and to trust in, doubtful emergency clauses, as did Colonel Gawler. He was expected to retrench and to bring the expenditure as nearly as possible within the limit of the revenue; but this was no easy matter. The

expenditure for the first quarter of his administration was estimated at £32,000, and there was only the sum of £700 in the Treasury to meet it. In addition, the sum of nearly £3,000 was due from Colonel Gawler's last quarter, besides the large amount of £35,000 for outstanding claims. The land sales were falling off, the general receipts for revenue were decreasing, and many people were becoming destitute.

In getting a thorough understanding of the position, Governor Grey had grievous trouble. Although Governor Gawler had improved upon the system of conducting public business initiated by Governor Hindmarsh, there was still room for amendment, and to add to the confusion, fires in Government House and the Survey Office had destroyed valuable records containing claims against the Government. Governor Grey was imbued with the importance of a policy of decentralisation. Labor, he held, should not be kept in the towns, but should be scattered broadcast among the producers. He proposed to instantly stop certain public works that were in progress, but he was greeted with excited remonstrances from colonists. He instituted a few small retrenchments, and added to some of the State imposts, but here, too, he met with opposition. As to the laboring classes dependent on Government aid, he was in a quandary. He wrote to the bench of magistrates asking for an opinion as to the remuneration that should be given to immigrants whom, by agreement, the Government was compelled to support. The magistrates replied by deprecating the practice of keeping the laboring population in the towns, and recommended that the Government allowance should be 7s. a week for a single man, 10s. 6d. for a man and wife, and 2s. 6d. for every "unemployed child in the family up to three, inclusive." They also suggested that Government laborers should work in summer from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday included, and in winter from 7 to 5, and that laborers (single) who declined to accept £20 (or, married, £30) per annum and rations, should be refused Government employment. Governor Grey adopted these recommendations, but there was a general outcry, and public meetings, memorials, and deputations followed. Before the end of the year he had to support nearly 2,000 destitute persons, and the utmost unrest prevailed.

When the news arrived that Governor Gawler was recalled, the hopes of the people began to wane, and with his departure they got to a low state indeed. When the first bills were dishonored, all looked to Governor Gawler, and they were to some extent satisfied with his assurance that the bills would be met by the Imperial Government, but week after week passed, and there was no sign that such was the case. Fear that the Province was bankrupt became widespread, for it was believed that with it the colonists themselves would be insolvent. The burden of the refusal to meet the bills necessarily fell on those who were personally interested in them the unsuspecting colonists—and no one else. Government bills were of no value, and Government claims were as waste paper. Latterly, big contracts had been entered into between colonist and colonist, and difficulties of settlement seemed insuperable, especially when Governor Grey announced his determination to retrench and retrench again.

The distress of the inhabitants at the end of the year 1841 contrasted acutely with the apparent prosperity with which it was ushered in. It had its counterpart in the gala day at Port Adelaide—it began with hope, and it ended in storm. The delay of the Imperial Government in deciding what was to be done with Governor Gawler's bills was fatal. Mr. Bull, who experienced the bitter fruits of the calamity, writes that "the ruin reached every class, and most of those who had invested the whole of their capital in legitimate pursuits, never afterwards recovered their lost position or property." Trading companies (several had been formed), societies, storekeepers, land agents, contractors, speculators, agriculturists, pastoralists, mechanics, and laborers all felt the sudden set back. Each week the situation became more critical. Captain Grey had to retrench, and, despite threats or cajolery, he did not budge. It is said that an outbreak was narrowly averted, and that "at one time several hundred men, in an organised body, marched to Government House and threatened the Governor with personal violence, but his firmness and coolness had the effect of quelling the disturbance."

In the middle of 1841 the fear as to the future sometimes assumed the character of a panic. First one and then several merchants and others were declared bankrupt, and presently there was a drifting to the Insolvency Court. Fraudulent and reckless transactions were brought to light, for the unlimited credit given by merchants in previous years had been used as a means to effect them. The defaulters quickly left the Province, and they were followed by numerous unscrupulous debtors. The clipper *Dorset*, which carried many of them, was facetiously christened "the bolters' clipper." Writes Mr. H. Hussey:—"Merchants and tradesmen failed, mechanics had to lay down their tools, and laborers to cease their labors. A number who had sufficient capital took ship and cleared out, mostly for New Zealand; while others, who had determined to defraud their creditors if possible, made a 'bolt' in any vessel that would take them away." In a short space of time, Hindley Street, the most populous centre, bore a forsaken appearance, and few people could be seen walking about. Shops were dismantled and left empty; works in progress were left uncompleted until better news from London gave a little relief.

In England, the persons who were interested in South Australia—and there were many who had invested capital or had friends and relatives among the colonists—viewed with concern the preliminary action of the Commissioners in regard to the bills. The Directors of the South Australian Company shared in the consternation. Mr. G. F. Angas first took up the case for the Province, and addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Russell. He protested that South Australia was "in a state of advancement and completeness in the fourth year of its existence without a parallel in the history of the Empire." And yet, by dishonoring the drafts, "in an instant the public credit of the Colony has been destroyed, and, if not restored by a timely interposition of the Government, must end in anarchy, confusion, and ruin." He confessed, because of the splendid position of the Province, that he could not understand why the drafts should have been refused acceptance. "Here," he warmly declared, "is a colony raised up within

four years without trouble or expense to the mother country, with a population of 16,000 persons, whose seaports have, during the past few years, admitted about 200 merchant ships, and where more than £1,000,000 of British capital has been embarked, even at a distance of 14,000 miles. The celebrated colony of Pennsylvania, at one-third the distance, could not in seven years number half the population or a fourth of its commerce."

Some months later the Imperial Government decided to guarantee a loan, and to order the Commissioners to make arrangements to meet the dishonored drafts. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed on the motion of Lord John Russell, to consider the Acts relating to the Province, and to report on the condition of the latter. Its members were Lord Howick, Lord Stanley, Sir George Grey, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. G. W. Wood, Lord Mahon, Mr. J. Parker, Lord Eliot, Mr. Ward, Captain A'Court, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Raikes Currie, Mr. Sotheron, Lord Fitzalan, Mr. George Hope, and Sir William Molesworth. This Committee made its first report in March, 1841, and recommended that the bills should be met without delay. The British Parliament, upon the motion of Lord John Russell, voted the sum of £155,000 for this purpose, and authorised that South Australia must henceforth be considered and treated as a Crown colony. Then the Committee made its second report, and declared against a system of government for the Province by Colonising Commissioners and by the Colonial Office. "While one department," it said, "was made responsible for the payment of the colonial debt, another had the management of the fund out of which it was to be paid; and whilst one was responsible for conducting the public service, the money by means of which it was to be conducted was placed under the control of another."



STATUE OF BURNS, NORTH TERRACE
Presented to the Corporation of Adelaide by S. A. Caledonian Society



CHAPTER VI

THE HUSBANDMEN

1842-8

Governor Grey's administration—The city under depression—Retrenchment—Imposts—Complainings—Dishonored bills—Land Act and Constitution Act—Clamor—Worst of depression over—Legislative Council—The citizens and the corporation—City Council extinct—Opposition to Governor Grey—The country—Agricultural growth—Pastoral—Mineral discoveries—Kapunda and the Burra—End of Governor Grey's term of office—Reversal of public opinion—Major Robe's Administration—More disputes—Exploration—Aborigines—Crime.



IN some respects Governor Grey resembled General Gordon. He was a religious man, who sought to blend Christian principles with political economy, but he never allowed his convictions to prejudicially affect his judgment. He was conscientious and sympathetic, but no personal attack from the people turned him from his policy, or caused him to swerve from what he felt to be his duty. The newspapers of the day were bitter in abuse and ridicule—doubtful means used by them to force his hand—and it must have caused his journalistic enemies mortification when it transpired years later that Governor Grey had purposely refrained from reading any of their criticisms. Although his work was at first distasteful to colonists, Governor Grey was certainly earnest and unselfish in pursuing it; he even tried to dispose of the expensive government residence erected by his predecessor, and to take lodgings in a small establishment. Moreover, while from a sense of duty he reduced wages, he contributed freely out of his own limited salary to relieve the distress thereby occasioned.

At the same time, with all these admirable qualities, he laid himself open to attack on minor points: he was irritable, and an autocrat. Opinions vary concerning his South Australian rule; those who suffered from his retrenchment generally condemned his proceedings, while one or two critics consider that he was not equal to Governor Gawler as an administrator, whom they credit with laying the foundation of South Australian prosperity, which Governor Grey and others built upon and extended. James

Allen—"History of Australia from 1787 to 1882"—who evinces marked animosity to him, says Governor Grey carried out retrenchment with "a ruthlessness which showed that he had no 'bowels of compassion.'"

South Australia had entered the second critical stage in her history. So strained were affairs, that a little mistake was likely to endanger her progress for many years, but the day of trial is not necessarily a day of evil, even as sickness in precipitating a crisis is frequently beneficial to the human frame. Governor Gawler gave an undoubted impulse to the Province, but public energy was not applied in the right direction. Inflation became a disease, the financial crisis was the climax, and Governor Grey's retrenchment, combined with well-directed industrial effort, the cure.

It would be difficult to give an accurate description of the state of the Province at the beginning of 1842, without entering into tedious detail. The recent news from England had inspired a little hope; but when subsistence seems doubtful in the interval, a distant expectation affords poor consolation. Many of those who held on in hope of better times distrusted their own judgment when they observed others hurrying away. City land, for which fancy prices had been paid, was sold for the cost of the title deeds; houses were let rent free. Ready money was so scarce that a sovereign, or even a half-crown piece, was seldom seen—a modified system of barter was indulged in. The number of unemployed was increasing, and the population of the city rapidly going down. Out of 1,915 houses in Adelaide, 642 became vacant in 1842, and 216 had fallen into decay. Poorly clothed, and sometimes poorly fed, persons wandered about the streets until they were forced to tramp the country districts in search of work, in the meantime dependent for a meal on the charity of strangers. A score or more of men were imprisoned for debt, and Governor Grey had to prepare a Bill for their relief. Some 136 writs for the recovery of debts passed through the hands of the Sheriff during the year. The business men who were able to hold up their heads had to reduce domestic expenditure, and, in giving long credit, live in a precarious manner. Newspapers graphically pictured the ruin of previous hopes, and discussed the question, "Shall we re-emigrate?" There was depression in every article of merchandise, and all kinds of colonial property, and, says Hodder, ". . . Sixteen thousand persons were plunged in more or less distress, which could be alleviated only by assistance from without; that is to say, the importation of capital into the Colony." A public meeting, held February 19, informed Governor Grey that the "operations of agriculture are clogged almost to cessation; that our merchants only exist by sufferance of the banks and large companies; that the profitless pursuits of our tradesmen are daily terminating in insolvency; that our laborers are seeking other shores or are sunk into a condition of pauperism; and that hundreds of families not referable to either of the before-mentioned classes find at length that they have exchanged wholesome abundance in England for a bare and precarious subsistence here"

By only completing the public works which were indispensable, by reducing

wages, by closing public offices, and by an energetic use of the pruning knife all round, Governor Grey considerably reduced expenditure, but not enough to balance the finances. He attacked small branches as well as large, and left little but the trunk to the public gaze, and it was these small retrenchments that seemed to give rise to the most virulent abuse. He did his utmost to stay the drift, and yet there was scarcely any step taken by him for the improvement of affairs that did not meet with the opposition of colonists. In addition to retrenching, he imposed new taxation—horror heaped on horror's head. Money was absolutely required; he passed a Customs Act, an Act for the Levying of Harbor Dues, the Port Act, and an Act for Regulating Distillation in the Province. A meeting in the Queen's Theatre on July 5, declared that the new taxes and duties were "unequal, exorbitant, and injudicious, and would deeply injure the merchant, and place imported goods beyond the reach of the inhabitants."

The state of the Province demanded that money must be obtained, and hence Governor Grey persisted in his imposts. The minds of some colonists reverted to the character of the old Saxons, and at one time forcible resistance was seriously proposed. The suggestion was also made and discussed that the Governor should be seized, placed on a sailing vessel, and sent out of the country. The Adelaide City Council, by resolution, claimed "the birthright of every British subject, but more particularly applicable to the colonists of South Australia, viz., the power of raising and expending taxes by their representatives in the Legislative Council" A memorial to Her Majesty was drawn up by the Council, praying for a disallowance of the rates and taxes. A slight reduction was afterwards made in the port charges. In August, the Governor received instructions from England to ship to Sydney the laboring immigrants engaged on Government works. He disobeyed the Secretary of State for the Colonies, explaining in a despatch to Lord Stanley that by such a procedure the Province "would have been irretrievably ruined." "I should, in the first instance, have had to send away 2,427 souls, that is one-sixth part of the whole population; the fact of my having done so would have made paupers of a great many more, who must have been removed in the same manner, and there would have been no laborers remaining in the Province to produce food for those who were left."

The decision of the Imperial Parliament to honor Governor Gawler's bills gave his successor rather premature confidence. Besides the bills due in England, there were several, representing large sums, due in South Australia, and imagining that he would be upheld by the Imperial Government, and recognising that he would afford important relief, Governor Grey met them by drawing new bills upon Her Majesty's Treasury. These were precisely similar to Governor Gawler's bills honored by the British Government, but late in 1842 Lord Stanley returned them chargeable with interest. Governor Grey had drawn some of them in 1841, and some in 1842. His credit was now destroyed; the banks would not negotiate any more of his drafts, and he was compelled to fall back upon the commissariat chest for £1,800 to meet urgent current expenses. In satisfying outstanding claims, Governor Grey had gone beyond his instructions, but Lord Stanley,

says Dutton, in his history, "gave no good reason for refusing to pay these bills." The Governor was directed to "issue debentures in exchange for their bills, such debentures to bear interest at five per cent. from the date at which the bills became due." A few creditors refused the debentures. The amount of Governor Gawler's debts met by the British Parliament, and eventually written off, was upwards of £200,000.

The loss to South Australians by the delay of the home Government in honoring the bills is well put by Dutton: "In the first place, the colonists were kept waiting 18 months before they got any settlement at all; then they got the Governor's bills on the Lords of the Treasury, to get which cashed they had to pay the banks five per cent. discount. The bills were sent to England and refused acceptance; then the lawyers got hold of them. In addition to noting protests, there was a charge of 20 per cent.; also charge for re-exchange. Lawyers in the Province were then ordered to call for an early re-imbursement from the unfortunate endorsers, which they could not make except by handing over the debentures bearing five per cent. interest, whilst the bank interest was from 10 to 12. A child might guess the consequences to nine out of ten of the holders of these bills. Half the amount of the bills gone in expenses, and a final settlement gained after an advertisement of the properties of A, B, or C for peremptory sale."

In the meantime, two measures had passed the British Parliament of paramount importance to South Australia. On June 22, 1842, an "Act for Regulating the Sale of Waste Lands in the Australian Colonies and New Zealand" was passed, under which the policy of Colonel Gawler in applying part of the proceeds arising from the sale of lands to purposes other than immigration was legalised. The Parliamentary Committee had taken considerable evidence on this point. Mr. E. G. Wakefield was called as a witness, and when asked by Lord Howick whether he thought it expedient to apply the whole of the proceeds of land sales to immigration, suggestively replied: "Of what use is it, my lord, to keep up the scaffolding to a building when the work is finished?" Mr. G. F. Angas is credited with making a similar remark. The new Act provided that only half of such proceeds should be devoted to introducing immigrants, while the other half was to go towards local improvements, the aborigines, etc. The minimum price of land was fixed at £1 per acre, and the power of sale and conveyance was vested in the Governor.

The other Act embraced some of the remaining recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee, and materially altered the official status of the Province. Passed on July 15, 1842, it was entitled "An Act for the Better Government of the Province of South Australia." It abolished government by Colonising Commissioners, and placed responsibility in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, thus doing away with divided authority at home. It also provided for the establishment of a form of legislation which admitted by nomination a few of the people into the deliberations of the Legislative Council, in common with the practice in other colonies.

The years 1841-2 were the crucial period of the financial stress. The colonists

stood the test, although with many cries of complaint, much suffering, and a budget of accusations. By 1843 the worst of the trouble was over, but years of quiet development were needed to bring general prosperity to the Province. Hundreds of people were ruined in the interval, and never regained their former position. Latterly, under Governor Gawler, the expenditure had been five times greater than the revenue, but at the beginning of 1843 Governor Grey presented a more encouraging balance-sheet. His receipts amounted to £81,813 19s. 5d., and his expenditure to £84,531 16s. 10d. Of the latter amount £18,069 10s. 5d. had been spent in the Immigration Department, chiefly in the maintenance of destitute persons, and £26,013 had gone in paying outstanding claims. The position was, therefore, better than would appear by the bare statement of accounts. Governor Grey had appointed a Board of Audit and an Immigration Board, the one to carefully check accounts, and the other to hear and judge cases requiring relief. He had purchased the South Australian Company's road to Port Adelaide for 12,000 acres of land, built a highway over the hills, made and repaired streets, established a system of tender for the supply of the public service, and provided for mail communication with the eastern colonies.

In the year 1843 the Governor still further cut down expenses, and in a manner that aroused some animosity. He gave notice that the salaries of public servants were to be reduced by £4,000; that the master of the signal station was to be dismissed unless the public subscribed his salary; that tenders would be called for leasing "to the public the Government wharf at the Port, and that the leases of premises held by the Government for bonded stores, for the buildings used by the Supreme Court in Whitmore Square, and for the house used for the Resident Magistrates' Court in Currie Street, would each be abandoned." As a final indication of his thoroughness, it is but necessary to add that he dispensed with the services of the letter carrier to North Adelaide.

The popular clamor was renewed a few weeks later, and as a result of "inflammatory articles" in the newspapers blaming Governor Grey for all the disasters that had fallen on the Province, a monster meeting was held in the Queen's Theatre on March 16. Governor Gawler, by his personal character and lavish expenditure, had made friends of all the people, but Governor Grey was as yet unpopular, mainly because of his incisive retrenchment. The friends of Governor Gawler also thought that Governor Grey had been discourteous in the manner in which he relieved his predecessor of office, especially after being an honored guest at Government House in 1840. At the meeting a motion of want of confidence in Governor Grey's administration was carried, and a petition to Her Majesty was drawn up, humbly praying "that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the case into your most gracious consideration, and either recall his Excellency the Governor, or issue directions for such an amended mode of administering the government of the Province as shall to your Majesty seem meet."

The Act providing for the alteration in the system of Government came into force on February 20, and the new Council was called together on June 20. This consisted of eight

members, four official and four non-official members, nominated by the Governor. The officials were : Governor Grey, A. M. Mundy (Colonial Secretary), W. Smillie (Advocate-General), Captain Sturt (Colonial Treasurer); the non-officials were :—Major T. S. O'Halloran, T. Williams, John Morphett, and G. F. Dashwood. Within a short period Mr. Jacob Hagen succeeded Mr. Williams, and Captain C. H. Bagot succeeded Mr. Dashwood. A building for the Council Chamber was erected on North Terrace, and the non-official members first took part in the proceedings on October 10, when the House met for the transaction of business. The session lasted until November 14, and in the interval 16 Bills were passed. The privilege, though very limited, of the people to have a voice in the government of the country came at an appropriate juncture. The monster meeting of March, 1843, was one of the last public demonstrations of opposition to Governor Grey, and after the opening of the new Council very little was said against him. In 1844-5 the finances had become really healthy, and there were many evidences of industrial activity, proving that despite detraction and difficulty the new Governor had piloted the Province into a safe channel.

Throughout these stormy years the City of Adelaide was the principal sufferer, and residents soon recognised that their citizenship was mostly an illusion. The depression had removed, directly or indirectly, several useless excrescences, and partly it led to the extinction of the municipal institutions. As the citizens were subjected to privation, houses were abandoned and city land was rendered comparatively valueless, the Council experiencing the central blast of the storm. In January, 1842, the city was nearly £600 in debt. The salaries of the officials were reduced, and a rate of 9d. in the pound was declared, which was expected to produce £1,500. The citizens already had such heavy calls on their purses that they did not accept this decision without opposition, but, like Governor Grey with the public finances, the Corporation required money to pay off liabilities, and persisted in the rate. Its legality was called into question, but, when applied to, the Advocate-General declined to give an opinion. To devote more attention to his profession, Mr. Fisher had resigned the mayoral office, and Alderman Wilson was chosen to succeed him, Councillor Lambert being elected an Alderman. Some time later the questions of whether Mr. Fisher could resign, and whether Mr. Wilson could be elected to the vacancy, were raised, and a tedious dispute followed. The Advocate-General took the former view, and Mr. Fisher, also a lawyer, declared that he was competent to resign. To settle the point, the latter suggested that a short Bill should be passed by Parliament, but the authorities showed no inclination to so far consider the Corporation. Other suggestions were made, but they too were ignored, and the doubt continued to exist, though if the Advocate-General were correct in his opinion, all the actions of the new mayor were invalid.

Governor Grey at no time gave much encouragement to the City Council, and there were occasions when he evinced marked opposition to it. Early in 1842 he employed immigrants to enclose parts of the park lands so as to raise revenue by letting them, and formed and metalled the roadways in Hindley and Rundle Streets, from

Morphett Street to Gawler Place. Beyond slight attempts of this kind to improve the city, he showed extreme indifference to its concerns. When, as already mentioned, the Council, waiving for a time the rule for the exclusion of political discussion, claimed by resolution the "birthright of every British subject" of a representative Legislative Council, Governor Grey gave "mortal offence" in his retort. He promised to forward the memorial to England, but added that "it may very possibly not be received as the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Adelaide, it being the opinion of the law advisers of the Crown that the Corporation could not have legally proceeded to the late election of mayor." The Corporation disrespectfully retaliated by resolution that the reply of Governor Grey was "in its nature undignified, and unworthy an enlightened and liberal Government."

The relations between the Council and the Governor were decidedly strained. Governor Grey was evidently of opinion that the Municipal Act was not suited to the circumstances of the city, and there was the fact that because of its loose wording the validity of the mayoral changes was doubtful. Governor Grey had a Bill drafted which was to empower him to "abridge, amend, or take away" the corporate rights which the Act of 1840 had extended, so that the Corporation would exist on sufferance only, and the sentiments of Councilmen towards the administrator were not improved by his failing to send the Mayor a copy of the Bill. In acknowledging a minute from him generally notifying the intentions of the Government, they declared that the measure was in direct opposition to the principles upon which the Province was founded, and in view of "the impediments which he has placed in the way of their operations, taken in connection with his general management of affairs in this Province, that there is little to hope of advantage to their constituents during the continuance of His Excellency's administration." Six members, however, demurred by protest to the memorial, and to this last attack. The Bill was subsequently sent to the Mayor, and, of course, was not perused with much satisfaction. Councilmen asked that clauses should be added providing that they should have control over the park lands, also for the establishment of a Corporation Court, power to elect a Sheriff for the city, jurisdiction over foot police (to be called Municipal Police), and for power to license "tavernkeepers, storekeepers, auctioneers, carriers, water carts, and vehicles let for hire."

The requests of the Council were not granted. Disputes arose as to the possession of the slaughter-houses, and after correspondence and unpleasant feeling Governor Grey allowed the Corporation to retain them without rent. The conditions of the municipal institutions became worse as the year progressed: "members were at almost open war with the Governor, and their internal relations were not of the most cordial character." To obtain money the Finance Committee issued Corporation Scrip, limited to £5, to satisfy creditors for a time. There does not seem to have been any legal authority for this proceeding, but the scrip was taken and circulated. In October, 1842, Mr. Wilson was re-elected Mayor, and other vacancies were filled. The question of the validity of the elections was also discussed, and four citizens refused to accept a seat in the Chamber.

The Council declared in favor of obtaining an Act to settle the point, and deputed Mayor Wilson to wait upon Governor Grey on the subject. The latter promised the Mayor to do what he could, but declined to commit himself to any expression of opinion. He suggested that a petition to the Governor and Legislative Council should be drawn up; this was forwarded in November, but no assurance was received that the wishes of the Corporation would be granted. Councilmen expostulated in January, 1843, and, after the receipt of a reply from the Colonial Secretary, resolved to appeal to the Supreme Court to test the validity of their proceedings, but, though a resolution authorising such a step was carried, no legal proceedings appear to have been taken. The functions of the Corporation were now practically suspended. In March, 1843, a Council meeting was held, and respectfully asked Governor Grey to amend the Municipal Act, but there was no reply.

The end of citizenship had almost arrived. Indignity followed indignity. There were no funds, and the furniture owned by the Corporation was "seized for rent and publicly offered for sale." Members met again on June 1, and authorised the City Treasurer to buy in the goods at the sale. Mayor Wilson and Alderman Peacock waited upon the Governor, and asked what he intended to do. Governor Grey informed them that he "was expecting despatches which would contain a disallowance of the Municipal Act." A meeting of the Council was called for August 17, but there was no quorum present. The opinions of the Advocate-General and Mr. Fisher were obtained by the Town Clerk, and they agreed that the Council was defunct, but disagreed again as to the validity of Mr. Fisher's resignation. Mr. Mann, a third barrister, co-incided with the Advocate-General concerning the illegality of the resignation, but held that the Council could go on with its duties if Mr. Fisher would resume the chair. A further meeting was convened on August 21, and again there was no quorum. The Corporation seemed to be abandoned; the landlord took possession of the room used as a Council Chamber, and the furniture and records of the Corporation were removed. On September 21, one other meeting was held, and framed a memorial to the Governor and Legislative Council, asking them to pass some measure to enable the citizens to proceed to the election of Common Councilmen at the usual season of the year. There was no response, and this memorial was the expiring cry of the City Council.

Adelaide was now in the position of a country village. Governor Grey took no steps to revive the Municipal Act, but his successor by Act of Parliament paid off the Corporation debts, excepting the salaries of certain municipal officials. City property reverted to the Crown, and a rate of 6d. in the pound was declared for purposes of improvement. In August, 1846, the City Corporation Act was repealed. In May, 1848, a petition praying for the re-establishment of a municipal institution was refused, on the ground that not one-third of the ratepayers had signed it. Various improvements to the streets and bridges were effected by the Government or by public subscription, although we read that in the winter of 1846 Adelaide streets were "like a ploughed field." With the return of prosperity, the general appearance of the city improved. Unsuccessful attempts were made to build a railway to Port Adelaide, and to construct waterworks for Adelaide.

The most important feature of Governor Grey's administration remains to be recorded. Under Governor Gawler the city had its chance, and it was now the turn of the country. While all this strife was going on in Adelaide, the producers were engaged in much more profitable work, and Governor Grey helped them by his retrenchment and his discouragement of all but necessary public works in the city. He had been twitted with being too much of a theorist in political economy, but his policy had very definite issues. As observed in the preceding chapter, he saw immediately after his arrival that the capital was overcrowded and that the population must be sent out to the farms and stations and gardens. Some of the reasons for his rigorous dismissal of Government employés, and for his disinclination to provide relief works, were to be found in the country. He was more far-sighted than most of those who railed against him. Decentralisation, and the utilisation of natural resources, were the objects he had in view; and a rapid growth in agriculture and in general industrial development was the result. Throughout the period of depression newspapers in other Australian colonies, and some of the opponents of Wakefield's principles in England, had scathingly criticised and "written down" South Australia, but after a year or two they changed their tone.

The depression was at first felt as acutely, though not as generally, in the country as in the town. Many Adelaide merchants were interested in agriculture and sheep breeding, and their losses compelled them to relinquish their estates for a mere song, even after they had erected substantial improvements by careful management. The fall in value of real estate, and in all kinds of property, rendered a percentage of the producers bankrupt, and men who in 1840 were comparatively opulent, in 1842 were in poverty, and found it necessary sometimes to obtain work as farm laborers. Orchards were allowed to run wild and improvements to fall into decay, simply because their owners, by bankruptcy, were forced to quit, and because there were no capitalists to purchase them. The price of wheat in 1842 was from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bushel. Stock was sacrificed at comparatively ridiculous quotations; sheep that cost £2 were sold for 5s. In 1843 the boiling down of sheep and cattle was resorted to, and soap works were established. One settler at Echunga, who in 1840 in land, garden, and stock, had an "apparent balance" to the credit of profit and loss of £30,000, had sacrificed all by 1843; and the Banks obtained the property. Whereas, under Governor Gawler, there was not enough land surveyed for purchasers, under Governor Grey in 1843 there were not enough purchasers for the land surveyed. Some 300,000 acres waited for buyers, and in the meantime 36 special surveys of 4,000 acres each had been allotted. Those who arrived in the Province with capital during this period and purchased land and stock almost without exception acquired a competency.

The subsequent view of the position is of a different character. In 1841 there were 8,168 acres under crop; in 1843, some 28,690 acres were cultivated. One record has it that up till the latter year the land alienated was 325,000 acres; the population was 17,366; the number of sheep in the Province, 331,000; of cattle, 29,000; and of horses, 1,566. The wreck of their hopes in Adelaide led many colonists to swell the number

of legitimate producers, by devoting themselves to farming or pastoral operations; and the seasons gave them encouragement. During Governor Gawler's administration wages in the city were so high that farmers could not obtain labor enough to enable them to break the soil. But all this was changed by the new policy; and the men who were forced by indigence to tramp into the country were important factors towards changing the situation. At first many laborers were unaccustomed to agricultural work and disinclined to a country life. The harvest of 1841-2 was so abundant, and labor so scarce, that gentlemen volunteered to go out and assist the farmers; and the Governor gave permission for the military and civil officials to lend a helping hand; but, even then, it is recorded that a quantity of grain was lost. The splendid crop served a double purpose: it encouraged the farmers to increase their tillage, and stimulated the inventive genius of certain colonists. It was during 1842 that the most effective decentralisation work was carried out; and the consequence was a great increase in that year—19,641 acres—in the area under cultivation. The Agricultural Society wisely offered for competition prizes for the best agricultural laborers and for shepherds; in keeping with the spirit of the times, farmers' clubs were established in several centres, ploughing matches were arranged, and agricultural, sheep, and cattle shows were held. In 1843, Mr. J. Ridley, a miller at Hindmarsh, invented a reaping machine, which speedily proved invaluable to farmers; and Mr. Pettit manufactured a plough adapted to the peculiar conditions of the Province.

The rapid increase in cultivation fulfilled Governor Grey's sanguine expectations. While Adelaide presented a deserted appearance at the end of 1842, the country exhibited a pleasing contrast. "There," says a newspaper of the time, "everything is activity, and farms are spreading almost like the work of enchantment over the land, raised up by the industry of our settlers." The harvest of 1842-3 provided South Australians with more breadstuff than they required for their own consumption; and in February the first export was made. The South Australian Company shipped 260 bags of flour to Western Australia, and Mr. S. Stocks, jun., in conjunction with Messrs. Hamilton and Co., forwarded a large parcel of wheat to Mauritius. New flourmills were erected, and thenceforth South Australia consistently supplied its eastern and western neighbors with grain and flour. Within a year or two it was the largest wheat-producer in Australia, and agriculture, which was ushered in under such forced conditions, became, with wool, its most reliable source of wealth. Under Governor Gawler the main portion of this original area of land was alienated; but under Governor Grey the first legitimate and systematic attempts at cultivation were made. It is in this respect, and in his adjustment of the finances, that the latter's rule stands forth in the brightest light. While in 1840, out of a total population in the Province of 14,630, there were 8,480 persons in Adelaide, in 1844 there were only 6,107 out of a total of 17,366.

Notwithstanding that there was a phenomenal fall in the price of stock, the wool industry soon recovered its balance, and the pastoral interests began to flourish. Many of the stations changed hands, but the stock in the Province increased, and the wool export became substantial; a considerable area of new country was settled both by

agriculturists and pastoralists, but principally by the latter. On June 2, 1842, the *Government Gazette* proclaimed the Counties of Adelaide, Hindmarsh, Flinders, Light, Gawler, Sturt, Eyre, Stanley, and Russell (the origin of the names is obvious) and in 1846 two new counties were added—Grey and Robe. Settlement—mostly pastoral—extended into these remote districts, and by February, 1847, upwards of 12 isolated sections were selected in Grey and Robe. In this pioneer work the pastoralists' life was hard and rough, with a spice of danger in it. "In those days," writes Marcus, "the natives were enemies not to be despised; and before they learnt to fear or trust the white man they were not slow to resent his intrusion upon their hunting grounds. They plundered his huts, killed his sheep and cattle, and sometimes attacked himself or his shepherds. He had, therefore, to be always on the watch to protect himself and his



KAPUNDA

property." In 1844 there were in the Province 450,000 sheep, 30,000 cattle, and 2,150 horses.

One unexpected condition that helped Governor Grey in establishing prosperity was the discovery of minerals. The rewards from farming on such limited areas as those already brought under the plough were not sufficient to immediately attract a large population. As the principle of applying all the proceeds of land sales to immigration had been abolished, South Australia had to principally depend on its internal attractions for its increase of people, and rich deposits of copper formed one of these attractions. As early as 1836, a German geologist and mineralogist, Mr. Mengé, arrived at Kangaroo Island, and eventually moved with the other settlers to the mainland. He earned for himself the name of "The Father of Mineralogy," for within a short period he had prospected the ranges stretching from Cape Jervis to Barossa, and discovered indications of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and precious stones. In 1838, silver-lead ore was found on the property of Mr. Osmond Gilles, at the foot of the hills east of Adelaide. Mr. Gilles, the

first Treasurer, was an exceedingly popular and worthy official, and Glen Osmond and Gilles Plains were named after him. In 1841, the South Australian Mining Association was formed to work the Wheal Gawler Silver and Lead Mine near Glen Osmond, and a sample of ore sent to England assayed at a high percentage. A copper lode was also discovered on the Onkaparinga, a beautiful stream winding among the hills; and other discoveries were made on the Mount Lofty Ranges, and were worked for some years.

The first important discovery of copper that was to bring wealth and population to South Australia was made on a station at Kapunda in 1842. Mr. F. S. Dutton, one of the discoverers, in his history tells the story: "The first discovery of the ore was by the youngest son of Captain Bagot whilst gathering wild flowers on the plain. Shortly



THE BURRA IN 1857

afterwards, not far from the same spot, I ascended the top of a small hill to view the surrounding country. One of our flocks had been dispersed during a thunderstorm, and I had been out nearly the whole of the day in drenching rain in search of them. The spot where I pulled up my horse was beside a protruding mass of clay slate. My first impression was that the rock was covered with a beautiful green moss; but on dismounting and breaking off a piece it proved to be green carbonate of copper."

The two places were in close proximity, and "a complete wilderness." The discoveries were kept secret; sections were applied for in conformity with the regulations, and it was ascertained that the specimens were "undoubtedly copper ore." Messrs. Bagot and Dutton became the purchasers at the fixed Government price for waste lands of £1 per acre. The site lay about 45 miles from Adelaide, and there the town of Kapunda arose. Cornish miners were procured, and "it soon became evident that the mine was of unusual value." The promoters at first thought that they had taken in all

the copper deposit, but, finding out their mistake, Captain Bagot was forced to pay £2,210 for the adjoining 100 acres in April, 1845. Before this, however, the mine had been tested. Messrs. Bagot and Dutton worked it for some time, and obtained lucrative returns. In 1845 Mr. Dutton sold his one-fourth interest to an English Company, and some time later Captain Bagot parted with his share to the same buyers. The wealth of this property attracted a considerable population: the number of arrivals over departures in 1844 was 973, and in the first quarter of 1845, 616; in the month of August in the latter year 500 persons arrived in the Province.

The immediate success of the Kapunda mine caused prospecting to be carried on more systematically, and several new mines were opened on the hills. Shepherds and other employes on the sheep stations began to scan the ground as they pursued their occupations, and in 1845 a discovery, richer than that at Kapunda, was made. This was in what was then known as the Far North—on the Burra Creek. It is said that a shepherd, named Pickett, “accidentally stumbled” on a “lump of copper ore, of almost incredible richness and purity, cropping out of the surface” Rumors were circulated very persistently, but such secrecy was maintained that “many pretended to regard the affair as a hoax.” Application was made for a special survey of 20,000 acres, but,



BURRA BURRA MINE, 1867

considering the scarcity of ready money in the Province, the difficulty lay in securing the requisite £20,000 cash. The “strivings and rivalries and exciting articles and communications in the papers were unexampled for a few weeks.” Two associations were formed to acquire the property, and the first that could raise the money was likely to get the prize; the fear was entertained that before either could obtain the necessary sum English capitalists would arrive on the scene. War was waged between the two parties, one of which acquired the sobriquet of the “Nobs,” and the other of the “Snobs.” The former was composed of capitalists, the latter principally of tradesmen. Mr. William Giles, manager of the South Australian Company, offered to advance £10,000 if the “Nobs” would make up the remainder, but they refused. Then the tradesmen tried to come to arrangements with Mr. Giles, and, failing, they withdrew from the bank the amount of their united funds in specie, so as to prevent the other side from having the use of it.

Governor Grey wisely decided to postpone the time for receiving tenders, so that the rival parties might mature their plans. Sums were realised on all sorts of property; eventually the "Nobs" and the "Snobs" agreed to combine to purchase the block, and on August 18, 1845, the application was lodged. The money was forthcoming, but the companies did not work in partnership. The land was divided into two blocks—northern and southern—and possession was decided by lot. Each obtained rich properties, one the celebrated "Princess Royal," the other the "Burra Burra" mine.

Miners were obtained principally from Cornwall, and within a short time a large

and flourishing population congregated on the Burra Burra copperfield. During the first six years nearly 80,000 tons of copper ore were obtained, giving a clear profit of £438,552. The export of minerals in 1846 was valued at £143,231. Thousands of people came to South Australia from the other colonies and from England, either at their own expense or under the immigration regulations, and the population rose from 17,366 in 1844 to 22,390 in 1846, while of the latter number only 7,413 resided in Adelaide. During the next three or four years the increase was abnormal, until in 1850 there were 63,700



BURRA BURRA MINE, 1877

persons in the Province. By the end of 1847 upwards of 30 mines had been opened in South Australia. Copper was thus discovered at an important juncture, and helped greatly towards establishing permanent prosperity. The mines gave employment to a large number of people, enabled tradesmen in Adelaide to thrive, and by improving the local market procured a ready sale for farmers' produce, such as corn, hay, and butter. In addition to their other operations, the last-named were enabled to make considerable sums with their teams. Carting from Adelaide through Gawler to Kapunda and the Burra was exceedingly profitable—and the mines stimulated the growth of each of these

centres. Indirectly, the settlement of farmers around Kapunda, Penwortham, Clare, and in districts further south, was materially promoted.

On October 25, 1845, Governor Grey relinquished his position. For the first two or three years of his administration his actions created strong opposition; and yet, when it became known that he was leaving South Australia, the heartiness of popular regret was undoubted, it being generally recognised that he had done much good for the Province. "He had lived down incessant, flagrant, and altogether unmerited abuse and opposition," sums up Hodder, "conscious that he was in the right and that his motives were pure; he had proceeded from first to last in a straight line of policy, with judgment, decision, and firmness, and his reward was in the fact that he had saved the Colony from a chaotic state, and placed it on a sound and solid basis, and had proved himself one of the foremost political and financial reformers of the day." In June he introduced to the Legislative Council a Bill to repeal the pilotage, tonnage, wharfage, and other port and harbor dues and charges, an action that "created great surprise," and "gave unqualified satisfaction." Laudatory public meetings were held, and Governor Grey might have blushed at the compliments paid him during the next month or two. The members of the Legislative Council were convinced that



THE BURRA IN 1898

"the urbanity of his manner to them, and the courteous attention he had given to their opinions and suggestions, had conduced to that perfect freedom of discussion which was necessary to the efficiency of the Council as a legislative body, and so essential to its obtaining the confidence of the whole community." Addresses hurried in upon him, and the "voice of the whole people was heard in lamentation for their loss, and praise for the leader they had so little appreciated." South Australian and English newspapers complimented him. Sir Robert Peel and others praised him in Parliament, and Lord John Russell declared that he had solved a problem as "difficult" in "colonial administration as could be committed to any man."

Captain Grey left South Australia in the ship *Elphinstone* on Sunday, October 26, and proceeded to New Zealand to assume control there at an exceedingly awkward crisis. His vigorous and judicious action in suppressing a Maori rising; his distinguished

administrations in South Africa; his prompt assistance during the Indian Mutiny; his subsequent brilliant career as a statesman in New Zealand; his pathetic end in England on September 19, 1898; and his burial among the patriots in St. Paul's Cathedral, are so well known as to require no detailed description here.

On October 14, 1845, Major Frederick Holt Robe, of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, arrived to undertake the duties of Governor. On the 25th he took the oaths of office, and for "prudential reasons" was gazetted Lieutenant-Governor, so as "to protect Captain Grey from any proceedings that might be taken against him by the holders of certain dishonored bills drawn upon the British Government, and for which the parties refused to take debentures." Governor Grey had managed affairs so excellently that Governor Robe had very little to do. The Province continued to prosper on the lines laid down by Governor Grey; and had it not been for his own want of tact, Governor Robe's term of office might have been as comfortable as the existence of an English squire supervising his estates. The choice of such a gentleman to succeed Governor Grey is inexplicable, except in the light of the old practice of appointing naval and military officers to the Governorship of colonies.

Governor Robe had been Military Secretary at Mauritius and Gibraltar and was a competent soldier—those were his recommendations for the post. He was described by Levey as "a military gentleman of what is called the old school; honorable and upright, but inclined to think that everything ought always to be as it had been." Hodder says he "knew nothing of the art of public speaking," and was "an undisguised advocate of High Church principles, and took no pains whatever to conceal his abhorrence of Nonconformity." Stow referred to him as "a bluff old soldier, of few words, hospitable and kindhearted, but of Tory principles and no civilian experience."

Governor Robe was in difficulties from the first. He quickly rescinded certain resolutions for regulating the disposal of waste lands, and was called by a newspaper "principal land-jobber and auctioneer-in-chief (by appointment) to Her Majesty." He introduced to the Legislative Council a Lands Bill, which excited strenuous opposition, and when an amendment, moved by Mr. J. Morphett, that the Bill be read that day six months, was negatived, the non-official members walked out of the Chamber, thus leaving the House without a quorum. Upon the initiative of Lord Stanley (a most unpopular administrator of colonial affairs in England), clauses were introduced imposing a royalty or reservation on minerals raised. Colonists loudly protested against the proposal at an influential public meeting, and in a petition to Her Majesty. When receiving the latter, Governor Robe delivered a stern and impolitic address. A royalty was imposed by proclamation. An action was brought against the Lieutenant-Governor for refusing to allow Mr. Giles (South Australian Company) to exercise his right of selection of mineral sections near the Montacute mine; and for "appearing, or permitting any officer of the Crown to appear, in the defence of the suit," Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, strongly reprimanded the Governor.

Being unfortunate in dealing with controversial questions, Governor Robe was soon further embroiled. The divisions in the Council had on two or three occasions been even, and the Governor always exercised his casting vote in favor of the official party. In 1846 he introduced a measure providing for a grant in aid of religion from the public funds. This was in opposition to the principles upon which the Province was founded, and aroused a vast amount of religious controversy. Public meetings, deputations, and memorials were frequent, but the Bill was passed "in opposition to the will of an overwhelming majority of the people as expressed by petitions and public meetings." A grant was made, and the system lasted until 1851. The action of the Governor and Legislative Council in this matter produced a condemnatory memorial to Her Majesty, signed by 2,530 persons; and also originated a general desire for representative government.

The finances in 1847 were so satisfactory that a large sum was available for immigration purposes, and for public works and buildings. An Education Bill was passed fixing the rate of payment of teachers and constituting a Board of Education. A subsidy of £3,000 was agreed to in aid of mail communication with England by steam.

In 1846 Governor Robe appealed to the home Government to be relieved from his duties, but though his request was acceded to, he was not able to leave the Province until August, 1848. His valedictory speech to the Legislative Council concluded with the characteristic words, "In relinquishing the duties which have devolved upon me under the appointment of Her Majesty, I look to my Sovereign alone for any expression of approbation." "With all his official faults," says Hodder, "he was a man of stern inflexibility of character, and of a high sense of duty; a master in official routine, and a prince in hospitality."

Only a brief reference is possible in these pages to the travels of explorers and the social condition of the community. Overlanders, during these years, had traversed large tracts of country previously unknown, and pastoralists and explorers were successful in penetrating a considerable portion of the territory which is now occupied. Pastoralists, indeed, chiefly explored the land between the tracks of explorers, but, though their journeys were frequently interesting, few records of them have been preserved. In 1842-3, Captain Frome, with a party including Mr. Burr, went north to explore more thoroughly the country traversed by Eyre, as far as Lake Torrens. On the way they observed excellent lands, but the sterility of the furthestmost point of their journey discouraged a more extended tour. The interior had ugly and deathlike borders. In April, 1844, Governor Grey, Mr. C. Bonney (Commissioner of Crown Lands), Mr. Burr (Deputy Surveyor-General), Mr. George French Angas (son of the founder of the Province) and Mr. Gisborne travelled the south-east country, and discovered rich tracts between the Rivers Murray and Glenelg. In August of the same year, Mr. Darke and Mr. Theakstone set forth from Port Lincoln towards Fowler Bay, to explore good country which rumor said existed in that direction. The explorers travelled about 300 miles, and found promising areas; on the return journey Mr. Darke was killed by the natives.

The most important exploration was that made by one of the discoverers of the Province Captain Sturt. He was accompanied, among others, by Mr. J. Poole and Mr. John McDouall Stuart. It was proposed to examine a chain of mountains believed to lie parallel with the Darling; and on August 10, 1844, the party left Adelaide, business being suspended in honor of the occasion. Sturt, with characteristic persistency, pushed bravely into the desert country, and encountered tremendous difficulties. The journey was made in intensely hot weather, the thermometer at one place, fixed in the shade of a large tree, rising to 135° Fahr. at 2.30 p.m. Notwithstanding an outbreak of scurvy and the indisposition of members of the party, Sturt proceeded farther and farther into the interior, carrying water with him. On February 13, 1845, he was nearly abreast of Moreton Bay, in point of latitude, more than 200 miles west of the Darling, and in

longitude 141° 22'; "and yet," says he, "as I looked around, and from the top of a small sandhill I had ascended, I could see no change in the terrible desert into which I had penetrated. The horizon was unbroken by a single mound from north round to north again, and it was as level as the ocean . . ." He was convinced that he had been twice within 50 miles of an inland sea. He



DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN STURT, AUGUST 10, 1844

returned to his depôt, and, after recuperating, determined to make another attempt to discover whatever lay hidden in the north. Mr. Poole, who had suffered from scurvy, was instructed to go back with a third of the men, but died on June 14—a day after leaving the depôt. Sturt did his utmost to penetrate the waste places of the interior, and on the last occasion rode 843 miles in five weeks, and "for 12 weeks was exposed to the perils of excessive heat, insufficient food, and loathsome water, which resulted in a severe attack of scurvy and a painful affection of the eyes." The country, so far as he could ascertain, consisted of an immense stony desert, which he could neither penetrate nor skirt. He found and named Cooper Creek (after the then Chief Justice), and returned to Adelaide in January, 1846. The appearance of the expedition in the streets of the city was interesting. The faces of the men were almost hidden by long beards, and their skin was burnt almost to the color of the natives. "The wheels of the drays were caulked and stopped up with whatever materials could be spared to fill up gaps and cracks to keep them together, the woodwork showing that

every particle of oil and turpentine had been extracted by the heat of the sun; but the most singular object of attraction was the remainder of the flock of sheep following, from habit, the last of the drays as quietly and regularly as a rear-guard of infantry." "No party," comments Marcus, "ever suffered more than this did."

A small band, under Mr. J. A. Horrocks, a pastoralist, in 1846 started to examine the country north-west of the Mount Arden Ranges, but before their object was attained the leader was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. His body was brought back and buried at Penwortham, near Clare, and upon his grave the camel (the only one in the Province), which accompanied the men, was shot.

The native tribes in the neighborhood of Adelaide were gradually dying out, but their numbers were constantly being swelled by arrivals from the country districts. They did not abandon the city in its misfortunes, and gathered in numbers in the park lands. In the days of Governor Grey's unpopularity they took sides, and cried: "No good Gubner Grey; berry good Gubner Gawler—plenty tuck out!" The untutored minds of the savages prevented them from understanding the niceties of European morality and law, and in the country they repeatedly came into collision with the white people. On the shores of the Coorong they assassinated a party of shipwrecked people during Governor Gawler's administration, and a punitive expedition was sent into the district. Two men were hung on a tree overlooking the scene of some of the murders. In 1841 Major O'Halloran went to the Murray to chastise marauding natives. Other native executions took place during subsequent years, when overlanders were attacked, and one party, under Mr. C. Dutton, in 1842, perished at their hands. Settlers were killed at Port Lincoln, in the north, and in the south-east, and a large quantity of stock was destroyed. Governor Grey, in pursuance of the policy that distinguished his later career, endeavored to institute considerate laws on behalf of the aborigines. He encouraged the establishment of mission stations, and introduced to the Legislative Council a measure providing for the reception of the evidence of natives without oath, and a Bill to provide for the orphans of aborigines. Shortly after this time the native question practically disappeared from the arena of politics. In the settled districts the faces of aborigines are now seldom seen, while in the back country they are gradually disappearing. According to the census of 1891, there were in South Australia (exclusive of the Northern Territory) 3,134 aborigines; since that year the deaths have been double the births! Mission stations have frequently been established, and three still continue in existence. Crimes have been perpetrated by the natives since 1848, but, except in remote territory, not sufficient to intimidate settlement. The original occupiers of the land are fast passing away.

Owing to the presence of convicts from New South Wales and Tasmania, the crime statistics were large. Bushranging was not unknown, revolting murders were perpetrated in the country and in the city, and the stories of some of these men are worthy of the gruesome sensationalism of Gaboriau. Though the original Act stipulated that no convicts were to be introduced, an attempt was made to send to the Province from England bands of Parkhurst lads; but South Australia indignantly refused to receive them.





CHAPTER VII

THE LEGISLATORS

1848-57

Sir Henry Young, the New Governor—A progressive policy—Mineral royalties abolished—Representative government proclaimed—Federation—Democratic sentiment—First elections and legislators—State aid to religion abolished—Captain Sturt—The Victorian goldfields—Migration of settlers—Depression—Financial congestion—Bullion Act—Gold escort—Return of diggers and prosperity—Investments in land, and increase in agricultural, wool, and mineral production—Exports—Murray navigation—Wasted money—Responsible government desired—Constitution Bill passed—Opposition to nomineeism—Governor Young succeeded by Governor MacDonnell—Constitution Bill returned, re-introduced, and passed—Proclamation of responsible government—First ministry—Elections and legislators—Improvements in city—City commissioners—Citizenship revived—City Council elections—City improvements and difficulties—Bridges—Port and Gawler Railways—Telegraphic connection—Municipalities for Kensington and Norwood, Port Adelaide, Glenelg, and Gawler—District Councils.



T
 HERE was a hope in some minds that Colonel Gawler would be re-appointed Governor on the retirement of Governor Robe, but it was not gratified. On August 1, 1848, Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, with Lady Young, arrived in the emigrant ship *Forfarshire*, and was sworn in on the following day. While Governor Robe was constitutionally conservative, inclined to be arrogant, and deficient in tact, Sir Henry Young was courteous, conciliatory, and capable. He recognised that the spirit of the British colonist is determined, ambitious, and somewhat impulsive, and seemed to immediately appreciate the vitality of the South Australian pulse. Governor Young was the right man to take the Province by the hand on its emergence from serious depression. "One of his highest qualities," said Bull, "was to know no party, and to be uninfluenced by any section of the community bent on pushing their private interests to the injury of the community at large." He was anxious to ascertain the opinions of the people, and to give effect to them wherever and whenever such appeared to him to be wise.

The third son of Colonel Sir Aretas W. Young, and godson of General Edward Henry Fox, brother of the celebrated Whig statesman, Sir Henry Young was possessed of a good colonial training. He was born at Brabourne, near Ashford, Kent, on April 23, 1810, and was educated at Deans' School, Bromley, Middlesex. At first intended for the Bar he chose an official career, and on quitting school was appointed to the Colonial Treasury at Trinidad. He served as aide-de-camp under Sir Benjamin d'Urban at Demerara, and subsequently at St. Lucia filled such offices as secretary, treasurer, and puisne judge of the Supreme Court. In 1847 he was knighted, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern districts of the Cape of Good Hope. Owing to a renewal of the Kaffir war, the Imperial Government transferred him to South Australia, believing that a civil Lieutenant-Governor was not required at the former place at such a crisis. Sir Henry Pottinger, the Governor and High Commissioner, recommended that his useful services should be retained at Grahamstown, where Sir Henry Young had been stationed for eight months, but before the despatches could be answered he had left the country. A fortnight before leaving England for this Province, Sir Henry Young, now 38 years old, had married the eldest daughter of Charles Marryat, of Park Field, Potter's Bar, who was a niece of the celebrated novelist, Captain Marryat.

No organised welcome was accorded to Governor Young on his arrival in South Australia, but on August 2 he was the recipient of an address, in replying to which he gave expression to the views which seemed to govern his whole administration. He advocated the circulation of scientific information among farmers and pastoralists, and the formation of "self-supporting voluntary associations to receive, record, and arrange any accounts and specimens transmitted to them of mining operations." He also explained "that the sphere of official government was wisely limited, and that the numerous methods of social advancement in all free countries should derive their origin, maintenance, and progress from the energies and resources of private individuals." In November, when the Legislative Council met, he further foreshadowed his policy: "It only remains for me, . . . to give my sincere assurance that whether the lapse of time that may occur before representative institutions be conceded to South Australia be long or short—and my wish is that it may be brief—I am cordially desirous, as far as my power extends, to join with this Council as now constituted only in such legislation as shall be in unison with the general opinion of the colonists."

The inconsiderate, and often antagonistic, policy of Governor Robe—especially in the matters of State aid to religion, and the royalty on minerals—had stimulated in the minds of South Australians a desire for a representative constitution. In that sense his administration served a good purpose from a historical point of view, for his successor quickly showed that he was sympathetic in this and other important questions, and earned from Hodder the somewhat extravagant description of "an ideal Governor." On August 17, the Governor proved the sincerity of his desire to serve colonists by boldly suspending the imposition of the obnoxious royalty on minerals until the Queen's pleasure

should be learned. A public meeting five days later expressed satisfaction and gratitude for this action, which received the formal authorisation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the following year.

The question of representative government does not seem to have been advocated as a great principle by South Australians at this time, although the actual desire for a constitution had been in existence ever since the establishment of the Adelaide City Council. Occasionally the common sentiment found expression, and more particularly when the administrators pursued a policy opposed to the popular will. It would probably have been dangerous to have had a representative constitution during the administration of Captain Grey, but now both the population and the importance of colonial industries and progress warranted some change. Under an administrator so agreeable and penetrating as Sir Henry Young, the colonists would probably have been satisfied to go on as they were, but the time might arrive when a successor would not be so considerate of their views. During this administration two valuable institutions were established: a representative Parliament and municipal government. Though there was no popular clamor for a representative government, a new constitution was expected. The population of South Australia had reached the number (50,000) specified in the Act of 1834 for a constitution to be claimed. The British Parliament passed a new Act providing for representative institutions in the Australian colonies, and this reached South Australia in September, 1849. It authorised the separation of the colony of Victoria from New South Wales, and the establishment in each of the Australian colonies, which possessed a certain population, of a Legislative Council—in South Australia to consist of 24 members, 16 of whom were to be elected, and eight to be nominated. Power was vested in these Chambers to make laws, raise taxes, and appropriate public money, and establish district councils; also to establish a General, or Federal, Assembly for the Australian colonies, and, with the consent of Her Majesty in Council, to alter the constitution of the respective Legislative Councils. The "General Assembly of Australia" was to consist of the Governor-General, and a House of Delegates elected by the respective Legislative colonies, two members being allowed to each colony for every 15,000 inhabitants. Under the clauses permitting the Legislative Council to alter the constitution of any particular colony, power was given to establish, by any Act or Acts, the bicameral system of a Council and a House of Representatives.

South Australians, indeed Australians generally, were not favorably impressed with the idea of a General Assembly. They opposed it because, to use the words of Mr. G. F. Angas, "the habits, disposition, social condition, and productions of each colony are so diverse, the distances so great, and the means of conveyance so few and inconvenient" They believed that it would endanger colonial independence, and, because the aggregate population was so small, that it would be impracticable to work out the scheme for 20 years to come. The Federal idea was therefore quietly dropped, even though Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy was appointed by Her Majesty to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of South Australia, while Sir Henry Young was entitled Lieutenant-

Governor of South Australia. Sir Charles had no occasion to exercise the functions thus vested in him, but as early as 1850, an Australian conference was held—the beginning of united action—to protest against the continuance of transportation to any Australian colony.

The Act to provide for a representative Legislative Council in South Australia was hailed with pleasure by the people, who characterised it as “wise, liberal, and comprehensive.” In the Legislative Council Mr. J. Morphett carried resolutions affirming that there should be government by a Governor and two Chambers, the upper of which should be composed of hereditary members nominated by Her Majesty, the second of members elected by the people. The colonists were determined to take full advantage of their new powers, and for months before the Constitution actually arrived, evinced considerable activity in canvassing the views of possible candidates, and in advancing their particular theories. Associations and leagues were formed, their policies declaring for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and no nominee members; one went so far as to advocate annual elections. Democratic sentiment was vigorous, and the “South Australian Political Association” exerted a particularly powerful influence.

The new Constitution arrived in the Province on January 16, 1851, in the ship *Ascendant*, and Mr. George Fife Angas came in the same vessel to take up his residence in South Australia. Since the foundation he had been laboring actively for South Australia in interviews with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the management of the South Australian Company, in correcting injurious reports concerning the Province, in advocating its attractions, in supporting it during its time of depression, and in agitating for a more popular system of government. An application was made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to permit him to convey the new Constitution to the Province, but, on the ground that such a method of transmission was contrary to precedent, the honor, which would have been appropriate and was well deserved, was denied him. A clerk from the Colonial Office was instructed to deliver the package containing the important document to the captain of the *Ascendant*. “But he had gone ashore,” says Hodder, “and as the ship was on the point of sailing, the clerk, either through negligence or from not understanding the importance of the papers with which he was entrusted, gave the package to a steward who, being very busy, thrust it into the nearest place of safety. . . . On arrival in Adelaide the proper authorities came on board to demand the Constitution and receive it with due honor, for advices from England had informed them that it would arrive in the *Ascendant*. The captain, of course, protested that he had seen nothing of it, and there was a great hue and cry for the lost Constitution, until one day shortly after, in turning out the captain's soiled linen for the laundress, it was found, to the great amusement of every one, at the bottom of the bag, where the steward had hurriedly placed it for security.”

The new Constitution was proclaimed on January 20, 1851, and on July 2 the elections began. The excitement became more acute as the day approached, and among

the chief questions agitated were State aid to religion and the advisability of establishing responsible government. Governor Robe's Act making a grant out of public funds to religious bodies had aroused considerable religious rancor, which seemed to intensify now that representative government was established. A league for the "maintenance of religious freedom" devoted all its energies to secure the return of members opposed to the grant, and the expression of opinion of the country was undoubted—only four members in favor of State aid were chosen. The honor of being the first elected members of the Legislative Council fell to Messrs. F. S. Dutton, A. L. Elder, J. B. Neales, R. D. Hanson, G. M. Waterhouse, C. S. Hare, J. Baker, S. Davenport, W. Peacock, G. F. Angas, W. Younghusband, G. S. Kingston, and J. Ellis, and Captains Hall, John Hart, and C. H. Bagot. The non-official nominees were Messrs. John Morphett, J. Grainger, E. C. Gwynne, and Major Norman Campbell; and the officials were Captain Charles Sturt, Colonial Secretary; B. T. Finnis, Registrar-General; R. D. Hanson, Advocate-General; and R. R. Torrens, Collector of Customs. The Council was a gathering of highly competent men, some of whom had already distinguished themselves in South Australian history, and most of whom were destined to vitally influence the fortunes of the Province. No finer band of legislators could have been desired. During the elections Mr. Hanson was appointed Advocate-General in succession to Mr. Smillie, and Mr. William Giles was elected in his stead.

The vexed question of State aid to religion was brought to a final issue, and a Bill to provide for the continuance of the grant was defeated by 13 votes to 10. An Education Act was carried, and it was decided to grant Captain Sturt, who retired from his official position, an annuity of £600. Since his last expedition the intrepid old explorer had been almost totally blind. He now removed to England, and died at Cheltenham, on June 16, 1869. While on his deathbed the honor of knighthood, so long withheld and so well earned, was conferred upon him, but he did not live to assume the title.

By this time the Province had arrived at a stage of advancement contrasting brightly with its position 10 years before. The population had risen to 63,700, the exports were valued at half a million sterling, local industries such as mining, agriculture, and wool growing were flourishing, and the financial situation was satisfactory. Governor Young had strong views on a public works policy, but before he could carry it out a crisis was reached, which ultimately proved of permanent advantage. It was occasioned by the discoveries of gold in New South Wales and Victoria, which so powerfully affected the whole of Australia. Several hundred men left the Province for the Californian diggings in 1849-50, and some concern was felt by settlers because of the exodus. Early in 1851 a few parties proceeded to New South Wales, but when the Victorian fields were discovered in the latter part of that year, what at first seemed a disastrous migration took place. A report of the Chamber of Commerce announced that between 15,000 and 20,000 people left for the eastern colony in 1851. The copper mines were almost deserted, wheat fields were left untended, and flocks were abandoned by the shepherds.

Thousands of wagons, drays, carts, and foot passengers pursued a tedious journey overland, and thousands of men went to Victoria by sea. The Government, to stay the outflow, offered £1,000 for the discovery of a payable goldfield in South Australia, and this amount was supplemented by a guarantee of £300 by private subscription, but the reports of fabulous discoveries were difficult to withstand, and the "gold mania" increased every month. The city suffered as acutely as the country; the business of tradesmen dwindled away until they closed their doors and joined the gold seekers. Mercantile depression was intense, and "Hindley Street in 1851," writes Mr. H. Hussey, "saw a repetition of the state of things that had obtained 10 years before, the street being largely deserted. Upwards of 50 shops in this thoroughfare alone were closed, and many private houses were without tenants, as it was often the case that two families whose bread-winners had gone to the diggings would occupy one house instead of two."

The Banks were "drained of coin by the numbers who had left the Province," the hands employed at the Burra Burra copper mines "were reduced from 1,042 to 366," Government officers resigned, the police force by diminution in numbers became disorganised, and wives and families were dependent on the Destitute Board for subsistence. The withdrawal of specie "involved the necessity on the part of the Banks of restricting their note circulation, and of diminishing their discounts of commercial bills, which had the effect of paralysing trade, and left the already glutted markets without purchasers for their commodities."

It was apprehended that this egress would permanently rob the Province of a large portion of its population, but such was not the case. Indeed, by attracting hundreds of thousands of people to Australia the Victorian goldfields were invaluable, apart altogether from the wealth which the old settlers obtained. The land laws of Victoria were not sufficiently liberal to hold the great mass, and South Australia, as well as other colonies, gained an accession of population. By the beginning of 1852 numbers of people were returning to Adelaide possessed of considerable quantities of rough gold which, however, could not be accepted as a general mercantile tender. It is said that in two weeks in February about £16,000 worth of the metal found its way to Adelaide, quite a large number of South Australians being among the lucky diggers. Proposals were made for utilising this gold as a circulating medium to overcome the financial congestion, and Mr. George Tinline, Manager of the Bank of South Australia, suggested that the metal should be assayed and moulded into stamped ingots of a fixed value. A memorial was presented to Governor Young, and a special session of the Legislative Council was summoned. A Bullion Bill was introduced, passed all its readings, and received the Governor's assent on the same day, and made "gold assayed and cast into ingots by a Government assayer a legal tender, at the rate of £3 10s. per ounce." The Banks were authorised to issue new notes against this gold, and to pay for the notes with the gold at the rate stated. "Sir Henry Young," writes Stow, "assumed great responsibility in assenting to this Bullion Act, as it was called, for it was opposed to the currency laws of the British Empire, and repugnant to Imperial legislation; but he hazarded his own position to save the Colony

and the home authorities, recognising the greatness of the emergency, did not disapprove of the action of the Governor." The Act was in operation for one year.

On the first day of opening the Government Assay Office, gold to the value of £10,000 was deposited. Larger quantities of the metal now arrived, partly because the price given was higher than that in Victoria. Mr. Tolmer, Inspector of Police, suggested that an overland escort should be established. To the advantage of South Australia Governor Young acquiesced in the proposal, and Inspector Tolmer was appointed to the command. He traversed the distance between Mount Alexander and Adelaide (338 miles) in eight days, bringing with him in a spring cart gold valued at £18,456 9s. The first escort reached the city in March, and the second (bearing 1,620 lbs. of gold, valued at £70,000) in May. Arrangements were made for a monthly service, and also for the conveyance by the escort of letters from South Australian diggers. Other escorts brought, in 1852, gold valued at £729,143 12s. 3d., principally from South Australian diggers. The escorts met with many adventures during their long journeys.



Figures 1 and 2 are the obverse and reverse of a die which was intended for £5 tokens, authorised, but not issued, as a legal tender. Figures 3 and 4 are the obverse and reverse of a die used for £1 tokens. No. 5 was struck owing to a flaw in No. 4, as shown in plate. Only a few issues were made from No. 4, the total issues from Nos. 3, 4, and 5 being 24,648. Dies for £2 tokens do not appear to have been made.

The Bullion Act and the gold escort worked out very beneficially for South Australia, and the diggers soon began to return. As early as April, May, and June, 1852, the arrivals in the Province exceeded the departures. By making gold a legal tender, the financial paralysis was arrested; the price of products began to rise; many successful returning diggers invested in land, and farming pursuits a year or two later acquired unexampled vitality. As a result of the amazing increase of population in Australia generally, the cost of living rose considerably, and in 1853 it was found necessary to increase the salaries of South Australian Government officials. In the latter year the crisis in South Australia had passed, and there was activity in all departments of trade and industry. New discoveries occasionally caused a substantial emigration to Victoria, but the vast proportion of the men returned, besides a percentage of new arrivals in Australia, who, becoming satiated with gold-seeking, came to South Australia and invested in land or established themselves in business. The escort was discontinued in December, 1853, after having conveyed to the Province about £2,000,000 worth of gold; but for several subsequent years diggers who had left their families in this Province continued on the goldfields, and sent home a large proportion of their earnings.

One important result of the eastern goldfields was the market which they opened up for South Australian produce and the natural effect of abundant gold in raising the prices of commodities. This result was immediately demonstrated in the country, where hundreds of new farms were established. The land north of Clare along the plains stretching to Crystal Brook was gradually settled then and afterwards, and farmers were scattered over the middle north in great numbers. Nor did this increase of agriculturists injuriously affect pastoralists, whose flocks grew in size and value, and there was an annual advance in the wool export. Vessels laden with wheat and flour were constantly leaving for Victoria; and while in 1851 the export of breadstuffs was valued at £73,359, in 1856 the amount had risen to £556,371. Wool showed a corresponding increase; in 1851, £146,036; and in 1856, £412,163. In the latter year the stock in the Province represented 1,962,460 sheep, 272,746 cattle, and 22,260 horses. The copper mines also contributed largely to the export. In 1846 the export of minerals amounted to £146,231; in 1851, £310,916; and in 1856, £408,042. The total export rose from £540,962 in 1851, to £1,398,867 in 1856 a magnificent increase, which, better than anything else, demonstrates the additional importance attained by the Province.

With the revival and growth of vitality in trade and industry, Governor Young was encouraged to pursue his plans with regard to public works, and the legislators, helped by the people, were enabled to devote more attention to the cry for responsible government. Sir Henry Young was greatly impressed with the possibilities of the River Murray for settlement and navigation, and energetically sought to overcome the natural difficulties that existed. A committee was appointed in 1849 to enquire into the practicability of establishing communication between the Murray and Encounter Bay, also of establishing places of shipment in St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs. The Governor obtained reports in 1850 from Captain Lipson, R.N., and Mr. R. T. Hill, C.E., concerning the advisability of building a railway from Goolwa, on the Murray, to Port Elliot. The Legislative Council, on the motion of Captain Bagot, determined to offer a bonus of £2,000 each for the first and second steamers that should navigate the Murray from Goolwa to the junction of the Darling, it being desired to draw to the Province the products of the Riverina; and in the following year Sir Henry Young proceeded up the river in a whaleboat, to decide by personal observation whether it was navigable. The bonus caused two gentlemen to construct steamers, and in 1853 Mr. W. R. Randell, a young settler, launched a small craft, built by himself, and proceeded beyond the Darling junction. Shortly afterwards Mr. Francis Cadell launched a larger steamer, and, with a Government House party, ascended the river to the same point. As the latter boat more nearly came within the requirements of the Legislative Council resolution, Mr. Cadell obtained the bonus, but Mr. Randell was presented by the Government with £300, and by the public with a purse of sovereigns. As an outcome of the reports of Captain Lipson and Mr. Hill, Sir Henry Young spent upwards of £20,000 in a breakwater at Port Elliot, and in a tramline running from there to Goolwa; but the place was ill chosen, and the money was practically

wasted. In later years the harbor at Port Victor was improved, where a breakwater 1,000 feet in length has been formed.

During the administration of Governor Young the sum of £400,000 was authorised to be spent in railway construction, the principal schemes being a railway to Port Adelaide (1851) and a line to Gawler (1854). A further sum of £100,000 was set apart for deepening and improving the harbor at Port Adelaide, and these sums formed the nucleus of the national debt of South Australia.

Meanwhile, events were proceeding towards the realisation of the expectations cherished by colonists of a system of responsible government. In the years following the inauguration of representative institutions, the electors had quietly but plainly shown that they desired a further instalment of self-government, and Governor Young heartily entered into the spirit of their demands. To his sympathy, intelligence, and statesmanship the Province and the city are indebted for their greatest civic privileges. A fuller measure of parliamentary representation was advocated in 1852-3, both among the public and in the Legislative Council. Sir Henry Young communicated the desire of the colonists to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in July, 1853, despatches were read in the Council announcing that upon certain conditions South Australia could obtain control of its internal affairs, with the management and revenue of the waste lands of the Crown.

Two Bills were thereupon introduced—one to constitute a Parliament consisting of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, the other to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty. It was provided in the former, upon the suggestion of the Imperial Government, that the Legislative Council should consist of nominee members, and that the Assembly should be elected by the people for three years. Newspapers condemned the proposal of a nominee Chamber, and, when the Bill was under discussion, Mr. J. H. Fisher moved—"That, in the proposed Bill for constituting a Parliament for South Australia, this Council is of opinion that the Upper House should be elective." For three days members discussed Mr. Fisher's motion, and many of the speeches were brilliant and patriotic. The nominee principle was repugnant to them; but several members compromised with the Government on the understanding that the nominated Upper Chamber should be amended after nine years upon the vote in two consecutive sessions, with a dissolution between, of two-thirds of the members of the Assembly. Under these circumstances Mr. Fisher was defeated by a majority of eight votes, and the second and third readings were carried by a majority of five. The Civil List Bill was also passed.

These measures were forwarded to England, but colonists in public meetings and memorials continued to object to nomineeism; but before there was any positive result from their active opposition, Governor Young had been appointed Governor of Tasmania, and sailed for that colony on December 20, 1854. As an administrator he was an excellent successor to Captain Grey, and his actions at once commanded the gratitude of colonists and

the approbation of the Imperial Government. In appraising the value of popular sentiment and opinion, and in obeying it in important particulars, he was the man for the time. He manifested on certain occasions exceptional courage, especially when he suspended the mineral royalty and assented to the Bullion Act; and the Imperial Government, invariably jealous in matters of unauthorised responsibility, must have had great confidence in his wisdom to permit such assumptions of power. In Tasmania, Sir Henry Young successfully introduced responsible government; he held office there until 1861, when he retired from the colonial service; and he died in London on September 18, 1870.

Mr. Boyle Travers Finniss, the Colonial Secretary, who arrived in the Province in the *Cygnet* in 1836, administered the affairs of the Province from December 20, 1854, to June 8, 1855. The Imperial Government appointed Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell to succeed Governor Young, and he landed in South Australia from the steamship *Burra Burra* on June 7, 1855, when he had an enthusiastic reception. Sir Richard, like his predecessor, was not new to colonial office. Born in 1815, he was a son of the Rev. Dr. MacDonnell, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, where, in 1839, Sir Richard took his degree of Master of Arts, and in 1844 that of Doctor of Laws. He was called to the English Bar in 1841, and from 1843 to 1847 was Chief Justice of Gambia, during which period he consolidated the laws of that colony, and travelled extensively into the interior of Africa. In 1847 he was appointed Governor of Gambia, and subsequently, while visiting one of the native kings, "fell into an ambush treacherously laid for him, and was within an ace of being assassinated." Four hundred men marched into the country and chastised the rebels. Sir Richard made exploring trips into the interior, and extended the limits of British commerce. In 1852 he became Governor of St. Lucia, and afterwards of St. Vincent. He was knighted in February, 1855, and a few days later embarked for South Australia.

Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, adopting the policy of Sir Henry Young, lent every support to the aspirations of the people of South Australia. Says Loyau in "Representative Men of South Australia":—"He possessed considerable ability and energy of character, which, added to a pleasant and genial manner, made him exceedingly popular." The Province continued to advance under his *régime*, and no obstacle was placed in the way of the demand for responsible government. After occupying his time on delicate points connected with immigration matters, Sir Richard joined the Council in a reconsideration of the Constitution Bill. Such intense opposition was shown to nomineeism that the Imperial Government, after receiving memorials from the Province, decided to return the Bill to South Australia for further consideration. In August, 1855, the *Government Gazette* published a despatch from Lord John Russell, from which it appeared that Sir Henry Young and his advisers had "misconceived the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in granting certain enlarged powers to the local Legislature." The Imperial Government did not consider the Bill expressed the wishes of the majority, and recommended that a free and an independent decision should be obtained by a dissolution of the elected portion of the Legislative Council.

Four days afterwards the dissolution of the Council was announced. The newspapers

did their utmost to awaken the people to the great importance of the elections, and to the advisability of getting rid of "the incubus of nomineeism." "We are laying the foundations," remarked the *Register*, "of a new political and social state. We are deciding whether public opinion shall be taken as the source of legislative authority, or whether the people are yet to be held in the leading-strings of Imperial domination." The elections in most of the districts were held on September 20 and 21, in places amid scenes of disorder. At West Adelaide, where a popular candidate, Mr. J. H. Fisher, was defeated, mounted troopers had to rush with drawn swords into a crowd of partisans to disperse them.

The new Council met on November 1. Governor MacDonnell was in favor of a single chamber; and, before the dissolution of the old Council, had issued "an elaborate outline" of a Constitution Bill, which did not receive a hearty welcome. He now declared that he would bow to the demands of the people, and introduced a more advanced measure. Even this was not popular, and was subjected to considerable amendment in committee. The Legislative Council decided to have two Chambers, both elective. The Upper House was to consist of 18 members, elected for 12 years by the whole Province as one constituency. Six members were to retire every four years; the qualification for electors was fixed at £50 freehold, £10 per annum leasehold with three years to run or right of purchase, and a tenancy valued at £25. The House of Assembly was to consist of 36 members, elected for three years by a certain number of districts divided on the basis of population. Manhood suffrage, with six months' registration, was declared; all voting to be by ballot. There were to be five responsible Ministers, who were to be elected by the constituencies. Money Bills were to originate in the Assembly, and official appointments and dismissals were vested in the Ministry. No Governor's warrant for the payment of money was to be valid unless countersigned by the Chief Secretary. A Civil List was fixed, and the Constitution Bill in its amended form passed its third reading on January 2, 1856.

Governor MacDonnell, in forwarding the measure to England, recommended that the royal assent should be given; and on October 24, 1856, the new Constitution was returned unaltered, having received the assent of Her Majesty on June 24. Responsible government was proclaimed on the same day, as were the members of the first Ministry. Mr. B. T. Finnis, Colonial Secretary under the old *régime*, became first Premier and Chief Secretary; Mr. R. D. Hanson, Attorney-General; Mr. R. R. Torrens, Treasurer; Mr. A. H. Freeling, Commissioner of Public Works; and Mr. C. Bonney, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration. By another proclamation, on the same day, the Crown vested in the colonial Legislature all the unsold and unappropriated territory of the Province.

During the next few months the Ministry was engaged in establishing the State departments under the new system, and preparations were made for the elections, which were held on March 9, 1857. A public holiday was declared, and the proceedings were orderly throughout. There were 27 candidates for the 18 seats in the Legislative Council, and 62 for the 36 in the Assembly, nine candidates being unopposed.

The original members of the Legislative Council under responsible government were :—G. F. Angas, H. Ayers, C. H. Bagot, J. Baker, S. Davenport, C. Davies, C. G. Everard, J. H. Fisher, A. Forster, A. H. Freeling, E. C. Gwynne, G. Hall, T. S. O'Halloran, J. Morphett, A. Scott, W. Scott, E. Stirling, and W. Younghusband. The original members of the House of Assembly were :—For City of Adelaide—R. R. Torrens, R. D. Hanson, F. S. Dutton, B. T. Finniss, J. B. Neales, W. H. Burford ; Port Adelaide—J. Hart, J. B. Hughes ; West Torrens—L. Scammell, J. W. Cole ; Yatala—J. Harvey, C. S. Hare ; Gumeracha—A. Blyth, A. Hay ; East Torrens—G. M. Waterhouse, C. Bonney ; The Sturt—T. Reynolds, J. Hallett ; Noarlunga—T. Young, H. Mildred ; Mount Barker—F. E. H. W. Krichauff, J. Dunn ; Onkaparinga—W. Milne, W. B. Dawes ; Encounter Bay—B. H. Babbage, A. F. Lindsay ; Barossa—W. Duffield, H. Dean ; The Murray—D. Wark ; Light—J. T. Bagot, C. Smedley ; Victoria—R. R. Leake ; Burra and Clare—G. S. Kingston, M. Marks, E. J. Peake ; and Flinders—M. MacDermott.

The new Parliament assembled on April 22, about 1,000 persons congregating on North Terrace to watch the arrival of the Governor and the members. Mr. J. H. Fisher was chosen President of the Council, and Mr. G. S. Kingston, first Deputy-Surveyor General and a founder of Adelaide, was elected Speaker of the Assembly. The new members entered upon their task with enthusiasm, and the vitality among them was quickly evidenced in rapid changes of Government, and in the influence and weight which some of their earliest measures had over the progress of the Province. Commenting on the establishment of responsible government the *London Times* wrote : "It must be confessed that it is rather an odd position for a new community of rising tradesmen, farmers, cattle breeders, builders, mechanics, with a sprinkling of doctors and attorneys, to find that it is suddenly called upon to find Prime Ministers, Cabinets, a Ministerial side, an Opposition side, and all the apparatus of a Parliamentary Government—to awake one fine morning and discover that this is no longer a colony, but a nation, saddled with all the rules and traditions of the political life of the mother country."

It is now time to turn to affairs relating specially to Adelaide and its neighborhood. This being the capital, the changes of Government influenced to a particular degree the dignity of the city. The progress made throughout the Province in mineral, agricultural, and pastoral pursuits very considerably affected the commercial centre. Large buildings arose, and the city, by increase of population and by reason of the greater wealth of the community and productiveness of the country, gained a more substantial appearance. The "newness" which was its characteristic in former years was slowly disappearing, and it began to have a settled, permanent look. Each large extension of wealth in the country districts was eventually reflected in the capital, so that Adelaide was by this time becoming pretentious, and its inhabitants more commercially solid.

While Governor Young helped the Province to obtain representative, and then responsible government, he did not pass over the claims of the city to local government. Unlike his two immediate predecessors, he was willing to devote substantial sums of money

to improving its streets, and also to give ear to the desire of residents for a municipal institution. On February 7, 1849, a public meeting proposed to establish a corporation, with the title of "The Chairman, Councillors, and Citizens of Adelaide," and presented a memorial to that effect to Governor Young. Not immediately complying with its prayer, the Administrator, with the consent of the Legislative Council, transferred the affairs of the city to a commission of five persons, called the "City Commission." The Governor appointed Captain Freeling, R.E.—afterwards Sir Arthur Freeling, Bart.—and Messrs. S. Davenport, F. S. Dutton, W. Blyth, and R. F. Newland as Commissioners, and in September these gentlemen began their duties. Mr. E. S. Webber was appointed clerk. They were empowered to levy rates, and were required to keep streets and bridges in proper order, to construct sewers, and establish waterworks. The sum of £4,000 was voted from the general revenue in 1849 for the construction and maintenance of the streets of Adelaide, and £6,000 for the erection of bridges over the Torrens within the city bounds. The Commissioners remained in office until June, 1852, and effected extensive improvements. In 1850-1 the Legislative Council voted £7,500; and rates, dues, and fees brought in £6,401 13s. 4d. more. Up to December, 1850, the expenditure in the city amounted to £15,449 14s. 5d., and from January to September, 1851, the amount laid out was £13,817 14s. Altogether they expended £33,104 1s. 1d. during their administration, which terminated on May 31, 1852.

For three years an Act had been on the Statute-books authorising the constitution of a municipal corporation. However efficient the City Commissioners might be, they were not likely to give such satisfaction as a representative institution, especially when residents were required to pay rates. Governor Young, consistently with his general policy, introduced into the Legislative Council a Bill to incorporate the citizens of Adelaide under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Citizens of Adelaide." This was a revised copy of a measure drawn up by Governor Robe and his officers in 1847, and was passed in August, 1849. The corporation was to be composed of four Aldermen and twelve Councillors; the Mayor was to be elected from among them by themselves. The city was divided into four wards, named after previous Governors—Hindmarsh, Gawler, Grey, and Robe; and every male householder who had property in the city, and who lived within it or within seven miles of it, was entitled to vote at the municipal elections. Owing to an omission, the occupiers of stables, slaughter-houses, and breweries, although compelled to pay rates, did not receive a vote by right of their premises. To prevent difficulties such as beset the first Corporation, the Act provided that "any councillor who should resign after accepting office, or who should refuse to act after being elected, should pay a fine of not less than £25 nor more than £50." The same rule applied to aldermen, assessors, and auditors, but the Mayor was made liable to a fine of not less than £50 nor more than £100. The Act, however, could only become operative when proclaimed by the Governor on the petition of not less than 400 of the ratepayers, representing property to the value of £15,000.

The crisis in local affairs caused by the Victorian goldfields was partly answerable for this Act being so long held in abeyance. The depression in the city being so keen, property fell in value, and there was a startling diminution in the rates. The revival in 1852 altered the position, and Sir Henry Young proclaimed the Corporation on June 1. Thus, after the lapse of nine years, residents returned to citizenship, and they took full advantage of their opportunities. Although not with equal effusiveness and expectation as on the former occasion, they entered upon their duties with greater deliberation. Adelaide was no longer a mushroom city, with its forced growth of lavish expenditure: it had attained the dignity and soundness which is only brought by years of experience and trial and accumulation of wealth.

At the elections the citizens returned to compose the City Council were:—Aldermen—Peter Sherwin, Judah Moss Solomon, William Paxton, and Peter Cumming; Councillors—Daniel Fisher, E. B. W. Glanfield, F. H. Faulding, R. A. Fiveash, C. G. E. Platts, J. H. Fisher, S. Stocks, H. C. Beevor, E. Lawson, F. Haire, Isaac Breaker, and J. Slatter. On June 9, Mr. J. H. Fisher, the pioneer occupant of the chair under the former Corporation, was elected Mayor; Mr. E. S. Webber was appointed Acting Town Clerk, but was superseded by Mr. W. T. Sabben on July 15; and Mr. G. Tinline received the appointment of City Treasurer. Arrangements were made for premises, and Town Acre 203 (see Chapter V.) was again taken over, but no money was expended during the year. In pursuance of the Act, fresh elections were held on December 1, when Mr. J. H. Fisher was re-elected Mayor.

There were certain defects in the Municipal Act which Councillors desired to have removed, and they appointed a committee to undertake the revision. Some difficulty was experienced in securing the support of the Legislative Council to these, and hence the relationship between the two bodies became strained. A clause in the Act limiting the expenditure on municipal salaries to 10 per cent. of the receipts gave especial umbrage. In 1852 an Act was passed declaring that the limit to such expenditure must be £2,000 a year, an advantage which, however, gave little more satisfaction than the previous arrangement. The question continued to excite attention until 1854, when the section referring thereto was repealed. Other questions were raised, such as the advisability of obtaining an efficient water supply, a proper system of sewerage, an Act to regulate buildings in the city, and an Act to regulate fines imposed on persons refusing to act after being elected to a municipal office. There was considerable discussion as to the system to be pursued in assessing the city. According to one record the assessment in 1852 amounted to £136,800, in 1853 to £112,100, and in 1854 to £130,684. The rates, dues, fees, and grants from Government up to September, 1853, amounted to £12,056 2s. 9d., some £6,253 11s. of which were laid out in improving the streets, and the thoroughfares now began to look attractive. In December, 1853, Mr. J. H. Fisher was re-elected Mayor, but several changes took place in the *personnel* of the Council.

The records for the years immediately following these deal principally with civic expenditure, and have no interest for the general reader. In 1854 the powers of the Corporation were extended by an Act of the Legislative Council, mostly providing for street improvements, for the adoption of regulations referring to the erection of buildings, and for the effectual scavenging of the city. But other powers usually reposed in a municipal council were withheld, and were not extended until the year 1861. At the elections of 1854 Mr. J. Hall was appointed Mayor, Mr. J. H. Fisher, one of the most esteemed and patriotic of citizens, having retired from the Council. From 1855 to 1858 Mr. J. Lazar was Mayor. The progress of the city is evidenced in the increased value of the assessments—1855, £148,504; 1856, £160,598; and 1857, £189,514. The population in 1855 was 18,259.

In the municipal year 1854-5 expensive litigation took place on a claim made by Bishop Short, the Anglican Bishop of Adelaide, to a portion of Victoria Square as a site for a cathedral. An early plan of the city showed at the southern end of the square a small vignette, which was "intended apparently to mark a site for a church." The plan was destroyed in the fire which took place in the Government Hut in 1839, but early settlers did not consider that the acre had been intended for the Church of England. In March, 1848, Governor Robe conveyed the acre in Victoria Square to the Bishop. The Municipal Act of 1849 vested in the Corporation all the park lands and public reserves within the city bounds, but the squares were not scheduled. The Corporation, having received no notice that the cathedral acre had been alienated by the Crown, took charge of Victoria Square, as of the rest of the vacant spaces known as squares. In 1854 the Corporation spent £1,106 13s. 8d. in improving this particular square; but in 1855 Dr. Short claimed the land, and demanded possession. The Corporation refused to recognise his right. Four barristers of the Supreme Court gave a written opinion that the Anglican Bishop's claim was just, and, fortified with this, the latter brought an action of trespass against the Corporation in the Supreme Court, after having ineffectually offered to refer the matter to arbitration. The case was tried on June 28 and 29, and the jury "returned a special verdict to the effect that the land had been originally set apart for the use and recreation of citizens, thus rejecting the Bishop's claim." Although Dr. Short would have been justified in carrying the case to Her Majesty in Council on appeal, he allowed the matter to drop, after having pursued the claim with moderation and good feeling. By this finding of the jury one of the prettiest prospects in Adelaide was retained to the citizens. In the same year an Act was passed which reserved 40 acres of ground at the eastern end of North Terrace for a Botanic Garden, the reserve made in the original survey manifestly being too small for such a purpose. Mr. G. Francis, F.H.S., was appointed the first Director, and he framed the general plan which the charming gardens now follow.

Numerous improvements were effected or suggested during the years 1854-7. Up till 1852 there had been three bridges inside the boundaries of the city, and two outside; and all these, except one at Thebarton, had been washed away by floods. Traffic was

at times wholly suspended, and much annoyance and discomfort were caused. A bridge connecting King William Street with North Adelaide was erected at a cost of £22,778 14s. 3d., and was opened for traffic in June, 1856. The building of a town hall fronting King William Street was proposed in 1857, but the funds in possession of the Corporation were not sufficient to enable the work to be carried out. Proposals were also made in 1857 for enhancing the appearance of the River Torrens by clearing and regulating its bed, constructing weirs, and planting and grassing its banks; but, for the same reason, they were unsuccessful. The approaches to the city were improved in that year by the fencing in of the park lands and by having portions of them planted. In 1856 a Mayor's Court was established, but



THE GORGE WEIR, RIVER TORRENS

was abolished a couple of years later. In the same year Mr. W. A. Hughes resigned his position as a Councillor, and became Town Clerk. The affairs of the Council were not in a very happy condition in 1856-7, and there was a good deal of litigation and several resignations.

The question of a water supply for the city excited attention. Residents since the foundation of Adelaide had been dependent on water-carts, and, of course, were put to great inconvenience. A Waterworks Act was passed in 1856, and authorised the raising of £280,000 by loan on bonds terminable at various periods, and bearing 6 per cent. interest.

A reservoir capable of holding 180,000,000 gallons was to be formed, and a weir was constructed, but "proved on trial to be so defective as to be useless." Alterations and additions were eventually effected, and a sufficient supply was obtained.

The "railway mania" in England in the forties was reflected to some extent in South Australia, and from 1846 to 1851 several attempts were made to form companies to build a line from Adelaide to Port Adelaide. As mentioned on a preceding page, a Bill providing for its construction was passed by the representative Legislative Council in 1851, and on April 21, 1856, the railway was formally opened to traffic. The Governor presided at a banquet at Port Adelaide, and the day was characterised as one of unique importance. By this means the old difficulty raised by Governor Hindmarsh—that the capital should be on the seaboard—was largely overcome, and Adelaide gained incalculable



THORNDON PARK RESERVOIR

advantages. In 1854, before the retirement of Governor Young, a Bill was passed providing for the construction of a line to Gawler, which, it was proposed, would eventually be carried on to Kapunda and the Burra; and the first section—to Salisbury—was opened to traffic on October 5, 1857.

The electric telegraph was also introduced during this period. In November, 1855, a private line erected by Mr. James Macgeorge, from the city to Port Adelaide, was put in operation; and in July of the following year a line to Melbourne was opened. The system was gradually extended to suburban towns and more distant parts of the Province.

While all these advances were being made in Adelaide, its neighborhood was not at a standstill. The population, as it increased, spread over the vicinity, and especially

eastward towards the hills. Beyond Kent Town two suburbs had attained particular importance, and derived names from London suburbs—Kensington and Norwood. It is not possible to give reliable data concerning the founders of these towns, but for several years the number of residents in them had been increasing. Glenelg and Port Adelaide had also grown in dimensions, population, and wealth.

Kensington and Norwood were the first suburbs to obtain a separate municipal institution. They were incorporated under one Municipal Council in 1853. Two years later Port Adelaide and Glenelg were granted local government; and Gawler in 1857. In November, 1852, a District Councils Act passed the Legislative Council, and under it power was given to various districts to tax themselves for the making and management of roads, bridges, and public buildings.

The notice proclaiming the constitution of a Municipal Corporation for "the villages of Kensington, Norwood, and Marryatville" appeared in the *Government Gazette* of July 7, 1853.

Mr. B. T. Finnis,

The "villages"

three wards—

East Norwood,

—each of which

to return three

there were to be a

Aldermen. The

the Council was

Diggers' Arms

Hotel), at which

Messrs. Charles

chair), J. Y.

Aldridge, Henry Whittle, A. G. Baddily, G. E. Hamilton, George Birrell, and J. R.

Smith. Messrs. Bonney, Soward, and Ashton were elected Aldermen. At the second

meeting, held at the Robin Hood Inn, Alderman Bonney was elected Mayor, and

this position he filled until 1858, when he was succeeded by Mr. F. B. Carlin. In 1856

Kent Town was proclaimed a ward, to be called Kent Ward, and its first representatives

were Alderman F. B. Carlin and Councillors J. Skelton and T. Haldane. Mr. J. E.

Moulden was the first Town Clerk of Kensington and Norwood. In 1859 the first Town

Hall erected in South Australia was opened by the Corporation at the south-east corner of

the Parade. Upon the demolition of the building in 1898, a piece of parchment was

found under the corner-stone, with the following engrossed on it:—"The corner-stone of

this Town Hall of Kensington and Norwood was laid on the 30th day of July, in the

twenty-third year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord 1850,

in the presence of Fredrick Benjamin Carlin, Mayor; Aldermen Greenway, Perry, and



NORWOOD TOWN HALL, 1859

above the name of Colonial Secretary. were divided into West Norwood, and Kensington was empowered Councillors, and Mayor and three first meeting of held at the Gold (now the Norwood were present Bonney (in the Ashton, George

Gray ; Councillors Hambidge, Scarfe, Lock, Birrell, Saunders, and Pulford ; Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knight, Governor of the Province ; J. Eldin Moulden, Town Clerk.

Glenelg, equally with Kensington and Norwood and Port Adelaide, had arrived at a stage of development when it was entitled to the privilege of governing its own affairs. As the favorite watering-place near Adelaide, and as the most historical site in South Australia, it had received a fair share of attention from the public, but, after it was granted municipal government, important improvements were effected in its appearance and attractions. The Corporation was proclaimed in August, 1855, and the first meeting of the Council was held on December 10 of that year at St. Leonards Hotel. There were present :— Aldermen Monteith and Colley, and Councillors Lee, Atkinson, Trevenen, Barclay, DeHone, and Hodges. Mr. R. B. Colley was elected Mayor, and Mr. W. R. Wigley Town Clerk. The number of ratepayers on the roll in 1857 was 149, and the assessment in 1861 was £8,144.



NORWOOD TOWN HALL, 1883



GRENFELL STREET



CHAPTER. VIII

THE PRODUCERS

1857-68

Condition of Province at inauguration of Responsible Government—Depression, Working Classes, and Immigration—Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mineral Expansion—Discovery of Wallaroo and Moonta Mines—Railways and Telegraphs—First Parliament—A “Deadlock”—R. D. Hanson—Second Parliament—Departure of Governor MacDonnell and Arrival of Governor Daly—Volunteers—Instability of Parties—The Torrens Act—Quarrel with a Judge—Immigration—Squatters—Death of Governor Daly—The City—Description of Adelaide in 1861—Civic Annals—New Municipal Act—Town Hall, Water Supply, Gas, and the Torrens—Exploration—Babbage, Warburton, Goyder, Hack, and Gregory—Attempts of Stuart to cross Continent—Reaches North Coast—Burke and Wills—McKinley and Warburton—Attempt to Colonise Northern Territory



SOUTH AUSTRALIA very appropriately obtained responsible government—her legal majority—in her twenty-first year. In 1857, when she was permitted to manage her own estate, the condition of her patrimony was as agreeable as she could wish. The population was set down at 109,917 persons; the land alienated at 1,557,740 acres; the land cultivated at 235,965 acres; the stock owned at 2,075,805 sheep, 310,400 cattle, and 26,220 horses; the annual value of imports at £1,623,052, and of exports £1,744,184; the number of flourmills at 70; manufactories, 226; post-offices, 110; letters passing through post-office 934,550, and newspapers 849,946; day-schools 167, scholars 7,480; Sunday-schools 192, scholars 10,576; and places of worship 300, with accommodation for 50,000 persons.

While in the years 1842-8 the Province actually began to produce, it was not until the period under review that any very pronounced expansion took place. Partly by the help of the Victorian goldfields, the producers now multiplied, and the returns from the wheat lands and sheep stations became really substantial. This, indeed, is the dominant feature in the local history of 1857-68, although in later years still greater comparative developments have to be chronicled.

At first, responsible government was accompanied by a measure of depression. For four consecutive years the seasons were dry and the crops below the average. With the large introduction of gold from Victoria, and the considerable investment in property, there had been a boom in land; high wages ruled, fictitious values were created, and improvident habits became too common. These bad years hurried on the usual re-action.

In 1857-8 the depression was somewhat severe. The laboring classes do not appear to have recognised that such difficulties inevitably assail every country practically dependent on its soil for subsistence, and, in particular, one that is young. They believed that it was detrimental to their interests, and presumably to the interests of the Province, to continue to introduce immigrants. Many men were out of employment, and an increase



A WHEATFIELD, WITH REAPING MACHINES AT WORK

of population would, it was said, reduce wages and intensify the troubles of the unemployed. People of opposite views declared that the rates of wages were so high that capital could not be profitably engaged. A "Political Association" adopted such an advanced programme as cessation of immigration at public expense, equal political rights for all citizens, payment of members of Parliament, taxation of unimproved land alienated from the Crown, law reform, and a free and unshackled Press. The central principle of the Association seemed to be embraced in a clause which announced: "We believe that property should never be considered in comparison with manhood; that the happiness and well-being of the mass is paramount to the aggrandisement of the few."

As is not uncommon, the sufferers attacked the Government. They asked that the Ministry should be removed from office, and inveighed in heated terms on a vote of £2,000 for immigration, which one resolution at a public meeting excitedly denounced as "a policy wanting in humanity, insulting to the understanding of the meanest capacity, likely to compromise the present peace and order of the community, and opposed to the future prosperity of the Colony." A deputation waited on Sir Richard MacDonnell, who thus expressed himself regarding assisted immigration:—"In my opinion the want of the Colony is the want most felt by all new countries worth inhabiting, namely, more people to inhabit it and cultivate the soil. The way to make the country wealthy is not necessarily by stopping the influx of people. I have never known immigration, well conducted, to interfere with legitimate wages; but, on the other hand, an influx of inhabitants, unattended with a corresponding influx of capital, is not, I admit, the way to promote the healthy and prosperous settlement of any country."



MOONTA MINES

The crisis, as it was bound to do, adjusted itself without the intervention of Parliament or the Government. After the lean years came years of plenty, and in each successive season the area under cultivation was increased. An abundant harvest is a remedy for most ills in South Australia, and in the early sixties prosperity returned to city and country. The area cultivated in 1858-9 was 264,452 acres, of which 188,703 acres were under wheat. The yield from the latter was 2,109,544 bushels, averaging 11 bushels 11 lbs. per acre. Occasionally red rust or a dry spring injured the crops, but the returns were never seriously affected until 1867-8, by which time a dry cycle with low prices had again made its appearance. In 1866-7 the area cultivated had risen to 739,714 acres, with 457,628 acres under wheat, yielding an average of 14 bushels 20 lbs. per acre. The total area cultivated in 1867-8 was 810,734 acres, including 550,456 acres of wheat, from which the return was 4 bushels 20 lbs. per acre. The cost of cultivating wheat in the Province, comparable with most countries, is low, and the profits are therefore more substantial than

the yields would suggest. "Tickle the land with a hoe, and it laughs with a harvest," was at this time a familiar saying in South Australia. In 1866 the value of the export of breadstuffs amounted to £645,401, figures which were almost doubled five years later. The export of wheat, flour, and bran and pollard in 1867 was valued at £1,034,461. The principal counties producing breadstuffs in 1868 were in the following order:—Light, Adelaide, Gawler, Stanley, and Hindmarsh.

The profits of the pastoralist were greater than those of any other section of the community. "One proof of the remunerative character of the pursuit is," wrote Frederick Sinnet in 1862 in "An Account of the Colony of South Australia," "that all sorts and conditions of men have thriven in it indiscriminately. Gentlemen from England, without experience; professional men, turning to the bush rather than to their professions; men of capital or education, or neither, or both—representatives of all these classes have grown



WALLAROO MINES

wealthy by squatting, and that not in isolated cases, but almost as a general rule." Even so early as this in the history of the Province the evils of absenteeism were at work, and scathing remarks were made upon it by the democratic party. Exploration was opening up new tracts of pastoral country, and by 1868 stock grazed upon the territory north of Port Augusta and throughout the South-East. Magnificent estates were formed, comparable with the best wool-growing properties in the world. The example of the South Australian Company, in introducing superior strains of sheep, was followed by individual pastoralists, and the best breeds of the old and new worlds were acclimatised.

The export of wool was often of greater value than that of breadstuffs, and the flocks increased encouragingly. From 1,962,460 sheep in the Province in 1856, the number ten years later rose to 3,038,356. In the same period there was a decrease of cattle and an increase of horses: Cattle in 1856, 272,746; in 1866, 123,820; horses in 1856, 22,260;

in 1866, 70,829. The value of the wool export in 1856 was £412,163; in 1861, £623,007; in 1866, £1,064,486; in 1867, £1,144,341; and in 1868, £1,346,323. In these figures are small amounts obtained for wool which the geographical position of the Province drained from the neighboring colonies of New South Wales and Victoria.

The general progress and development of the Province was influenced, more than is remembered nowadays, by the copper mines. In a lesser degree only Burra, Wallaroo, and Moonta were to South Australia what Ballarat and Bendigo were to Victoria. They attracted population, they helped the general producers, and added greatly to the wealth of the country. Kapunda was no longer a rich-producing copper-field, but the County of Light, in which it is situated, had become the chief grain producer in South Australia.



MOONTA

The mines on the Burra Creek still yielded good returns, but even they were soon to be overshadowed by the greater importance of developments on Yorke Peninsula. For years a large tract of country there had been utilised by Mr. W. W. Hughes—afterwards Sir W. W. Hughes—as a sheep-run. As early as 1847 minerals were known to exist in the locality. In December, 1859, a shepherd named James Boor, employed by Mr. Hughes, picked up specimens of mineral which, upon analysis, were found to be rich in copper. Two months later four Cornish miners repaired to the locality, and with the proverbial ability of their countrymen, soon proved that the prospects of the field were excellent. Mineral leases were secured, and a company was formed. At first the mine was not equal to expectation, but after a year or two of courageous working the output was substantial and lucrative.

Mr. J. F. Conigrave, in his "South Australia," gives the following figures:—"The ore raised between March, 1860, and December, 1884, amounted to 428,333 tons gross weight, of a net value of £1,970,533, and represented a production of copper of 41,025 tons of an estimated net value in the Colony of £2,873,121. The mine gave employment, when in full work, to a very large staff, there being at one time as many as 1,003 men and boys engaged in the workings."

The Wallaroo Mines were completely eclipsed by discoveries made a few miles away. In May, 1861, Patrick Ryan, another shepherd employed by Mr. Hughes, found the celebrated Moonta Mines. Rival claims made to the deposits were enquired into by a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, and became the subject of litigation. The Moonta Mines were profitable from the outset, and within a few years there were 20,000 people resident on the Peninsula. As at Kapunda and Burra, these discoveries led to the early settlement of the neighboring country by agriculturists. The Moonta Mines yielded between 1861 and February, 1885, refined copper approximately valued in the Province at £5,879,226. Centres of population sprang up, and the Government established shipping facilities at Moonta and Wallaroo. Some hundreds of claims to mineral properties were made in 1861-2.

These two last copper discoveries, like Kapunda and Burra, produced a substantial increase in South Australian population, and for a time mining became a mania. In March, 1866, there were 163,452 persons in the Province; and in January, 1868, 176,298. The export of minerals in 1861 amounted to £452,172; in 1866 to £824,501; in 1867 to £753,413; and in 1868 to £624,022. The total exports of the produce of the Province in 1861 was £1,838,639; in 1866, £2,539,723; in 1867, £2,776,095; and in 1868, £2,603,826. The imports in 1861 amounted to £1,366,529; in 1866, £2,835,142; in 1867, £2,506,394; and in 1868, £2,238,510, presenting a healthy balance on the right side. The revenue was affected by this expansion. In 1862, including land sales, it was £548,709; in 1865, £1,089,129; and in 1868, £716,004. Thus will be seen to what importance the work of the producers had come.

Because of the development of the resources of the country districts, improved means of communication were inaugurated. Hundreds of miles of excellent roads were formed, and railway and telegraphic lines were projected and established. In August, 1857, the railway to Gawler was opened; and in August, 1860, the line was extended to Kapunda. Tramways were laid down at Victor Harbor and on the Peninsula. Telegraphic communication was effected with Gumeracha, Burra, Normanville, Moonta, Tanunda, Watervale, Angaston, Port Augusta, Wentworth, Lacedpede Bay, and other places.

Although the immediate effects of responsible government were most salutary, yet there was occasionally evident in the earlier proceedings a want of moderation. This was no more than could be expected, and, in general, South Australians proved themselves to be of high average political capacity. There were extremists, of course. The democratic party wanted to go too far all at once, and the "conservative" party was unnecessarily

nervous. The general danger seemed to lodge in the belief that responsible Ministers could accomplish anything and everything. Previously the Governor was expected to be the personification of such economic wisdom; but with autonomy his powers were curtailed and rendered chiefly negative, so that public acts could no longer be spoken of as the acts of the Governor.

The first Parliament, which met in April, 1857, was exceedingly busy. Members were something more than garrulous in debate. Their estates and experience represented practically every settled part and class of the Province. The Government programme was sufficiently important to demand the most serious attention. It proposed the construction of public works, an Education Bill, and a Waste Lands Bill. In the first session a deadlock was narrowly averted.

amended a Bill passed by out a clause providing ping dues. Attempts were between the Upper House which J. P. Stow has the Constitution, he creature of a statute." that it was a breach of to modify any Money ensued, committees were business was delayed. A arrived at, under which Council might "suggest" should the Assembly, return any Money Bill to sideration, the latter might



RICHARD DAVIES HANSON

The Legislative Council the Assembly, and struck for the repeal of ship-made to draw analogies and the House of Lords, characterised as absurd, declared, being "the The Assembly asserted privilege for the Council Bill. Lengthy debates appointed, and public compromise was finally it was arranged that the amendments, and that unheeding the suggestions, the Upper House for recon- either accept or reject it.

For several years parliamentary government was distinguished by frequent changes of Ministry. There seemed at first to be some difficulty in choosing a body of Ministers who held the confidence of a substantial majority of the House. The Finnis Government was principally composed of members of the old Executive. On August 20, Mr. B. T. Finnis, after being defeated on two or three occasions, gave way to Mr. John Baker, whose Government continued in existence for but 11 days. Mr. R. R. Torrens then became Premier, but 29 days later he was succeeded by Mr. R. D. Hanson, a clever lawyer, who retained the political confidence of the country for nearly three years. Mr. R. D. Hanson, who was born in St. Botolph's Lane, London, in 1805, had helped to popularise in England Mr. E. G. Wakefield's principles as applied to the proposed colonisation of South Australia. After this he was a reporter and writer for the London

press, and then Assistant Commissioner to enquire into Canadian Crown lands and immigration matters under Lord Durham. From Canada he proceeded to New Zealand, and in 1846 removed to South Australia. He secured a large professional practice in Adelaide, and in 1851 was elected to the first representative Council. Before taking his seat, he was appointed Advocate-General in Sir Henry Young's Executive, a position he held until the inauguration of responsible government. He was described by Loyau as a "profound thinker, a theologian, and a writer of no mean order"; also as "one of the brightest ornaments in his day and generation."

It is not necessary to closely follow the chronicles of the various South Australian Parliaments, nor the changes of administration, except so far as they seem to affect material and social development. Many matters that appeared highly important at the time had little or no influence on the structural elements of South Australian progress or of constitutional government. The first Parliament was dissolved on March 1, 1860, after levying a poll tax on Chinese and deciding against federation; and the second Parliament met on April 27 following. The Political Association, in pushing the cause of the working classes, worked vigorously during the elections; but the actual position of parties (if such a term may be used) underwent but little change. Mr. Anthony Forster in 1866 wrote that we might as well look for ink spots on the moon as for well-defined parties. It was the want of party organisation that produced Ministerial instability. Mr. R. D. Hanson resigned office as Premier soon after the new Parliament met, and Mr. T. Reynolds formed a Cabinet. In 1861 the former was elevated to the Supreme Court Bench as Chief Justice of the Province; in 1869 he was knighted; and in March, 1875, he died, in his 71st year. Mr. Reynolds brought forward an extremely advanced programme, in which retrenchment was the principal feature. Although his Government was popular, it was comparatively short-lived. Taking office on May 9, 1860, he resigned on October 8, 1861, when Mr. G. M. Waterhouse became Premier. Nine days later the latter was compelled to reconstruct, and in its new form the Ministry conducted affairs until July 4, 1863. In 1869 Mr. Waterhouse took up his residence in New Zealand, and in 1872 became Premier of that colony.

The term of office of Sir Richard MacDonnell terminated on March 4, 1862. From the inauguration of Parliamentary Government he had exhibited considerable tact, and had become as great a favorite as Sir Henry Young. His name will always remain identified with one of the most interesting and important periods in South Australian history. Valedictory addresses were presented to him by both Houses of Parliament and by various classes of the inhabitants, while a memorial was drawn up praying Her Majesty to extend his term of service. In his final address to Parliament he instituted an encouraging comparison between the condition of the Province in June, 1855, and in December, 1861. From South Australia he went as Governor to Nova Scotia, and in 1865 to Hongkong. He retired on a pension in 1872, and died in 1881.

The new Governor was Sir Dominick Daly, who arrived at Port Adelaide on March 4, 1862. Governor Daly was an Irishman, and a Roman Catholic; but he never

intruded his religious views into political matters. Sir J. W. Kaye, the biographer of Lord Metcalfe, says:—"All Metcalfe's informants represented him (Sir Dominick Daly) to be a man of high honor and integrity, of polished manners and courteous address—a good specimen of an Irish gentleman." It was added that "he was possessed of judgment and prudence, tact and discretion; in short, a man to be trusted." Sir Dominick was born at Ardfry, Galway, Ireland, in 1798, and in 1822 became Private Secretary to Sir Francis Burton, Governor of Lower Canada. In 1827 he was appointed Provincial Secretary of Lower Canada; and in 1840, upon the union of Upper and Lower Canada, was promoted to the Secretaryship of the United Provinces. He held this position until 1848, and during the next four years managed some important commissions for the Imperial Government. He was appointed Governor of Tobago, Windward Islands, in 1852, and Governor of Prince Edward Island in 1854. He occupied the latter office for six years, was knighted in 1856, and for two years prior to coming to South Australia resided in England.

During the administration of Sir Richard MacDonnell the volunteer system had been established in the Province, and, on the occasion of war alarms, remarkable activity was evinced in organising the forces. Much interest was taken in the subject in the early part of Sir Dominick Daly's term, and for the same reason defence matters secured general attention, and the efficiency of the volunteers seemed to inspire confidence. Ministerial crises were numerous in these years, and no-confidence motions were debated with almost objectionable frequency. The instability of parties is demonstrated in the statement that in the first 12 years of responsible government there were 15 absolute changes of Ministry, besides several Cabinet re-constructions. The Premiers who held office during Sir Dominick Daly's administration were:—Mr. Waterhouse (October 8, 1861, to July 4, 1863); Mr. F. S. Dutton (July 4, 1863, to July 15, 1863); Mr. H. Ayers—afterwards Sir H. Ayers—(July 15, 1863, to August 4, 1864); Mr. Arthur Blyth—afterwards Sir Arthur Blyth—(August 4, 1864, to March 22, 1865); Mr. F. S. Dutton (March 22, 1865, to September 20, 1865); Mr. H. Ayers (September 20, 1865, to October 23, 1865); Mr. John Hart (October 23, 1865, to March 27, 1866); Mr. J. P. Boucaut—now Sir J. P. Boucaut—(March 28, 1866, to May 2, 1867); and Mr. H. Ayers (May 3, 1867, to September 24, 1868).

The third Parliament, which met on February 27, 1863, and was dissolved on January 25, 1865, was particularly harassing. In 1864, legislation was so interrupted that at a public demonstration the resolution was carried "that, in the opinion of this meeting, the scramble for office by members of the House of Assembly, regardless of public policy or political consistency, has delayed the business of the country and is calculated to bring into contempt our present system of government." The House was soon afterwards dissolved, and the fourth Parliament met on March 31, 1865, and existed until March 26, 1868. Its business, which at first was interrupted by rapid changes of Government, was afterwards conducted in a quieter spirit than that of its predecessors; and towards its close there was a lull in political strife. According to Mr. Marcus, this ministerial rivalry was

not productive of personal animus. "The bitter rancour of political life which is seen in some countries is comparatively unknown in South Australia. It is not that our public men do not feel strongly on political questions, but we are so closely mixed up in social and business life that we cannot afford to allow political asperities to pass beyond the region of politics." In 1860, Mr. J. H. Fisher, who was President of the Legislative Council from 1857 to 1865, was knighted. He was succeeded by Mr. John Morphett, the respected pioneer, who resigned in 1873. Mr. G. S. Kingston was Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1857 to 1860, when Mr. G. C. Hawker was elected to that high office. In 1865 Mr. Kingston was again elected Speaker, a position which he held until his death in 1880. In 1869, Messrs. Morphett and Kingston were knighted.

The close of Governor Daly's administration was sudden and sad. During the Ministerial crises, and the heat that was often imparted into political discussions, he preserved an impartial attitude, whatever Ministry was in power. His health had become seriously impaired, and he died at Government House on February 19, 1868. "The end was sudden, and he died only had arrangements before to hold a meeting within an hour or two of his last, but he was immediately before the later the funeral took place, and from 14,000 the route to the cemetery. It was said that "he left him . . . His none but friends behind career was singularly free from tinsel and dramatic effect, but all who study his biography will find in it the genuine characteristics of human worth." He interested himself in all movements calculated to benefit the country.



ROBERT RICHARD TORRENS

During the heat that was often discussions, he preserved whatever Ministry was in become seriously impaired, ment House on February sudden, and he died only had arrangements before to hold a meeting within an hour or two of his last, but he was immediately before the later the funeral took to 15,000 persons lined It was said that "he left him . . . His from tinsel and dramatic his biography will find in teristics of human worth." all movements calculated

The unstable phases of the first Parliaments were but things of the hour in comparison with the magnificent repute which one of the earliest measures attained. This was the famous Real Property Act, since known in almost every civilised country. The originator was Mr. R. R. Torrens, whose name is familiarised by being used in most references to the measure in question. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1814, and obtained the M.A. degree at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1841 he was appointed Collector of Customs under the South Australian Government, and during his connection with the Executive drafted his celebrated Bill. In 1863 he returned to England, was knighted, and for some time represented Cambridge in the House of Commons.

When the Real Property Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly it was received with decided marks of approval, despite the important changes which it proposed. It passed its third reading in the Lower House on December 15, 1857, with a majority of 12 votes, and in the Legislative Council with a majority of five. Determined opposition certainly was shown, but principally by members of the legal profession. The system was "an assimilation," says Stow, "of the mode of transferring real property to that of transferring ships," a branch which Torrens had become thoroughly conversant with when Collector of Customs. Stow continues:—"The fundamental principle of the Act is conveyance by registration and certificate instead of deeds. All the retrospect is destroyed. In bringing private lands under the Act, the title is carefully inquired into; but when the authorities of the Lands Titles Office are satisfied about that, a clean certificate is given, and the cumbrous deeds disappear. The title is indefeasible, except in cases of fraud, or adverse and rightful possession when the certificate, or a transfer based thereupon, was given. In the former case the title is secure in the hands of an innocent person who has purchased from the holder under a certificate fraudulently obtained. The party wronged, under such circumstances, recovers from the Assurance Fund, constituted by a percentage of a half-penny per pound, levied on all property brought under the Act. . . . With regard to defeasibility through someone being in adverse and rightful possession, ordinary precaution would prevent anyone from becoming an unfortunate transferee under such circumstances. In the case of misdescription of boundaries they are corrected, but otherwise the title is indefeasible. The fees for transfers and mortgages are very small. A certificate of title costs £1; registering a memorandum of mortgage, 10s.; other fees in proportion, the expenses being greater by a pound or two in rescuing land from the old system and bringing it under the new. The assistance of a lawyer is not necessary; the transferor and transferee can act for themselves, or employ a broker licensed to conduct such business."

The system has been such a success that the "Torrens Act" has been adopted in the other Australian colonies, and elsewhere. Mr. Torrens came to be "hailed as a general benefactor." He visited the neighboring colonies in 1860, and met with "a series of ovations," and on his return was appointed Registrar-General, so that he might administer the Act he had framed. The members of the legal profession for some time continued their personal opposition to the Act, and 14 practitioners drew up a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies praying that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown should be obtained concerning its legality and validity. Public meetings followed. "It was not," writes Hodder, "in human nature that lawyers, who had made small fortunes by their tedious 'provided always' and 'and whereas,' could sit still and contemplate these time-honored forms, which had been considered indispensable to a good title, being ruthlessly swept away; still less could they gaze upon vanishing six-and-eightpences and thirteen-and-fourpences with equanimity." But the Real Property Act stood its ground, although a few amendments in it have since been made.

An unfortunate and painful quarrel between Parliament and a member of the

judiciary excited profound attention. Mr. Justice Boothby, in a case arising out of the Real Property Act, decided that under the new Constitution Act there was no Court of Appeal. He also expressed his doubts as to the validity of certain Acts passed by the local Legislature, because of their repugnance to the laws of England, and absolutely decided in the Supreme Court against the validity of the Real Property and other Acts that had not then received the royal assent. These rulings rendered him generally "obnoxious," and a heated controversy arose, which was frequently conducted not in the best taste. A Select Committee was appointed by Parliament to examine into and report on Judge Boothby's decisions, but His Honor refused to appear before it. The powers of the judiciary were discussed with much heat at public meetings, in the Press, and in Parliament; and finally a petition was sent to the Queen, praying for the "amoval" of Mr. Boothby from the Bench. In reply, instead of the Judge being reprimanded, the colonial Legislature was censured by the Imperial Government. The contentions continued for several years, and in 1866 a second address was forwarded to Her Majesty. The Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that *ex parte* statements were insufficient to secure the removal of a Judge. He further pointed out that either the local Government must deal with the case itself, or it must agree to have the question argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Several charges were presented to Parliament against Mr. Boothby, who simply protested, but took no steps to defend himself. The local Parliament took upon itself the "grave responsibility" of removing him from office, and the Judge at once declared his intention to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Before he could take the necessary steps he died, on June 21, 1868, principally from vexation and anxiety caused by these protracted and painful proceedings.

Next to the Real Property Act, and the troubles which arose out of it, the questions that excited the most important controversy were immigration and "squatters." The discussion on the former did not really end with the depression. In 1862, what was known as Sutherland's Act was carried, and provided that "one-third of the proceeds arising from the sale of waste lands should be appropriated to immigration, another third to the construction of roads, bridges, and such-like work, and the remainder to public purposes; or, in other words, to secure the expenditure of moneys arising from the sale of waste lands for those purposes for which they were originally set apart." In Governor Daly's opinion, Sutherland's Act "recognised the sound principle that increase of population is necessary alike to occupying fresh country and to imparting additional value thereto."

The squatter difficulty was not of a few years' duration; it continued to be a pregnant source of contention throughout a lengthened period. The term "squatter" had come to be applied to occupiers of Crown lands engaged in pastoral pursuits. Hitherto these colonists had paid a trifling rent, and some of them had amassed a large amount of capital; but both public and Parliament apparently believed that the State should receive additional revenue from this source. Mr. Goyder, the Surveyor-General, was instructed to value the runs, or estimate the rent that should be paid for them. His valuations were so

high that the squatters raised a great outcry, and denounced them as exorbitant and unjust. A Commission was appointed, and the valuations were confirmed. The dispute was very warm; but, a drought intervening, caused severe losses to the squatters, and discounted the arguments of their opponents. A compromise was arranged, under which longer tenure was granted, while an increased revenue was obtained.

Several intercolonial conferences were held to discuss such subjects as federation, transportation, immigration, uniform tariffs, border Customs duties, the postal question, coast lights, an intercolonial Court of Appeal, and uniform weights and measures. The difficulty then, as now, was to obtain the consent of the several Parliaments to the agreements arrived at by the conferences.

The residents of the city, from the merchant to the laborer, had, of course, a large share of the good things which arose from responsible government and the increase of agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and general activity. The population was dependent on the city merchant, whose trade expanded, and who had to employ more hands and build larger premises. Adelaide was the central depôt, as well of the necessities of life as of the governing institutions, the railways, and telegraphs. Perhaps, to the disadvantage of the Province, it was, and has continued to be, the only pretentious city, and the possessor of an undue percentage of the population. It has, therefore, a more than usual direct interest in country development, and in the absence of large manufacturing industries, is immediately affected by a diminution in the wheat or wool yield. It is here that the pulse of the Province must be felt.

Mr. Sinnett gives an interesting description of Adelaide as it was in 1861. Hindley Street was no longer the chief centre of trade; the current had flowed eastwards, and the corner of Rundle and King William Streets was now the heart of the business portion. From this point for a short distance along Rundle Street, Hindley Street, King William Street, North Terrace, Currie Street, and Grenfell Street, the rows of houses, shops, and warehouses were continuous, and the land was of high value. Towards the south of the town there were also several important business houses, but the streets south of Franklin Street and Flinders Street contained many vacant acres. Of 700 acres in South Adelaide 479 were built upon. North Adelaide, with its pretty slopes, had become the favorite place of residence of the wealthier people. The principal streets there were metalled and drained, and contained a few shops to supply the immediate wants of the neighborhood. Cars and omnibuses passed to and from North Adelaide night and day.

Rundle Street and Hindley Street were mainly used by the retailers, and King William Street was devoted to quieter pursuits. In the latter were the Exchange, the Bank of Australasia, the National Bank, the Imperial Insurance Office, the Savings Bank, the South Australian Insurance Office, mining companies' offices, architects' and lawyers' offices, and, adjoining Victoria Square, Government Offices, the Post-Office, and the Police Court. In Grenfell Street and Currie Street were most of the warehouses and counting-houses, but

some of the principal merchants were content to inhabit curious structures in the by-streets tributary to Rundle Street and Hindley Street. In Wakefield Street were the places of



GENERAL POST OFFICE, ADELAIDE, 1844

worship, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Scotch Church, and the Unitarian Church, standing close together; while not far off was a large Wesleyan Church. Most of the principal denominations had places of worship in North and South Adelaide. On North Terrace were the medical men, and south of Victoria Square were the breweries and mills. Along South Terrace were some handsome private residences. At this time there were 33 miles of made streets in Adelaide with macadamised

roadways, kerbed footpaths, and watertables. The streets were lighted by oil lamps. Since 1855 such buildings had been erected as a new Hospital, Parliament House, Government House, Government Offices, Mounted Police Barracks, and an Institute with a free library. There were numbers of residences and mills at Hindmarsh, Thebarton, and Port Adelaide. A few houses were scattered over Kent Town and Hackney, while Kensington and Norwood were rapidly becoming important. The population of Adelaide in 1868 was about 25,000, while the immediate neighborhood added several thousands more. Vast improvements had been made at Port Adelaide, and at Glenelg a new jetty was built and the main streets were metalled. In both of these were several shops, hotels, and a few places of worship. It was proposed in 1858 to build a tramline to Glenelg. A small community had formed at Brighton, a small village beyond the latter town.

The affairs of the City Council were not in an agreeable condition for the first few years after the inauguration of responsible government. Councilmen quarrelled among themselves, and such criticisms were passed upon them that it got to be considered by certain of them that it was discreditable to hold a seat in the Chamber.



GENERAL POST OFFICE, ADELAIDE, 1851



GENERAL POST OFFICE, ADELAIDE, 1893

It is said that slights were put upon the Council by Parliament, and that heartburnings were the consequence. The Mayor elected for the year 1858-9 was Mr. T. W. Sabben, but in January, 1859, he vacated office, and was succeeded by Mr. E. W. Wright. In December, 1858, the Corporation was in debt to the amount of £6,873 11s. 9d., the depression in the country districts having affected the city. The credit of the Corporation was not good, and the Bank refused to make an advance. The unpopularity of the Council had created a feeling of distrust. City improvements were suspended, and the expenditure was reduced by nearly £9,000.

In 1859 Colonel George Palmer, Messrs. Jacob Montefiore, Raikes Currie, M.P., and Alexander Lang Elder presented to the Corporation a large silver bowl and a piece of the wedding cake of the Princess Royal. The inscription on the bowl contained the words: "Presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Adelaide, that they may drink thereout in colonial wine to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Light, the first Surveyor-General of South Australia, by some of the original founders of the Colony" It was decided by resolution "that the practice of drinking to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Light be continued from year to year in the first meeting of the Corporation, or after the anniversary of the Colony."

At the end of 1859 the debt of the Corporation was reduced to about £3,200; but while the assessment in that year was £193,636, in 1860 it fell to £165,824. In May, 1859, a new city seal was adopted. Mr. G. B. W. Glandfield was Mayor in 1859-60-1. The defective nature of the Municipal Act of 1849 was remedied in 1861 by the passing of a Municipal Corporations Act. Under it the means for creating new municipalities were simplified; the office of Alderman was abolished; the election of Mayor was vested in the citizens at large, instead of being left to the Council; and the number of Councillors was reduced to eight, two being returned for each ward. The ensuing elections excited more than usual interest; Mr. Glandfield was elected Mayor, and Messrs. O. Rankin, S. Carvosso, H. L. Vosz, H. Brice, T. English, J. Colton, W. Bunday, and S. Goode, Councillors. Mr. Worsnop records that this alteration in the Council was greatly needed. Neither economy nor judgment had previously regulated civic expenditure, the Council had exceeded its resources, and scenes of disorder at its meetings had brought Councilmen very low in public estimation. The Mayor urged the importance of improving the river banks and other parts of the city. In the balance-sheet of 1861 was a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Corporation since its establishment in 1852. The revenue was £188,234 7s. 1d., of which the principal items were £66,596 3s. 4d. from city rates, and £66,134 19s. 4d. from Government grants. The expenditure on roads and streets was £113,902 11s., and on Corporation buildings £44,081 2s. 11d.; the amount absorbed in salaries was £17,998 9s. 5d.

It was hoped that, by reducing the size of the Council, discursive discussion would give way to solid business. This result was attained, and the proceedings were thenceforth conducted with more cordiality and facility. Excellent work was done during the next ten years. Councilmen were determined to have a town hall that would reflect credit on the

capital. Under the Act of 1861 the Council had power to borrow £20,000, and to assign the rates as security. A new Act was, however, necessary to enable them to raise the money, and this was accordingly passed by Parliament. Competitive designs for a building were called for, but, before anything was done, the municipal elections of 1862 were held, when Mr. T. English was returned as Mayor. Within a few days it was decided to begin building, and the design of Mr. E. W. Wright was accepted. Some opposition was shown to the work, but it was persisted in. The foundation-stone was laid on May 4, 1863, by Governor Daly; the cost was set down at £16,000. On June 20, 1866, the building was formally opened by the Governor, in the presence of 800 persons; and at the time it was the largest municipal building south of the Equator. It formed a welcome adornment to King William Street. The Town Hall had a frontage of 73 feet, and the tower stood 145 feet above the pavement. The enrichments were in the Corinthian order. Immediately above the cornice of the main building were sculptured the city arms, and above apertures originally intended for clock faces was the belfry, provided with a peal of bells. The Town Hall proper was a magnificent chamber 108 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 44 feet high. The inaugural banquet held in the evening was attended by the most influential men of the Province, including the Governor, the President of the Legislative Council (Mr. J. Morphett), the Speaker of the House of Assembly (Mr. G. S. Kingston), and the Ministry. The building was erected at a cost of £20,000, and in 1877 it was provided with an organ.

The question of water supply obtained a good deal of attention. Under the Waterworks Act of 1856 the management of the scheme for supplying Adelaide with water was entrusted to a Commission, of which the Mayor was a member. An amending Act was passed in 1859, abolishing the Commissioners and placing the undertaking under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works. The city was thus deprived of all representation. Disagreements between the Council and the Government were frequent, but the city was early supplied with sufficient water. Public baths and public drinking-places were opened in 1861. In later years, Councilmen and public meetings agitated to have the Waterworks transferred to the Corporation. It was a question of money. The Government showed no disposition to meet the views of citizens, and the claim of the Council was finally decided against in 1870. North Adelaide and the suburbs were connected with the mains. When the efficiency of the supply satisfied the authorities, the Corporation sought to obtain money to be expended in draining the city. A Bill was drawn up in 1867, and introduced into Parliament, seeking to authorise the Corporation to borrow £80,000; but the financial scheme it set forth was not sound, and the Bill was not carried. Important discussions took place on the scheme of drainage to be followed. In 1865, essays were submitted to the Council dealing with the subject, and that of Mr. R. G. Thomas obtained the first prize. The Bill adopted the plan of Mr. Thomas, which was that the sewage matter should be conveyed by a deep-drainage system to vacant land a few miles distant and utilised to fertilise the soil.

In 1867 the lighting of Adelaide streets with gas was established by the South

Australian Gas Company. The *Register* newspaper had adopted the illuminant years before; and, even as early as 1851, A. L. Elder & Co. proposed to the City Commissioners, and in 1852 to the City Council, to erect gasworks.

Year by year the parks and public places were beautified by the planting of trees and shrubs; and from time to time proposals were made for the construction of a dam across the Torrens, so as to relieve the ugly bareness of its wide channel. A writer in a neighboring colony facetiously declared that "in summer you might dam back the Torrens with an Irishman's hat." The appearance of the stream was considered a stigma on the citizens, but, beyond planting a few trees, nothing was done until 1866. In that year Parliament made a grant of £1,000, which was to be expended in beautifying the Torrens. Some £4,122 was the construction of improvements. An water was held became a pastime; 1867, floods swept

spent in 1866-7 in a dam and in other immense sheet of back. Boating but in October, the structure away.

Beyond
ments nothing of
ance happened.
ment in 1868 was
1862-3 Mr.
was re-elected
1863 he was
Samuel Goode.
Townsend was
1865-6; and Mr.
1866-7 and 1867-8.
the Duke of
the city, and was



FIRST COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE CORPORATION OF ADELAIDE

these improve-
particular import-
The city assess-
£185,494; in
Thomas English
Mayor; and in
succeeded by Mr.
Mr. William
Mayor in 1864-5,
H. R. Fuller in
In 1867 H. R. H.
Edinburgh visited
received with great

enthusiasm. He laid the foundation-stone of the Victoria Tower at the General Post Office and planted commemoration trees in the Botanic Gardens. Municipal government was granted to Brighton in 1858, Kapunda in 1865, and Strathalbyn in 1868."

Before concluding this chapter, one other subject must be referred to. This was essentially a period of exploration. The interior was penetrated and crossed, and new lands were opened to public energy. During 1848-57 exploration was practically at a standstill; Mr. Oakden and Mr. E. V. Bagot in 1851 made a few discoveries in the neighborhood of Lake Torrens, but that was all. For some time the utmost curiosity was demonstrated as to the nature of the regions surrounding the lake, and several trips thitherwards were made. Babbage, in 1856, found MacDonnell Creek and Blanchewater



TOWN HALL, ADELAIDE

Lake ; and Goyder, in 1857, while making a trigonometrical survey of the neighborhood, discovered Lake Freeling. In the latter year, Babbage was leader of a party designed to explore Lake Torrens, but no important results occurred other than the discovery of the remains of a previous traveller, W. Coulthard. Augustus Gregory made a long journey from Brisbane to the Barcoo, which he followed down to Cooper's Creek, whence he came to Adelaide. In 1857-8, Mr. Stephen Hack and other explorers went into the north. During the second trip of Babbage, objection was taken in Adelaide to the route he pursued, and Major Warburton was sent to recall him. That gallant explorer found a passage over Lake Torrens. Later on, with Mr. Samuel Davenport, he examined country between Streaky Bay and Mount Gairdner, and also in the Gawler Range district.

John McDouall Stuart was the hero of the period. He accompanied the veteran Sturt on a previous occasion into the interior, and showed so much fitness for exploration that, in 1859, he was entrusted with the command of an expedition. His conduct during the next three years marked him as one of the greatest of South Australian explorers. He possessed the dogged determination and ability necessary for the accomplishment of big designs. In April, May, and June, 1859, he travelled through the Pernatty country, and succeeded in reaching the then northern boundary of the Province. He returned in July, and reported the discovery of an interesting area of pastoral and auriferous country, and so pleased the Royal Geographical Society that it presented him with a gold watch.

Parliament now offered the sum of £2,000 to anyone who would cross the continent and reach the north coast. Stuart was expected to accomplish the immense task. Mr. A. Tolmer essayed the journey, and soon gave up the attempt. In 1860 Stuart made his first trip, with the assistance of Messrs. Chambers and Finke, for whom he had previously gone out, and went far beyond the limits of previous expeditions, to about 1,300 miles from Adelaide, and about 300 from the Gulf of Carpentaria. The centre of the continent was reached on April 22, and upon a high mound, at once named Central Mount Stuart, he built a cairn of stones and hoisted the British flag. Here he was afflicted by scurvy, but, despite its ravages, he sought to reach the mouth of the Victoria River. He was obliged to relinquish the attempt three separate times through the want of water. Again starting from Central Mount Stuart, for 111 hours he and his men were "without a drop of water under a burning hot sun," with heavy sandy soil to travel on. Again he was forced back. Then he tried to reach the Gulf of Carpentaria. He had already been attacked by natives, but on this fresh attempt he was met by a formidable band. Dangers and difficulties beset him. Says Stuart:—"I took into consideration the position in which I was then placed : my horses tired and weary, three of them unable to be longer than one night without water ; the men complaining six weeks before this of being so weak from want of sufficient food that they were unable to perform their duty. Their movements were more those of men of 100 years old than of young men of 25 ; and myself being so unwell that I was unable to sit in the saddle the whole day without suffering the most excruciating pain ; our provisions scarcely sufficient

to carry us back ; and now, being in the midst of hostile natives who were wily, bold, and daring—so much so that I could see at once that my party would be unable to cope with them, although we gained the advantage at first." Therefore Stuart was reluctantly compelled to return to Adelaide after nearly accomplishing the overland journey and discovering numerous important features, among them the historical Chambers Pillar.

Parliament voted him £2,500 to fit out another expedition, and in November, 1860, he was again in the field. Slowly he drew nearer to the north coast, but he was not yet to accomplish his purpose. He even reached the latitude of the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria ; but huge plains (which he named Sturt Plains), skirted by dense scrub and forest, arrested farther progress, "although gallant attempts were made in all directions." A fine sheet of water was found in the neighborhood, and named Newcastle Waters after the Secretary of State. The farther he went, the denser became the scrub and forest, until he and his men were almost without clothing and boots, and possessed only four weeks' supply of provisions to accomplish the return journey of ten weeks. Stuart reached the capital in safety.

Steps were taken by the Government to enable Stuart to make a further effort. He left Adelaide in October, 1861, accompanied by W. Kekwick, F. W. Thring, W. P. Auld, S. King, J. Billiatt, J. F. Frew, H. Nash, J. McGorgery, and J. W. Waterhouse. The party arrived at Newcastle Waters without serious difficulty, and there the fresh exploration began. Stuart made several ineffectual attempts to penetrate the forest and scrub in the locality, but eventually, by way of a succession of ponds, he pushed on to permanent water, which he named Daly Waters, where was some good country. Thence he discovered the Strangways and Roper Rivers. The country on the latter was the finest, in Stuart's estimation, he had ever seen—excellent soil and rich and abundant grass, with cabbage-trees, cane, and bamboo lining the river banks. Here was a change from the desolation of the interior ; and on the Adelaide River, nearer the coast, the party lingered for a few days amid "lovely scenery and luxuriant vegetation, with birds of splendid plumage, and with abounding creeks and watercourses." The great task was practically finished. On July 24, 1862, they emerged from a thick, heavy bush, and beheld the waters of the Indian Ocean in Van Diemen Gulf. Three hearty cheers were given, and, wrote Stuart, "I dipped my feet and washed my face and hands in the sea, as I promised the late Governor, Sir Richard MacDonnell, I would do if I reached it."

On the following day Stuart had an open space cleared, and upon the highest branch of one of the tallest trees fixed the Union Jack. Beneath the tree he buried a paper, enclosed in an air-tight case, announcing his arrival and prosperity. Then followed the return journey, which was accomplished with difficulty. Natives set fire to the grass ; the horses were in a weak condition ; and Stuart became seriously ill. He suffered from scurvy ; his eyesight failed him ; he almost lost the power of speech ; and he despaired of recovery. He reached Adelaide, where *fêtes* and banquets were given in his honor,

and where the popular enthusiasm was almost without parallel in the Province. Thus was rendered possible the overland telegraph line, and thus one of the greatest problems of past years was settled. Stuart was awarded £2,000 for his explorations, and was granted the lease of a large area of land in the north, rent free. In 1864 he took up his residence in England; but his health had been shattered by his many vicissitudes, and he died in June, 1869—on the day of the demise of Captain Sturt.

In August, 1860, the Victorian Government dispatched an expedition under Robert O'Hara Burke and W. J. Wills to explore to the north coast. These gentlemen proceeded through the neighboring colonies, and reached the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1861. They were thus the first to cross the continent; but on their return journey their lives were "sacrificed to mismanagement" at Cooper Creek. John McKinlay was sent in 1862 to render assistance to Burke and Wills, and proceeded to the Gulf of Carpentaria. In 1864 and in 1866 Major Warburton conducted parties towards the north-west, in the interior.

By the discoveries of Stuart the question of the settlement of the Northern Territory, or Alexandria Land, was raised. The area consisted of 231,620 square miles, or 35,116,806 acres. Sir Richard MacDonnell, when Stuart had nearly reached the north coast, suggested to the Imperial Government that the Northern Territory should be annexed to South Australia. The Duke of Newcastle replied that, as an overland route had not actually been opened, the question was premature. Sir Charles Nicholson (first President of the Legislative Council of Queensland), Chairman of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission, who was in England when the result of Stuart's exploration became known, recommended the Secretary of State for the Colonies either to establish a new colony or to attach the territory to Queensland. The country was offered to the latter colony; but South Australia protested, and in September, 1863, Governor Daly received a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle "placing that portion of the Northern Territory bounded by the 129th and 138th meridians of east longitude, and beyond the 26th parallel of south latitude to the Arafura Sea, under the charge of South Australia." South Australians congratulated each other upon the concession, but a few shrewd gentlemen, and notably Mr. George Fife Angas, predicted losses and failures.

In April, 1864, a party of about 40 persons under Mr. B. T. Finnis, the ex-Premier, was dispatched in the sailing vessel *Henry Ellis*, to establish a colony on the north coast. Mr. Finnis was appointed Government Resident, and was instructed to proceed to Adam Bay, which was recommended as the site for the capital. He was, however, free to select any other spot which he might consider more desirable. Upon his arrival at Adam Bay he remained there, notwithstanding the protests of the representatives of land-order holders and the opinion of nearly all the officers. Disagreements arose; scarcely any progress was made; and in 1865 Mr. Finnis was recalled, and Mr. McKinlay was sent to explore the country, while Mr. J. F. Manton was appointed to take charge of the settlement. Mr. McKinlay, with much difficulty, examined several localities. Upon the return of Mr. Finnis,

a Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole affairs of the administration at Adam Bay, and condemned the site and also Mr. Finniss's management. Captain Cadell was dispatched to report on a site for the capital. After his report was received, Mr. Goyder was sent to choose a site. In the meantime, the Northern Territory was deserted by Europeans, and purchasers of land clamored for the return of their money. Affairs remained in this condition at the unexpected termination of Governor Daly's administration.



JOHN McDOUALL STUART



RUNDLE STREET

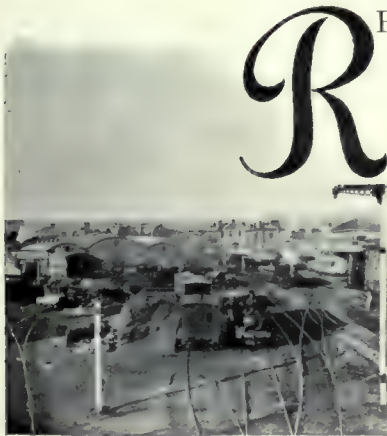


CHAPTER IX

THE RAILWAY-BUILDERS

1868-77

Political activity—Lieutenant Colonel Hamley, Acting Governor—Land reform—Ministerial change—Strangways and his Land Act—Agricultural Areas opened up, and Results—Governor Fergusson—Crises—New Parliament—No-confidence Motions—Parliament dissolved—Elections—Ayers Government—Development—Governor Musgrave—Immigration—Constitution Act amended—Education Act—Boucaut's bold Policy for Railways, and its Reception—Colton Government—Departure of Musgrave—Railways and other Public Works—Northern Territory—Overland telegraph line—Exploration—Giles and Gosse—Warburton—Forrest—Giles—Civic chronicles—Mayors, Assessments, and Revenue—Markets—Improvements—Bridges—Drainage—University of Adelaide and other institutions—Buildings—Unley and Hindmarsh incorporated



RESTLESS as were the first four Parliaments, they were quiet and tranquil in comparison with the fifth, sixth, and seventh. In one sense, during this period, the situation was grimly humorous: while Ministries appeared and disappeared with the rapidity of scenes in a cinematograph, the Province made unprecedented progress. Generally the instability of parties is a menace to effective and peaceful Parliamentary government, but, singularly enough, in South Australia it occasionally seemed to make little difference. There were several able men, possessed of gifts necessary to a leader, with schemes for bettering the country, which they would promulgate only from the Treasury benches.

Each of them spoke of his scheme vaguely until the passage of the slides enabled him to appear on the scene. A Government would come into power, introduce and pass some useful measure, and then suffer defeat upon another Bill of no particular importance. For a time there would be chaos in Parliament, but the new Act might change the condition of the country. The battles were fought with the utmost ardor; the warriors were brave and competent, even while they were reprehensibly ambitious for office. When such men as Baker, Reynolds, Waterhouse, Dutton, Ayers, Blyth, Hart,

Boucaut, and Strangways — to mention only successive Premiers, and omitting the lieutenants, who were frequently more capable than their leaders—were pitted against each other, there were sure to be stern conflicts.

To understand the position, it will be necessary to enter somewhat into detail. Upon the death of Sir Dominick Daly, Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Hamley, senior officer in command of the Imperial forces in the Province, was sworn in as Acting Governor on February 20, 1868. Little is now known of this gentleman's career, but he showed excellent patience and judgment at a critical period. He entered the army as ensign in the 12th Foot in 1835, and, after leaving South Australia, attained the rank of General. He died in 1876. The political turmoil, in which there was a lull towards the termination of Governor Daly's administration, was renewed soon after his death. The fourth Parliament was dissolved in March, 1868, and the fifth met on July 31. The elections had been conducted with spirit, land reform and protection or free trade being the questions chiefly discussed. It was upon the former item that most of the schemes referred to were built.

The policy of the Ayers Ministry had principally to do with the Northern Territory, and it was proposed to liberalise the conditions under which land had been allotted there. Resolutions to this effect were carried, whereupon the question of land reform was grappled with. The drought in the pastoral and agricultural districts had seriously affected the revenue returns, and on September 3 the Budget speech divulged a deficiency of £500,000 in the preceding three years' finances. The incidence of this drought seemed to increase the desire of legislators to reform the land system. Since the "squatters'" controversy was initiated in 1864, public thought had dwelt upon the whole question of land alienation which it opened up, and views upon it were diverse and sometimes excited. The Ayers Government offered a solution, but the House refused to accept it, and on September 24 Mr. Ayers resigned. After Mr. Alexander Hay and Mr. William Townsend had made separate and vain attempts to form Cabinets, Mr. John Hart succeeded. He met Parliament, and, a few days later, resigned. On October 13, Mr. Ayers again returned to power; but he did not have the confidence of the majority, and, on the 23rd, handed in his resignation. A dissolution was advised, but the Acting Governor sent for Mr. H. B. T. Strangways, who formed a new Ministry, and was able to control the House for 18 months. The preceding few weeks had been given up to confusion and what one critic called "crisis-mongering." Land Bills had been introduced by the successive Ministries, who were unable to carry them.

Mr. Strangways brought in a new measure, and this in a year or two produced wide-reaching prosperity. The son of the late Henry Bull Strangways, J.P., of Shapwick, Somerset, Colonel-Commandant of the Polden Hill (Somerset) local militia, he was born in 1832. He came to South Australia as a boy, but, returning to England, he entered at Middle Temple in November, 1851, and was called to the Bar in June, 1856. He almost immediately resumed his residence in South Australia, and was elected a member of the House of Assembly in 1858. He declined to form a Government in 1860, but

was Attorney-General, and then Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the succeeding Ministry of Mr. T. Reynolds. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration in the Waterhouse, Dutton, and Ayers (1865) Administrations; was a progressive politician, a clear thinker, and a man of fine judgment and discrimination. While a member of the Reynolds Ministry he adjudicated on the vexed question as to the ownership of the Moonta Mines, his decision being subsequently upheld by the court. He gave important encouragement to exploration, helped to initiate the State railway system, and introduced the measure providing for the construction of the overland telegraph line.

As Mr. Strangways had defeated the Ayers Ministry on its land proposals, he was expected to disclose a better policy. Immediately on meeting Parliament he propounded a scheme which completely reformed the system under which Crown lands were sold, winning for himself from the *Register* the title of "The St. George of the Land Reformers." For some years the energy of farmers had been confined by the high prices they had to



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pay for new land. Sales by auction of large areas admitted of land-jobbery. In bidding in the auction-room the poor farmer had no chance against the capitalist or pastoralist. From the foundation of the Province to 1868 the Government received an average of £1 5s. 6d. per acre for all lands sold. As the farmer was outbid in the auction-room, he frequently had to pay capitalists and land-jobbers from £3 to £10 an acre for this land. The State "profited nothing"; the "farmers and the country suffered greatly." Land suitable for agriculture was employed to feed a few sheep, because the farmer could not afford to pay the high price demanded.

The Strangways Bill attacked this dragon-like monopoly, and was designed to throw new areas open to the agriculturist at a fair price and on credit. The debate in the House of Assembly was vigorous. On January 9, 1869, the Bill was sent to the Council, where 28 amendments were made, two of which imperilled the vital principle of the measure. At a conference appointed by both Houses a deadlock was averted, and on

January 29 the Land Bill was finally disposed of. On the following day Parliament was prorogued, and soon afterwards the twelve-months' interregnum of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamley came to an end.

Under this new Act, as previously, land was sold by auction, but it provided for the proclamation of agricultural areas, the lands of which were open for selection. Where more than one application was lodged, possession was decided by lot. No selector was permitted to purchase more than 640 acres, and the price was not to be lower than £1 per acre. In case land was not selected within two years, it was sold by auction. The selector was required to deposit 20 per cent., which was considered as four years' interest paid in advance. Certain improvements were to be made, and conditions of occupation were demanded.

Thus, instead of paying £4 or £5 for his land, the farmer could obtain it at a little over £1, and on moderate terms of credit. From the time that the new Act came into force in 1869 to December, 1882, the average price paid the Government for lands was £1 6s. 10d., hence securing 1s. 4d. more per acre to the Government than previously. Later, in 1869, an Amending Act extended the term of credit and reduced the amount of interest to be paid in advance. The interest was further reduced in 1870-1; then, in 1872, the Strangways Act was repealed, although the principle of sale on credit and by selection was retained.

While the Strangways Act led to dummyism and to the acquisition of large estates through the medium of sham purchasers, it introduced an era of expansion and prosperity, which was reflected as much in the city as in the country. Large areas were taken up by farmers, and soon their mingled output added enormously to local wealth. Country previously occupied as a sheepwalk was broken by the plough, and the change was followed by a series of rich harvests. Unfortunately, the latter so encouraged farmers that they went to more remote territory, and selected land unfit for agricultural purposes, the unhappy results of which have been abundantly demonstrated in recent droughts. Under the reform inaugurated by Strangways Act the rich northern agricultural areas were taken up by farmers; new towns and ports sprang into existence, and the population was largely increased.

South Australia thenceforth became more than ever a grain-producing country. The area cultivated in 1868-9 was 808,234 acres, of which 533,035 acres were under wheat, producing 5,173,970 bushels; the land cultivated in 1876-7 represented 1,828,115 acres, or more than double the area of eight years previously. The export of breadstuffs in 1875 amounted to £1,680,996. The pastoralist did not seriously suffer. From 70,829 horses, 123,820 cattle, and 3,038,356 sheep in the Province in 1866, the number by 1876 had increased to 106,903 horses, 219,441 cattle, and 6,133,291 sheep, the number of sheep being doubled. The export of wool in 1875 amounted to £1,833,519. The staple exports had increased to £4,427,727 in value (copper yielding substantial returns), and the revenue to £1,311,925. The population, from 163,452 in 1866, rose to 237,481 in 1877.

A month after the prorogation of Parliament in January, 1869, when Mr. Strangways' Land Bill was disposed of, the new Governor, Sir James Fergusson, Bart., arrived. The career of Sir James had been a brilliant one. He was born in Edinburgh in 1832, and was educated at Rugby and Oxford. Choosing a military career, he became a lieutenant, and then a captain, in the Grenadier Guards. He saw active service in the Crimea, taking part in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and received the Crimean medal with three clasps, also a Turkish medal. During the progress of the war, Colonel Hunter Blair, M.P. for Ayrshire, was killed at Inkerman, and Sir James's friends in the constituency elected him to the vacancy in his absence. This was a singular tribute of regard, and in 1855 he returned to England, sold out his commission, and took his seat at St. Stephen's as a Conservative. In the decisive struggle between the Conservatives and Liberals at the general election of 1857 Sir James lost his seat at Ayrshire, that constituency reverting to a Liberal. Two years later, however, he was again returned, and sat until 1868. In 1866-7 he was Under-Secretary for India in the third Derby Government, and in 1867-8 Under-Secretary for the Home Department in the first Disraeli Ministry. In 1868 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia. Sir James married, in 1859, Lady Edith Christian Ramsay, daughter of the late Marquis of Dalhousie.

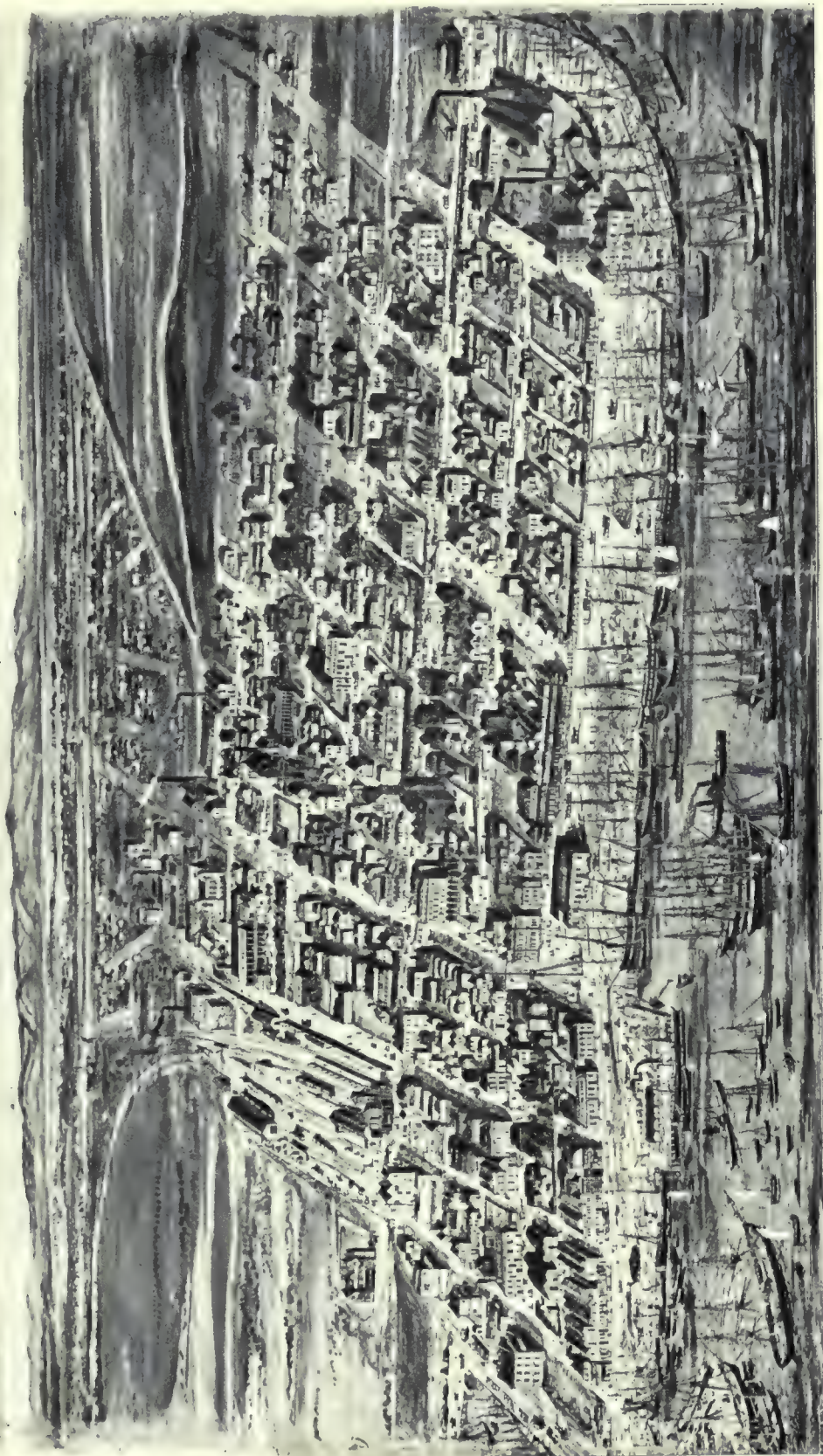
On February 15, 1869, Sir James and Lady Fergusson reached the Province, and on the same day H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived on his second visit. The new Governor was sworn in on the following day in the presence of the royal visitor.

Parliament met in July, 1869, and, for a wonder, the Address in Reply was carried in both Houses without a division. But whatever hopes the Strangways Government may have entertained that the session would be peaceful were soon dispelled. The deficit in the finances continued, and, to remove it, the Government proposed retrenchment and increased taxation. This was the opportunity for those who aspired to be Ministers of the Crown. For three or four years industry had been depressed, and the proposal to impose additional taxation was therefore not likely to meet with popular favor. The Government brought a hornet's nest about its ears, and "ministerial crises and threatenings of crises came thick and fast." The Government was strong, but the Opposition was so obstructive that public business was long delayed. The Ministry undertook to retrench as far as possible, and to increase taxation only when absolutely necessary. The Estimates were introduced, and reductions were proposed in most of the departments. The Opposition contested the items almost line by line, and sometimes the Government was in a minority. Remarks Hodder:—"This inordinate waste of time came at length to be regarded as a burlesque on responsible government."

Meetings were held throughout the country, but nothing practical was done in the whole session. On January 4, 1870, the House met after a short adjournment, and a vote of censure was immediately tabled and lost. On the 25th another attempt was made to eject the Government, and Mr. Strangways asked for a dissolution. The Opposition



ADELAIDE IN 1876



PORT ADELAIDE IN 1876

and the Legislative Council objected, but Sir James Fergusson decided to take the advice of his Ministers. "Squabbling and place-hunting" had occupied the time of two sessions. On February 25, Parliament was prorogued, and the Government went into recess without an Appropriation Bill or even a Supply Bill.

Parliament was dissolved on March 2, and on May 27 the sixth Parliament assembled. There was a goodly number of new members, "but," writes Hodder, "it was thought by many that the wire-pullers had been guilty of a practical joke, so incongruous were the selections." The diversity of views and "platforms" was astonishing. It is said that, on the day before Parliament met, 24 or 25 members arranged to eject the Ministry without waiting to hear what its programme was. An emphatic vote against the Strangways Government was recorded, and on May 30 it was succeeded by a Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Hart. Mr. Strangways left the Province in February, 1871, and has since resided in England.

The Hart Government introduced a Land Bill, the provisions of which were fought inch by inch. There were many amendments, and about 150 divisions. Finally the measure was thrown out on the casting vote of the Speaker. Then the Strangways Act was amended, and 19 Bills were introduced and sacrificed. Retrenchment was again debated to little purpose, but several alterations were made in the tariff. The finances were so seriously embarrassed that a loan of £100,000 was sanctioned to meet current expenses. The session terminated on January 13, 1871, being as unsatisfactory as its predecessor.

The inevitable Land Bill was introduced at the re-opening of Parliament on July 28. Again tedious discussion took place, and maundered through weeks and months. When the committee stage was passed in the Assembly, Mr. J. P. Boucaut submitted the usual want-of-confidence motion. Mr. Hart tendered his resignation, and Mr. Boucaut was invited to form a Ministry. He declined the responsibility; after which Mr. H. Ayers, and then Mr. A. Blyth, were communicated with. The latter took office on November 10, and, finding that the forces in the House were so evenly balanced, recommended a dissolution. Again the Legislative Council and a section of the Assembly opposed the suggestion. Parliament was dissolved on November 23, having been in existence for only 18 months. Among the measures sacrificed was an important Education Bill. At the end of the financial year in 1871 there was a deficiency of about £75,000. The ex-Premier, Mr. John Hart, did not again take office. In January, 1873, he dropped dead when about to address a mercantile gathering.

The seventh Parliament was summoned on January 19, 1872; and such strictures were passed upon the recent dissolution that, on the 22nd, the Blyth Government resigned, after being a little over two months in office. Mr. Ayers now came into power, but the change did not please everybody. A want-of-confidence motion was discussed, and on March 4 a re-construction took place. On the following day both Houses adjourned,

only to re-assemble a month later. The respite had a good effect; members were in a more agreeable mood. The deficiency in the year's accounts was estimated at £94,000, and the Government introduced a Bill to empower it to issue £100,000 worth of Treasury bills. Although the Government remained in office throughout the session, which closed on November 30, little practical legislation was effected. Twenty-five Bills were rejected or were not proceeded with. The session closed in storm. A scene took place on a question of privilege, in which the Governor and the Speaker were concerned. The doors were locked, but one or two members broke them in. The Governor, who had come to prorogue the House, was kept waiting during these proceedings.

This was the last session in the administration of Governor Fergusson. Matters important to the welfare of the Province had been determined, and a national undertaking—the construction of the overland telegraph line (referred to on a subsequent page)—had been completed. Though the financial situation was strained, enterprise, so far from being at a standstill, was uncommonly active; settlement was spreading over new lands; new institutions were founded, and building operations in the city were particularly brisk; and these, notwithstanding the impotency and ceaseless squabbling of Parliament.

On December 6, Sir James Fergusson left South Australia, and shortly afterwards became Governor of New Zealand. In 1871, Lady Fergusson died in Adelaide, and her obsequies were attended with unusual demonstrations of grief. Two years later, Sir James married a South Australian lady, the daughter of the late Mr. John Henry Richman, of Wambauga. His subsequent career has been important. Retiring from the colonial service, he became, in 1886, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and, in 1891, Postmaster-General.

Sir Richard Hanson, the Chief Justice, was Acting Governor of South Australia until the arrival on June 8, 1874, of Mr. Anthony Musgrave—afterwards Sir Anthony Musgrave—whose colonial career had already been long and useful. This gentleman, the son of Dr. Anthony Musgrave, of Antigua, became private secretary to the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands in 1850, although in the following year he entered as student at the Inner Temple. In 1852 he was Treasury Accountant at Antigua, and Colonial Secretary in 1854. He was promoted in 1860 as Administrator of the colony of Nevis, whence he was transferred to St. Vincent in 1861. Then, in 1864, he became Governor of Newfoundland; in 1869, Governor of British Columbia; and in 1872, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

On June 9, 1873, Mr. Musgrave was sworn in as Governor of South Australia. The year was a progressive one: an abundant output of grain, principally due to the new country opened up in the Northern Areas, had produced general prosperity. On July 25 the second session of the seventh Parliament was opened. The Ayers Ministry was succeeded by a Government formed by the previous Premier, Mr. Blyth; and for about two years this gentleman continued at the head of affairs. The land reform question had practically been settled. Debate in the 1873 session centred chiefly on the administration

of the Northern Territory, and several proposals were discussed, and some were accepted. After this the immigration question, about which there had been so much wrangling in previous years, was resuscitated. The developments in agriculture, in building operations, and in almost every branch of industrial activity, called for more labor; artisans were required in the city, and farm hands in the country. The demand was so pronounced that the public debated not so much upon whether there should be increased immigration as upon the advantages of free and of assisted immigration. The old annual vote for immigration continued, but for 1874 the Government proposed that £35,000 should be spent. Public sentiment was expressed at public meetings. In 1873, Parliament voted £15,000 for assisted and £5,000 for free immigration; and in 1874, £30,000 and £5,000 respectively.

Among other measures passed in 1873 was a Constitution Act Amendment Bill, which provided for the appointment of a sixth Minister—a Minister of Education—and established the principle that the Attorney-General should not necessarily be a member of Parliament. In the Upper House, Sir Henry Ayers (knighted in 1872) proposed that Ministers should serve without salaries. The Bill equalised the salaries of the six Ministers at £1,000. A new Electoral Act was also passed in 1873, and increased the number of members of the House of Assembly from 36 to 46, and authorised a re-arrangement of the districts.

In 1871 a fruitless discussion took place on an Education Bill, and in the session of 1874 a new measure was introduced by the Blyth Government. It proposed to substitute for the Board of Education an Educational Department, which should be under the charge of a responsible Minister; but the Bill was defeated in the Legislative Council. As the Parliament had run its full course, a dissolution took place, and the new House met on May 6, 1875, 46 members assembling for the first time. The Blyth Government gave way, on June 3, to a Ministry formed by Mr. Boucaut, who succeeded in carrying a progressive Education Bill. This provided for a responsible Minister of Education and a Council of Education, with a salaried president, a secretary, and a staff of inspectors. Compulsory education was to obtain in districts proclaimed by the Governor, and education was to be free to all unable to pay fees. A proposal to provide for Bible-reading was defeated. Provision was made for secondary schools, and about 100,000 acres were reserved as a land endowment for educational purposes.

The Boucaut Administration will long be remembered for its courage and its progressive measures. Mr. James Penn Boucaut—now Sir James Penn Boucaut—who was born in 1839, was a son of the late Captain Ray Boucaut, and came to South Australia with his father in 1846. He studied for the law, was admitted to practice, and in 1861 entered Parliament as representative for the city of Adelaide. In subsequent years he evinced a vital interest in politics, was a vigorous and fearless debater, and was a prominent figure amid the storms which assailed the successive Parliaments. He first took office as Attorney-General in the Hart Government of 1865. Upon the retirement

of the leader in 1866 he re-constructed the Government as Premier, and he was a member of the Ayers Ministry of 1872.

The programme of Mr. Boucaut, enunciated in 1875, was so bold that it startled the whole community. Taking account of the recent developments in the country, and of the possibilities of the future, he propounded a public works policy, the like of which the Province had never known before. To this day it is known as "The Boucaut Policy." There was a good deal of the statesman in Mr. Boucaut, and his views had a national aspect. He proposed to raise a loan of three millions sterling, to be expended in reproductive and national works, such as building 550 miles of railway to tap the north country, connect with the Murray, form the nucleus of an overland line communicating with the eastern colonies, and to serve the producers in the South-East. In addition, he proposed to improve the harbors, to build jetties, schoolhouses, and other useful structures. For several years suggestions had been made by different Governments to construct a railway to the Murray, and to extend the system in other directions; but beyond a railway to Burra, and shorter lines in other parts, nothing had been done.

The mere idea of raising three millions of money seemed so tremendous that for a time the community drew back. Mr. Boucaut was not foolish enough to saddle the Province with debt without making ample and direct provision for the payment of interest, and introduced a Stamp Duties Bill for this purpose. This passed the House of Assembly, but on the same day that his public works programme was propounded in the Lower House, the Legislative Council negatived the Stamp Duties Bill. Parliament was prorogued, so that the public might have an opportunity of expressing an opinion. Judging by the tone of public meetings and memorials, its views were unmistakably in favor of Mr. Boucaut's scheme, which seemed more feasible and attractive and useful the longer it was considered. Parliament assembled again on November 10, and two days later the Government introduced four Bills into the Assembly—the Stamp Duties Bill, and Bills providing for railway and other public works construction. The Assembly quickly passed the first measure, which was once more submitted to the mercy of the Upper Chamber. Its fate was as before: it was thrown out by a majority of one. Says Hodder:—"Much popular indignation was expressed at eight men being thus able to defy the wish of the Colony, and proposals were heard that the term of service of members of the Upper House should be shortened."

The remaining Bills were abandoned, and Parliament was prorogued. In the recess, the Cabinet was weakened by the secession of Messrs. Morgan and Colton, and the elevation of the Attorney-General, Mr. S. J. Way—now the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Way, Bart.—to the Supreme Court Bench as Chief Justice in succession to Sir R. D. Hanson, deceased. A coalition was formed, and in May, 1876, the House assembled. In June a vote of want of confidence was recorded, and Mr. Boucaut was relieved of office "partly, as his friends asserted, by backstairs cabals, and partly because he refused to borrow large sums of money without making provision to pay the interest"

Mr. John Colton—now Sir John Colton—Mr. Boucaut's ex-colleague, was the new Premier. Much of his predecessor's policy was borrowed, new railways were authorised, and loans aggregating nearly £3,000,000 were voted, a useful session closing on November 17. This practically concluded the political affairs in the administration of Governor Musgrave. On January 27, 1877, he left South Australia to become Governor of Jamaica. He had been face to face with several difficult situations during the ministerial crises, and amid them all deported himself with dignity and judgment. At a farewell Parliamentary dinner, he characterised ministerial instability as "a great blemish in Australian political systems." From Jamaica Sir Anthony Musgrave, who was knighted in 1875, was transferred to Queensland, where he died in October, 1888.

The most important feature of the period 1868-77 was the vigorous execution of a bold public works policy. The roads throughout the country districts were improved, money was spent in harbor accommodation, telegraph extension was provided for, and new railways were built. In earlier years the railway from Adelaide to Gawler had been extended to the Burra, and a tramline was laid from Strathalbyn to Middleton, a station on the Goolwa-Port Victor line. A tramline was also built from Port Wakefield to Hoyleton, and subsequently extended. Then railways were constructed between Port Pirie and Gladstone, Port Wakefield and Kadina, Kingston and Narracoorte, and Adelaide and Glenelg; a short line was built from Port Broughton to the agricultural country in the neighborhood. Some 302 miles of railway were open to traffic at the termination of Sir Anthony Musgrave's administration, and Parliament had sanctioned the construction of 380 miles in addition. The following were included in the measures introduced first by Mr. Boucaut, and then by Mr. Colton:—Port Augusta to Government Gums, 199 miles; Gladstone to Jamestown, 20 miles; Rivoli Bay to Mount Gambier, 57 miles; Kadina to Barunga Gap, 33 miles; Kapunda to North-West Bend of the Murray, 56 miles; and Burra to Hallett, 18 miles. For some years railway building was the dominant phase of local development. It may be said to have attracted thousands of men to the Province, and in the large expenditure of loan moneys which it necessitated to have given a fictitious value to real estate and products. South Australians, judging from the prominence given to the subject, were at this time a people of railway-builders.

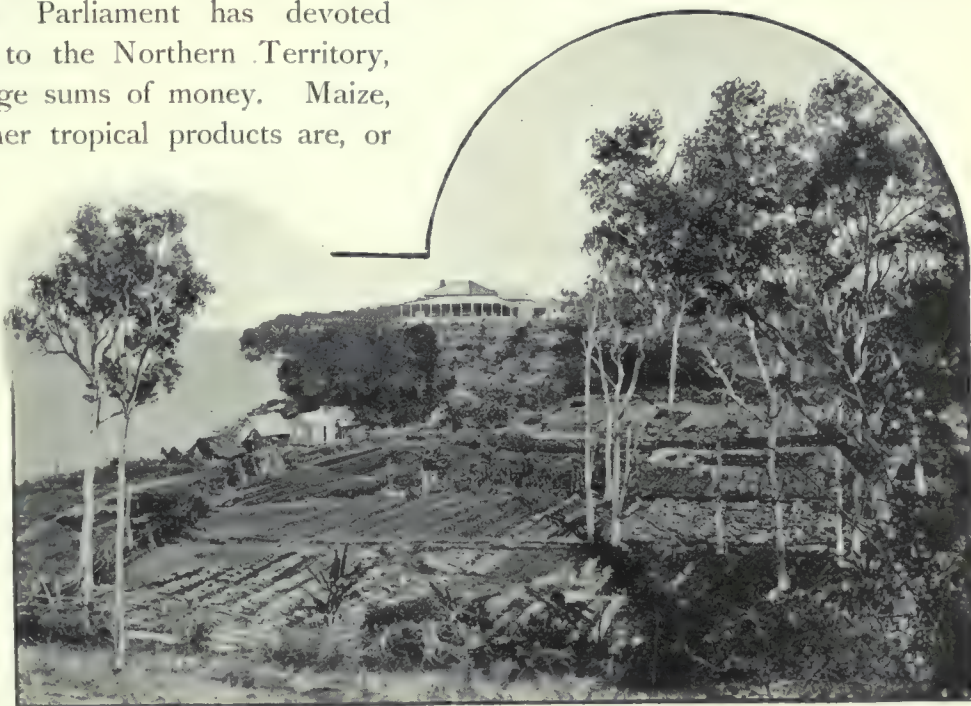
A work, which partook of a national character, was the construction of an overland telegraph line to Port Darwin. The attempts to settle a colony in the Northern Territory were renewed. Captain Cadell, after visiting the north coast, supplied the Government with a glowing account of its resources. Under land regulations specially applying to that area, English and Australian capitalists had purchased the right to take up certain lands, and the Government was therefore compelled either to establish a settlement or to return the money to the purchasers. In 1869, Mr. Goyder was sent to make the necessary surveys, and he used Port Darwin as a base of operations, choosing Palmerston, on its shores, as the prospective capital. Mr. Goyder performed the task allotted to him with characteristic energy and dispatch, and the survey of the chief town and three smaller

settlements, also of 500,000 acres of country land, was completed by 1870. In the meantime, most of the English land-order holders had demanded the return of their money. The Government resisted, but in later years—in obedience to a judge and jury, whose verdict was confirmed by the Full Court, and subsequently, on appeal, by the Privy Council—they had to pay back about £40,000 in principal and interest. In March, 1870, Captain Bloomfield Douglas, R.N., was appointed Government Resident in the Northern Territory; and in May the purchasers who were willing to retain their land-orders took a ballot for the choice of land. Government offices were opened at Palmerston, Port Darwin, and a few score people went there to reside. In 1872, owing to rumors of gold discoveries, several parties of men were sent to the Territory. Some of them secured good returns, and immense sums of money were spent in quartz-reefing and machinery. From time to time Parliament has devoted considerable attention to the Northern Territory, and also to vote it large sums of money. Maize, sugar, cotton, and other tropical products are, or can be, grown there, while stations for stock-rearing have been established. It is a country rich in minerals, and yet little progress has been made in its settlement.

The formation of a colony at Port Darwin probably led South Australia to look more kindly on the mammoth scheme to span the

continent with an electric wire, so as to connect with Europe and Great Britain. The reader of John McDouall Stuart's journals will appreciate the extreme difficulties of the task of carrying the wire over the central barren and burning wilderness. To Mr. H. B. T. Strangways and his Ministry, supported by the enthusiasm of Governor Fergusson and many members of Parliament, the Province owes the projection of this continent-bridging and globe-connecting line. They introduced a Bill in 1870 providing for its construction, the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company agreeing to put down a cable from Singapore to Batavia, and from Banjoewangie to Port Darwin. The estimated cost from Port Augusta to Port Darwin was £80 per mile, or £120,000 for the entire distance.

The supervision of the construction was entrusted to Mr. Charles Todd—now



PORT DARWIN HOSPITAL

Sir Charles Todd—the Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, who, years before, had brought the project officially before Sir Richard MacDonnell. The work was commenced from both Port Darwin and Port Augusta. The two ends gradually approached each other, and were ultimately connected near the centre of the continent. Many were the vicissitudes and the obstacles to be overcome; first, floods, and then the scarcity of water. Numerous stories are told of the great privations endured by the men in crossing the bush and desert, and the construction reflects honorably on the engineering skill of Mr. Todd and his subordinates. Direct communication between Adelaide and Port Darwin was established on August 22, 1872. The event was hailed with much enthusiasm, including the ringing of bells and display of bunting. Mr. Todd at that time was near Central Mount Stuart, and from the heart of the Australian continent exchanged welcome congratulatory messages with the several colonies. On October 22 the first through message Adelaide. South Australians mother land. Congratulated. Bonuses were party to the amount of the day, Mr. H. Ayers, was the distinction of C.M.G. actual cost of construction Stow:—“It was a bold with a population of about construction of 1,800 miles country, most of which was had not been travelled except the explorer Stuart



CHARLES TODD, K.C.M.G.

were drawn close to the tory despatches and banquets granted to Mr. Todd and £7,500. The Premier of knighted, and Mr. Todd had conferred upon him. The was £453,000. Says enterprise for a little colony 150,000 to undertake the of telegraph through a *terra incognita*, or at least through by any white men, and his gallant band.”

Within the suc- stations on this telegraph for exploring parties penetrating the deserts west and east. The exploration so vigorously pursued in the previous period was brought to a sort of climax in these years. In 1870, Mr. John Forrest—now Sir John Forrest—at present the Premier of Western Australia, but then a young man attached to that colony’s survey department, conducted a party overland from Perth to Adelaide along the southern coast. He kept principally to the route taken by Eyre in 1840, but though the itinerancy of the expedition was pursued with ability, it brought little practical advantage to the colonies concerned other than to open the way for the construction of a telegraph line between the two capitals, which was completed in 1877.

ceeding two or three years line proved useful as bases

With the expeditions over the continent by Stuart, the only great problem remaining to be settled by explorers was the crossing of the tract of country separating South Australia from the western seaboard. There was a good deal of healthy rivalry

between South and Western Australia as to which should first accomplish this last huge task. The honors were fairly evenly divided. South Australia was first on the track. In August, 1872, Mr. Ernest Giles left Chambers Pillar with the intention of crossing the deserts of the west to the source of the River Murchison. Innumerable sandhills and long stretches of dreary unwatered scrub country forced him back after he had reached the neighborhood of the border. He made other attempts with like results; a member of his party was lost and not again heard of. Gosse, as with Giles, had terrible trials while seeking to penetrate an arid tract over the border in Western Australia, and he, too, was compelled to return to civilisation. Forrest was anxious to set forth from the



OVERLAND TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION PARTY CAMPED AT THE ROPER RIVER

western side, but his Government desired him to wait until the results of the South Australian expeditions should be learned.

Major Warburton, a grey old warrior, was the first to travel from the overland telegraph line to the western coast. Born in Cheshire in 1813, he entered the Royal Navy in 1826; and from 1831 to 1853 was in the East India Company's service, retiring with the rank of major. In the latter year he was appointed Commissioner of Police in South Australia, and, in 1869, Colonel-Commandant of the South Australian Volunteer Force. Between 1856 and 1874 he had charge of several exploring expeditions.

In April, 1873, Major Warburton, then 60 years of age, whose party was equipped by the liberality of Sir Thomas Elder and Sir W. W. Hughes, started to cross from Central Mount Stuart to Fremantle. Giles and Gosse went out with horses, but Warburton was supplied with camels. From Alice Springs the explorer pursued a course near to the MacDonnell Ranges, and then he struck to the north-west, missing the stretch which defeated Giles. As soon as the border was crossed, the serious trials of his journey began. Perhaps Warburton was not so expert a bushman as many Australian explorers, but certainly he was as fearless as the bravest, and as stoical in bodily suffering. The necessity to obtain water drove him in the search upon a more northerly course than he intended to pursue. Month after month passed as he wrestled with his task. Long excursions were made west, and then back on his track to the east, north, and south, for water. Hot sand, blown by the wind, scorched his face; by day the sun's heat was almost unbearable, and at night the cold was intense. It is said that, out of 49 attempts he made to find water by sinking, only one was successful. The way led over innumerable ranges of sandhills; nowhere was there a pleasant prospect. One or two of the camels broke loose, and were lost in the desert. As the months passed, and the provisions diminished, the remaining animals were killed for food. Fatigue and anxiety caused Warburton to despair, and he would have gladly died in the wilderness. So weak was he, that his companions strapped him upon a camel, and thus a great part of the journey was accomplished. The success of the expedition was largely due to Charlie, an Australian native attached to the expedition, who found water when the others gave up hope. All possible speed was made for the Oakover, a river in the north-west of the sister colony, and there the party arrived on December 4, 1873, after "looking death close in the face"—to use Warburton's own words. Help was procured at a station on the De Grey River, and by slow stages the journey was continued among the settlements to Perth. Thus an old man was the first to successfully storm the deserts of Western Australia. The South Australian Parliament voted Warburton £1,000, and his companions £500.

In 1874, Ernest Giles and John Ross discovered considerable areas of country near the border, but they failed to get overland to Perth. Warburton, with his camels, had crossed the western colony in its northern latitudes; and John Forrest, with horses, now determined to take a more southerly and central course. In March, 1874, accompanied by his brother Alexander, two other Europeans, and two natives, he left Geraldton, north of Perth, followed the Murchison watershed, and then resolutely turned his face eastwards. In all his journeys Forrest proved himself to be a master in bushcraft, a "science" in which he was helped by the cunning of the clever natives who accompanied him. One of these, Tommy Windich, deserves to be ranked among the great explorers of Australia. He accompanied John Forrest in all his long and arduous journeys, and was also a companion of Alexander Forrest and another explorer in their expeditions. The brothers affectionately laud his ingenuity and hardihood. Though he had many vicissitudes to put up with during his overland trip, Forrest conducted his party with such good judgment and generalship, that their sufferings did not compare



JOHN FORREST



PETER EGERTON WARBURTON



C. WINNECKE



DAVID LINDSAY



EDWARD JOHN EYRE



ERNEST GILES

with those of Warburton, Stuart, or Sturt. Forrest, a son of the soil, knew his country, and it treated him with more generosity than it did most others. When he had pushed hundreds of miles into the deserts, so far that he could not retreat, his situation became grave. All his bush knowledge, and that of his companions, could not find sufficient water on the onward route. Before him was the western fringe of the desert that drove back Giles and Gosse. Behind the horses had drank up nearly all the water in the springs and natural reservoirs. To retreat was as dangerous as to push on. Wrote Forrest in his journal:—"The thought of having to return brought every feeling of energy and determination to my rescue, and I felt that, with God's help, I would even now succeed." The men were reduced to short rations, and every preparation was made "for a last desperate struggle." Then came a timely fall of rain, and the forbidding stretch was traversed. "I need not add," remarked Forrest in his journal, "how pleased all were at having at last bridged over that awful, desolate spinifex desert." On September 27, 1874, as it rounded a clump of trees, the party sighted the overland telegraph line, at which there were cheers and exclamations of gratitude. The subsequent journey to Adelaide was soon completed, and in the city the discreet and able explorer was given a royal welcome. With his horses Forrest had accomplished what Giles and Gosse could not do, and made his journey in much shorter time, and with greater ease than Warburton with his camels.

Ernest Giles, than whom no explorer was more enthusiastic, went out again after the brilliant achievements of Forrest. In August, 1875, he left Ouldabinna with camels for the west, his object being to cover new country much to the south of Forrest's track. Giles went west by south, and entered what appeared a limitless ocean-desert. He determined to cross it at all hazards, and so he pushed straight on, hardly diverging a mile from his course. The farther he went, the more certain did an early death seem. "Not a soul thought of retreating," said Giles afterwards, and yet the horizon afforded no glimpse to encourage. "The desert," said one writer, "was majestic in its melancholy and desolation." Here was an illusive salt lagoon; here a waste of spinifex; and here a dwarfed and half-dead scrub. There was no sign of life anywhere. At last the camels had gone 325 miles without water, and were showing serious signs of exhaustion; it was unlikely that they could hold out much longer. Tommy, a native, walked ahead of the band, watching closely for those natural evidences which indicate the presence of water. He caught sight of an emu, and followed it to the top of a ridge; on the other side he observed a grassy tract ornamented with pine trees. Still following the emu, he descended the hill, and in the hollow found a spring of pure water. The relief from anxiety, and the joy of Giles and his companions, can be imagined. The oasis saved them, and Giles named it Victoria Spring, after the Queen. A course was then made north of the present goldfields of Broad Arrow and Siberia, and Perth was reached without difficulty. Giles was not yet satisfied, and he crossed the huge deserts to South Australia on another route—north of Forrest's. No serious difficulties assailed him on this occasion, but no extensive country of commercial value was discovered by Warburton, Forrest, or Giles on these journeys.

The city again demands attention. As previously, with the country's progress there was corresponding development in the metropolitan area. At no stage during her history, except perhaps that in the early part of Governor Gawler's administration, did Adelaide so completely improve the standard of her buildings. The activity of the limbs brought the heart into more healthy action.

The period started with depression. Droughts and poor returns to the farmers were prejudicially affecting the whole community; but when the northern agricultural areas were opened up, all this was changed. The effect in Adelaide was evident in the foundation of new institutions as much as in commercial prosperity and building development. The city revenue expanded, and the City Council itself was enlarged. New public comforts were extended to citizens, and the full expenditure of money went towards making the reserves and surroundings as beautiful as those of any city in the Southern Hemisphere. In effecting these improvements, the authorities took full advantage of the opportunities afforded by Colonel Light's original survey. From £185,494 in 1868, the annual assessment gradually increased until, in 1877, it reached the total of £263,632. From a revenue of £35,570 in 1868, the figures mounted to £48,335 in 1877; and from a population in the city proper of 23,229 in 1866, the number rose to 31,573 in 1876, with upwards of double the number in the whole metropolitan area.

In 1868 serious defalcations were discovered in the administration by a prominent official of the Corporation funds, the amount involved between 1859 and 1867 being £4,068 15s. 6d.; and the culprit was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. In 1866 Mr. Thomas Worsnop was appointed Town Clerk, and Mr. H. R. Fuller was re-elected Mayor. The successive Mayors to 1877-8 were:—J. M. Solomon, 1869-70-1; A. H. F. Bartels, 1871-2-3; W. D. Allott, 1873-4; J. Colton, 1874-5; Caleb Peacock, 1875-6-7; and Henry Scott, 1877-8. In 1873 a Municipal Corporations Amendment Act was passed, and increased the number of wards to six, and the number of councilmen from eight to twelve. Grey and Robe Wards were each divided, the extra wards being given the names of Young and MacDonnell respectively. The 1873 Act added to the powers of the Council, and gave greater facilities for appeals against assessments, extended the borrowing powers of the Corporation, and increased its power to make by-laws.

From the beginning of its history the Council had some difficulty with its markets. In 1854-5 the Corporation erected a building to serve as a market-place on the Corporation Acre fronting Pirie Street, but the site was unpopular, and the place was closed. In 1861, Mr. Vaughan provided accommodation for market gardeners from the hills at the east end of the city, between Rundle Street and North Terrace. The site was convenient, and was soon generally used, Mr. Vaughan being its proprietor. The Corporation, desiring a market of its own, in 1869 purchased land in the centre of the city, and laid it out as a market-place under the name of the City Market. Vaughan's market was the more popular, and, notwithstanding attempts to have it closed by Parliamentary action, it maintained its right to existence. The cattle, sheep, and other markets were much improved.



THE CITY BRIDGE, KING WILLIAM ROAD, LOOKING WEST

The improvement of the Torrens, and the systematic planting of the park and reserves in ornamental trees, was slowly gone on with. In 1869, by Act of Parliament, the Corporation was empowered to raise, by bonds, a sum not exceeding £15,000, which was to be expended in beautifying the city. The dam, carried away by the flood of 1867, had given so much pleasure, that it was desired to construct another and stronger one. The actual construction of a dam or weir was held in abeyance for some years, but small improvements were effected. In 1875, some

4,000 trees were planted in the streets, and the bare places in the reserves were adorned in the same way.

In 1873 Mr. Worsnop, the Town Clerk, prepared an elaborate scheme for the improvement of Victoria Square and its environs. He proposed that the authority of Parliament should be obtained for the purchase of four acres of land fronting the west side of the Square, that a road 132 feet wide should be made through the centre, and that the Parliament Houses and University Buildings should be erected on the eastern side of the road. The City Council regarded the project with favor, the House of Assembly passed an empowering Bill, but the Legislative Council would have none of it. Had the proposal been carried out, the stately appearance of King William Street would have been greatly augmented.

For many years there had been considerable disagreement between the Corporation and Parliament concerning the Morphett Street railway crossing



THE CITY BRIDGE, KING WILLIAM ROAD, LOOKING EAST

and also regarding the rights of the Corporation in the matter of railway construction at that place. On June 21, 1871, a large bridge, which cost £11,317 7s. 1d., was opened to traffic at this point, and ended an old-standing dispute.

In 1877 the new City Bridge—which was really an enlargement (in width) of the old bridge—was opened to the public with much ceremony. Improvements were effected to the Frome and other bridges. In August, 1873, a private railway connecting Adelaide with Glenelg was opened,



OVERWAY BRIDGE, MORPHETT STREET



VICTORIA SQUARE

and in 1876 Parliament authorised the construction of a tramline from King William Street to Kensington and Norwood — a distance of three miles.

The question of inaugurating a scheme of drainage in the metropolitan area secured a great deal of attention in this period, but nothing of special importance was decided

on. In 1873 a Public Health Act was passed, under which the City Council acted as the Local Board of Health. It immediately framed by-laws and regulations necessary to enforce the provisions of the measure, but experienced difficulty in bringing them into operation. The Torrens was for a time the main sewer, which received the output of the drains. Various proposals for obtaining a scientific system of drainage were debated,



ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, HACKNEY



PRINCE ALFRED COLLEGE, KENT TOWN



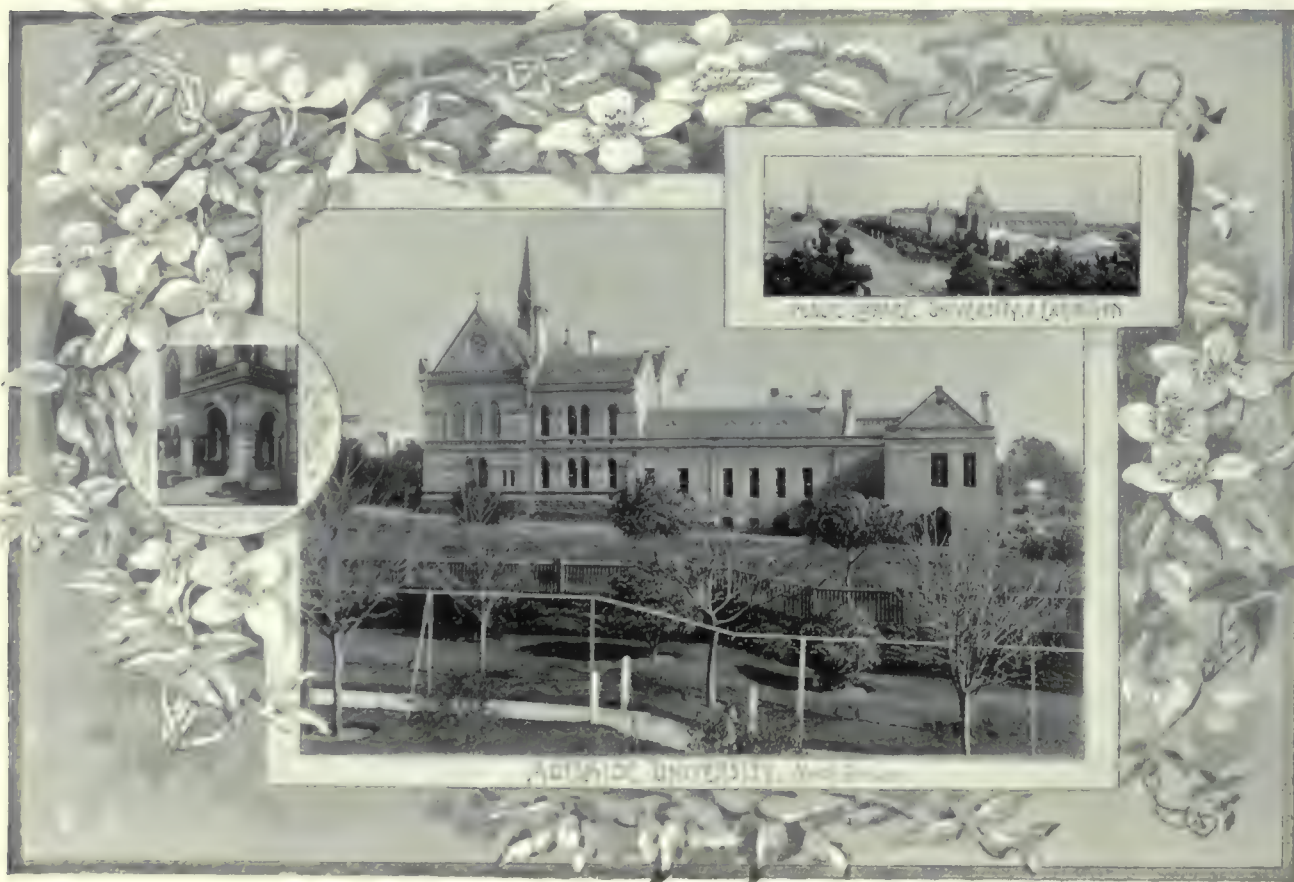
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE, WAKEFIELD STREET



WAY COLLEGE, WAYVILLE



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, ROSEWORTHY



and erroneous and exaggerated ideas were held as to the probable cost of such a work. The political crises protracted the passing of an Act providing for the raising of a sum of money for this purpose, and little disposition was shown by Parliament to divert public money from railway and other more national construction. A survey of the route for the main trunk sewer in the drainage system was completed in 1876, and a Drainage Bill was drafted, but, in the pressure of other measures, received slight attention from Parliament. In the meantime, the provisions of the Health Act were enforced as far as possible, to the advantage of the city residents. A disagreement arose in 1876 between the Central Board of Health and the Corporation, acting as the Local Board of Health, in regard to drainage matters, and the subject was taken before the Supreme Court. It referred to alterations to be made in the sewers, which the Corporation did not wish to effect until a proper system of drainage was established. This collision was serious enough, but it did not move the hands of the Government. Negotiations were opened with the latter, and a Bill to authorise the Corporation to borrow money for the work was prepared, but no political action was taken. The general opinion seemed to favor the emptying of the sewage into the sea.

The bare recapitulation of the chronicles of the Corporation does not, however, convey any just idea of the importance the

city was attaining. In the world of higher education, philanthropy, and manufacture it was now able to take a place. In higher education the people had principally depended on the St. Peter's and Prince Alfred Colleges, established under the auspices of the Anglican and the Methodist Churches respectively, and on advanced schools conducted by the Roman Catholics and private individuals. The need of a university was generally recognised in 1872, and, as a result of meetings and representations to Parliament, such an institution was founded in 1874. Sir W. W. Hughes, in 1872, promised the sum of £20,000 for the endowment of two chairs. In November, 1874, an Act to incorporate and endow the University of Adelaide was passed. It provided for a Council and Senate, endowed the institution with 50,000 acres of ground in fee-simple, and guaranteed an advance of 5 per cent. on funds invested by the Council. Sir Thomas Elder, to further the project, also gave £20,000; and Mr. J. H.



TOWN HALL, UNLEY



OLD TOWN HALL, HINDMARSH

Angas founded an Engineering Scholarship valued at £200 per annum. On April 25, 1876, the Adelaide University was formally opened in the presence of the leading personages in the Province. Sir R. D. Hanson was the first Chancellor. A Bushman's Club, a Sailors' Home, and a Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylum were also founded during this period.

The commercial and industrial progress caused a

marked change to take place in the buildings of the city, private as well as public. The Post Office, with its lofty tower, was completed and opened on May 6, 1872. Police and Customs Offices were built, alterations and additions were made to the Law Courts and to Government House, to prisons, and (chronicles Hodder) "churches, chapels, institutes, and halls rose in all parts of the country." Unoccupied acres in the city "were filled up with handsome dwelling-houses, more particularly in the eastern, southern, and northern portions." The increase of population forced the people into the suburbs, and by this time the country lying between the city and the hills was more or less built on. New suburbs appeared and clamored for municipal government. In 1871 Unley was incorporated, and in 1874 Hindmarsh.

Up till June 15, 1871, Unley was a part of the District Council of Mitcham. The town lies two



NEW TOWN HALL, HINDMARSH

miles south of the city, and has an area of about five square miles, and is divided into four wards—Unley, Parkside, Fullarton, and Goodwood. The first Council was composed of—Mayor, J. H. Barrow, M.L.C.; and Councillors T. English, M.L.C., George Pearce, W. B. Casher, G. Church, W. Hamilton, F. Worm, L. Scammell, and H. Codd. Mr. J. Waterman was the first Town Clerk. Unley is peculiar for the number of its business centres. Its first year's rates amounted to £489, comparable with £7,542 in 1899.

The town of Hindmarsh is nearly as old as Adelaide, and its history is practically contemporary with it. It has been a large manufacturing centre for several decades, and at the time of its proclamation on October 1, 1874, it possessed a population of 5,000. The area of the municipality is three square miles, divided into three wards—Hindmarsh, Bowden, and Brompton. The members of the first Council were:—Mayor, Benjamin Taylor; and Councillors J. Mitton, C. W. F. Trapman, E. Gould, R. Haley, Wm. Shearing, and James Weeks, while Mr. Thomas Frost was the first Town Clerk, and the assessment in 1874-5 amounted to £14,590.

Port Adelaide was declared a municipality on March 5, 1856. The first Council consisted of the following:—Aldermen, D. Smith; Councillors, J. Grosse, E. G. France, W. Galton. Town Clerk, W. Boykett. Its population in 1899 was 9,981; the assessed annual value, £101,003; and area 7,000 acres.

Adelaide was declared March 5, 1856. The first Council consisted of the Mayor, E. French; Councillors, W. Smith, Collinson, A. way, J. Care; Boykett. Its population in 1899 was 9,981; the assessed annual value, £101,003; and area 7,000 acres.



TOWN HALL, PORT ADELAIDE



HINDLEY STREET



CHAPTER X

THE JUBILEE

1877-89

Formative period ended—Prosperity—Statistics—Land Boom in Adelaide—Re-action and Re-adjustment—Fiftieth Anniversary—Jubilation—An Exhibition—A Silver Boom—A poor Harvest—Centralisation in Adelaide—Assessments and Land Values—The Mayors—E. T. Smith, M.P.—Aldermen and Mayoral Chain—Deep Drainage and Sewage Farm—Tramways—Torrens Lake and Rotunda—New Municipalities—Political—Sir W. W. Cairns—Sir W. F. D. Jervois—A Privilege Question—The Boucaut Government—Crown Lands Consolidation Bill—Loans—Boucaut a Judge—William Morgan, Premier—Taxation Bill rejected—Railways and Loans—The Bray Ministry—Reform of Council and new Electoral Act—General legislation—Sir W. C. F. Robinson—Colton Government—Taxation—Pastoral legislation—John Downer, Premier—New Bills—Playford Ministry—Departure of Governor Robinson—Exploration



THE remainder of this history may be told with less fulness of detail. The period of general formation was completed, public works construction, first made a dominant policy by Mr. Boucaut, was the coping stone to the structure reared by the foundation builders, and the husbandmen. The projection of railways through the richer producing districts enhanced the value of their lands, and the advantages of Adelaide. Production was cheapened, communication was rendered comparatively easy, and South Australia was the possessor of the chief concomitants of civilisation, and of a self-reliant people comprehensively embarked in the management of their own affairs.

The building of railways quickly told on the agricultural returns. Each year, for several years, the area under cultivation and the number of farmers increased, and South Australia reached in this period her highest point of prosperity. To some extent the additional area brought under cultivation has not been an advantage, for much of the increase was in the poorer country, where the rainfall is unreliable. For one good year there are several discouraging ones, and the average returns suffer. The farmer took

land to which the shepherd had the best right. While tillage in the unsuitable region increased, there was a slight decline in the older agricultural areas. By the year 1889 there was not an agricultural district of any pretension or reliability that was not served by a railway.

The Boucaut policy, while it eventually drained from the Province large sums of money to pay the interest on loans, and while it was not always followed in its original integrity, resulted in a rapid increase of population and of trade, and in an enormous rise in the value of property. Of course, there was a land boom, during which building operations in Adelaide were conducted in a manner suggestive of 1840. The population jumped from 237,090 in 1876, to about 300,000 in 1882; the area under cultivation from 1,514,916 acres to 2,623,195 acres; and the revenue from £1,331,925 (1876-7) to £2,242,085 (1881-2). In Adelaide, business sites rose 120 per cent. in value, and good residence sites 100 per cent. New townships were laid out on the Adelaide Plains and on the seaboard, and syndicates purchased land here and there, with the idea of cutting it up into residence lots. Henley Beach and the Grange came into existence, and the tints of the bubble were observed with all the old eagerness. By 1882-3 had come the re-action and the vain regrets.

The public works policy was to a large extent the instigator of this boom, but the increase of production and export had some influence. Up to 1880 the wheat yields were large, and in that year the export of breadstuffs amounted to £2,469,720. Poor returns followed, and in 1882 there was a diminution in the export of nearly a million pounds. In 1880, the total exports amounted to £5,574,405, but in 1882, it was £4,187,840. Thenceforth the returns varied with the seasons; there were bad years and there were good. In 1889, the stock in the Province was represented by 6,386,617 sheep, 324,412 cattle, and 170,515 horses. The export of produce of the Province amounted to £3,694,692, of which wool supplied £1,541,972, breadstuffs, £957,585, and copper, £295,288. The season was not a good one. The population in December, 1889, was 324,484.

In the interval between these dates, there were happy and also bitter experiences. Loan money and substantial returns for wheat and wool effected a great difference in the condition of the people, but the general and legitimate prosperity was affected by occasional droughts in the northern districts. After the severe drought of 1882, there was an improvement in the harvest, but in the city the aftermath of the boom was being felt. The Insolvent Courts were busy, and the newspapers were constantly announcing assignments. The revenue returns decreased quarter by quarter, and the public deficit grew rapidly. The price of wool went down so low that it was almost impossible to make pastoral pursuits pay. Then came a change. The discovery of silver in the Barrier Ranges was a matter of supreme importance to South Australia because of its geographical position, and a railway line was projected to the argentiferous area. Wool rose unexpectedly in value, and the exploiting of a goldfield at Teetulpa gave a temporary

impulse. The farmers in 1886 reaped a fair harvest where dearth was predicted, and in that year little more was heard of bad times—the people as readily forgot what had been bad as at other times they forgot what had been good.

The year 1886 began with distress and ended in jubilation. Prospects improved; but there was another reason: On December 28 the Province attained its fiftieth birthday. On December 27 arrangements were made for bringing together as many of the pioneers as possible. The vast majority of the founders had disappeared, but a few remained. Hodder remarks that men who had shaken hands with Governor Hindmarsh in 1837, shook hands with Governor Robinson at this time. A crowded meeting of pioneers and old colonists was held in the Adelaide Town Hall in the evening, and events in the history of the Province were depicted in tableaux. Interesting relics were exhibited in the banqueting-hall, such as old newspapers, books, sketches, Colonel Light's sword, and Stuart's original diary. There were present several venerable men who were familiar with the great men of the thirties, who toiled among the foundation-builders, who prospered under Gawler and suffered under Grey, and who still toiled during the subsequent uphill



JUBILEE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS

struggles of the Province; men who "had built so strongly and well," writes Mark Twain of them, "and laid the foundations of their commonwealth so deep, in liberty and tolerance; and had lived to see the structure rise to such state and dignity, and hear themselves so praised for their honorable work."

On the following day, Glenelg was the centre of popular rejoicings. Thousands of people congregated on the shore, or near the rugged old gumtree, or about two rusty, time-worn guns on the Colley Reserve which had frowned from the deck of the old *Buffalo*. Among the assemblage were some who had heard the proclamation read beneath the gumtree 50 years before. That half-century was very potent. Hodder, instituting a comparison between the old and the new, said:—"The colonists remembered with pride that in 1836

Adelaide was a finely-grassed and tree-covered plain, Glenelg all waste land, swamps, and sandhills, whilst Port Adelaide bore the suggestive name of Port Misery. The pioneers dwelt in structures of mud, reeds, or canvas, and food was scarce. Now, Adelaide, one of the most beautiful cities in the world, was linked by 1,200 miles of railway with other parts of the colony, and 3,000,000 acres of land produced annually hundreds of thousands of tons of the best wheat in the world.

An excellent and appropriate opportunity was afforded the world in the following year of observing the developments made by South Australia during her first half a century of history. The year 1887 was a happy one; a favorable harvest, good



NORTHERN PORTION OF BROKEN HILL

prices, and promising mineral developments, had put the people in a good temper. It had been decided two or three years before to hold a Jubilee Exhibition, at which should be shown the products and manufactures of the Province, side by side with the products and manufactures of other countries. Mr. E. T. Smith, M.P.—now the Hon. Sir E. T. Smith, M.L.C.—was an indefatigable worker in this object. A private exhibition had been held in 1881, but it was intended that this should outshine it in representativeness and publicity. Magnificent buildings were erected on North Terrace, and money was not spared to make the scheme a success.

The Jubilee Exhibition was opened on June 21, 1887, and before it was closed

on June 7, 1888, over three-quarters of a million persons had visited it. Some 18½ acres of ground were occupied, and the permanent building had a floor space of 85,600 feet, attached to which were annexes. In these were displayed the handiwork of an ingenious people, and the fruits of the soil, produced in a country which 51 years before was wholly inhabited by blacks. A more stirring and impressive object lesson could not have been supplied; all this was the wealth of a peaceful people. The chief credit for the success of the Exhibition must be awarded to Mr. E. T. Smith and Sir Samuel Davenport.

In 1888-9 there was excitement in Adelaide owing to the phenomenal developments on the Broken Hill (Barrier Ranges) silver fields. A huge silver boom took place; a vast



SOUTHERN PORTION OF BROKEN HILL

number of people became shareholders in silver stocks, some of which were not worth the paper they were printed on. The Stock Exchange became the centre of attraction in the city, and numerous fortunes were made and lost in speculation. One useful result of the prevailing mining excitement was the formation of a School of Mines. The wheat and wool returns were good in 1888, and poor in 1889. In the north, in the risky country, where the farmers had too hurriedly settled, there was distress in the latter year, and vain attempts were made to induce the Government of the day to make advances of seed wheat to the sufferers. Private funds were raised, relief was given, and fortunately the succeeding harvest was abundant. The copper industry, by this time almost exclusively centred on the Peninsula, was also greatly depressed in 1889, owing to a collapse in the

copper market; but what South Australia temporarily lost in this part of the Province, it gained in the splendid returns from Broken Hill.

Adelaide was brought into great prominence by these exhibitions, and also by the accession of population. Unfortunately, an undue proportion of the increase of people settled in the metropolitan area, and the evils of centralisation were intensified. The exhibitions, the land boom in 1881-2, the silver boom in 1888-9, and the general attractions of the city, were all, to some extent, detrimental to the true interests of the Province in that they drew too many people to reside in the capital.

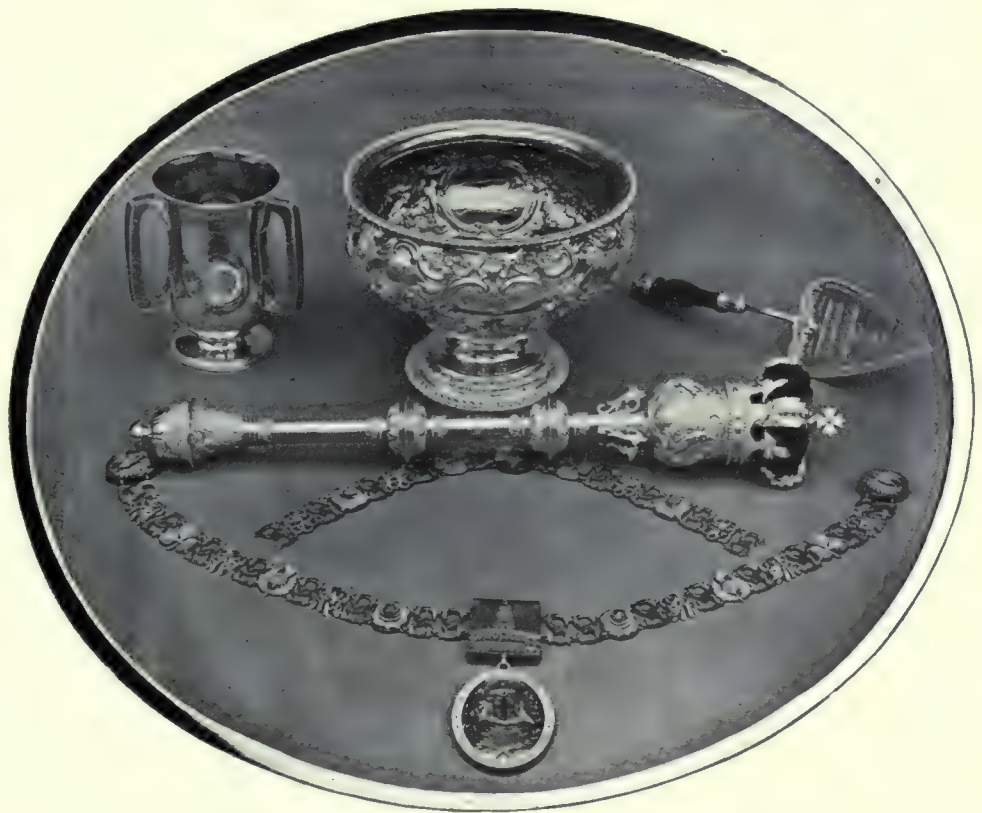
The formative period of Adelaide may also be said to have ended in these years. During the land boom the population of the metropolitan area increased rapidly, and hundreds of new houses were erected. There was such a plethora of residences, offices, and business sites, that for some years after the re-action the number of vacant houses was depressing, and men who anticipated a large rent-roll went insolvent. Complaint was general. But the boom in city and suburban property served to enhance the aspect of the city, notwithstanding empty dwellings.

Owing to the peculiar system adopted, the annual assessments are not representative of the true value of city property. At the time of payment of rates the residents are quite willing to agree that the assessments are good, but afterwards they loudly assert that they are absurdly low. The assessment in 1878 was £289,030; in 1883, £485,065; in 1886, £433,373; and in 1889, £390,374 15s. In a Land and Income Tax Bill proposed by the Government in 1884 the estimated value of Adelaide was £14,000,000 out of £65,000,000 for all the land in the Province not in the hands of the Government. Frontages in King William Street were valued at £325 a foot; in Hindley Street, at £125; in Grenfell, Currie, and Waymouth Streets, at £100; in Gouger Street, at £50; and in Gilles and Gilbert Streets, at £15. In 1889 the population of the city proper was estimated at 43,750, with three times that number in the metropolitan district, and 315,281 in the Province.

In keeping with the dignity of Adelaide, the citizens had almost from the foundation of the Corporation been very discreet in their choice of Mayors, and particularly since the election was entrusted to the ratepayers. The present period was no exception to the rule. The successive Mayors were men whose careers were distinguished throughout the Province. Of them Mr. E. T. Smith, M.P., was probably the most public spirited and able. Both in natural talents and wealth he was singularly adapted to occupy the highest position in an important municipality. Born at Walsall, England, in 1831, he came to South Australia in 1853, and was soon the proprietor of a large brewing business. His first experience of municipal government was obtained in the Kensington and Norwood Corporation, of which he was Mayor in 1868-9-70-72-73. He was Mayor of Adelaide in 1880-1-2-7-8, and was at the same time a member of the House of Assembly for

East Torrens; in 1884 he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Education in the Bray Ministry. Enterprising as well as charitable, Mr. Smith was to the city in the eighties what Sir J. H. Fisher had been earlier in its history. Many of the most charming pleasure resorts about Adelaide are monuments to his energy. In 1888, he was knighted in recognition of his services in connection with the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition. The other Mayors of Adelaide were:—In 1878, Henry Scott, M.L.C.; 1879, W. C. Buik, M.L.C.; 1883, H. R. Fuller, J.P.; and 1884-5-6, W. Bunday, J.P.

For some years prior to 1880, it was considered compatible with the importance of the citizens that they should again have the privilege of electing Aldermen to the Council. In 1861, these dignitaries were abolished, but under a Municipal Corporations Act, passed in 1880, it was made possible for the rate-payers to elect under certain conditions a Council, to consist of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. The necessary conditions were obeyed, and the Governor was requested to proclaim that the number of Aldermen should be six. On December 1, 1881, an election of Aldermen took place, when Messrs. H. R. Fuller, M. H. Madge, W. Bunday, H. E. Astles, W. C. Buik, and F. Hagedorn, were returned.



INSIGNIA AND PLATE, ADELAIDE CORPORATION

On May 24, 1882, the Mayor was for the first time invested with a Mayoral chain. It was composed of 26 links, representing the terms of office of previous Mayors. At this time the insignia and plate of the Corporation consisted of a Mayor's gold chain, silver mace, silver bowl, silver ladle, and a three-handled loving-cup made of the same metal. Improvements were effected in 1881-2 to the Town Hall, and especially to the Council Chamber, at a cost of £6,000. In 1882, a Building Act was passed by Parliament, and had special reference to the requirements of lighting, ventilation, and general construction of dwelling-houses. An Amending Act was passed in the following year on the initiative of the City Council.

As to improvements effected in the city, first and foremost was deep drainage. For years this question had been debated with thoroughness, and while some citizens advocated that the sewage should be carried into the Gulf, others were in favor of a sewage farm. At ratepayers' meetings, for upwards of 10 years, schemes had been discussed with such detail that it seemed that deep drainage was to be immediately established. The election of Councillors often turned on the question. In the preceding chapters we saw that Parliament, or responsible Ministers, were principally to blame for the delay, but now the hopes of citizens were to be realised. The City Council importuned the Government so persistently that in 1878 the sum of £200,000 for deep drainage was included in a Loan Bill. Further amounts of £110,000 and £100,800 were subsequently obtained for the same purpose. By 1884 the work of laying the main sewers was completed, and 6,500 connections were made up to October of that year.



SEWAGE FARM

By October of the following year the system in Adelaide was practically complete. In subsequent years the suburbs have been gradually connected with the system.

As it was feared that the tide in the Gulf would not draw the output of the sewers into the ocean, but would deposit it on the beach, the scheme eventually adopted was to establish a sewage farm. The whole system was carried out on scientific principles; capacious main sewers were laid down, and the site of Adelaide, so carefully and presciently chosen by Colonel Light, offered no great engineering difficulties to the completion of the design. These sewers run from the populated centres, and are connected with the thoroughfares by a great number of street sewers. Beneath Adelaide is a series of miniature cleansing rivers, which disembogue at the Sewage Farm at Islington, about four miles north of the city. There all the sewage is strained before being distributed.

The farm, which is about 470 acres in extent, and whose soil varies from a stiff clay to a sandy loam, is divided into paddocks. The broad irrigation principle is adopted, and the filter-beds are thoroughly under-drained, the effluent being clear and pure. The production of the land has been extraordinary. Cows, horses, sheep, and pigs are depastured, while luxuriant crops have been obtained of lucern, Italian rye-grass, mangolds, sorghum, wheat (for hay), barley, vines, and wattles. It has been justly claimed that by means of this system Adelaide is the cleanest and healthiest city in Australia, and the best drained in the Southern Hemisphere. Experts from various parts of the world have reported upon it, and agree in their praise.



In the early part of the period considerable activity was shown in tramway construction. The public works policy pursued for the Province generally was copied in the metropolitan area, and tramways were laid into all the principal suburbs. Indeed, the desire to build tramways became a fever, and lines were proposed which could never have paid. But a system of horse trams was established, and ran north, south, east, and west.

Without entering into particulars concerning the general improvements of the city, special reference must be made to the Torrens Lake. In 1881, a weir was completed in the Torrens near the site of the old dam, and soon there was a magnificent stretch of water thrown back from near Thebarton to the Botanic Park, making a beautiful lake

with willows and other trees growing on its banks. The Governor opened the water to public use on July 21. It was "one of the most attractive and brilliant spectacles ever witnessed in Adelaide. Upwards of 40,000 people lined the banks of the Torrens as the procession of boats passed from the weir to the landing stage near the Exhibition Grounds, and back to the starting place." In order to further beautify this locality, Mr. E. T. Smith, the Mayor, warmly advocated the formation of a Rotunda on the southern bank by the City Bridge. This work was duly carried out, owing to the liberality of the late Sir Thomas Elder, and was opened by the Mayor on November 28, 1882.

The growth of population caused new municipalities to be proclaimed in the metropolitan districts, and in 1883 corporations were established at St. Peters, Thebarton,



ROTUNDA, KING WILLIAM ROAD
Presented to the Corporation of Adelaide by Sir Thomas Elder

and Semaphore. The area of the St. Peters Municipality is about 908 acres, divided into four wards—Hackney, East Adelaide, Stepney, and Maylands. The members of the first Council were:—Mayor, Joseph Bertram; and Councillors T. Seabrook, M.D., Robt. Knowles, E. W. O'Halloran, Thomas Wood, Joseph Jackman, W. R. Sando, Thomas Garneau, and W. J. H. Farrant; with Mr. W. H. Goss as Town Clerk. The assessment amounted to £32,962. The members of the first Thebarton Council were:—Mayor, B. Taylor; Councillors, T. Pritchard, J. Vardon, E. C. Hemingway, W. C. Pepper, J. Stevenson, J. Manning, J. B. Broderick, and R. Wilson; with Mr. C. Loader as Town Clerk. The Municipality was divided into four wards—Strangways, Musgrave, Jervois, and Torrens—and the assessment was £19,055.

Mr. S. J. Way, the Chief Justice, acted as Governor between the departure of Sir Anthony Musgrave and the arrival of Sir W. W. Cairns, K.C.M.G. The latter, who had just vacated the Governorship of Queensland, was sworn in on March 24, 1877, but his tenure of office was exceedingly short. After associating himself with the aspirations of the people, and making himself popular by the interest he took in their institutions, ill health compelled him to resign, and he left the Province on May 17, less than two months after his arrival. Mr. Way again acted as administrator.

Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., was the next Governor, and on October 2 he assumed office. His appointment was popular; rumors of war in the old world caused Australians to have a very natural fear that they would be defenceless against an enemy. Meetings were held in several parts of South Australia, and hundreds of men applied for enrolment in the local volunteer force. The Imperial Government commissioned Sir William Jervois and Colonel Scratchley to report on Australian defences. The former, born in



VICTOR HARBOR

1821, had seen active service among the Boers and Kaffirs, and in 1857, became Secretary to the Permanent Committee on the Defence of the Empire. While investigating the question of colonial defence, he received instructions to succeed Sir W. W. Cairns in South Australia. All Australians were pleased that a military officer so competent should remain in their midst for some time, and in Adelaide he was welcomed by a larger crowd than had previously assembled to greet a new Governor.

While Sir William may have been useful to Australia in a military sense, in South Australia his duties were happily chiefly of an official and social character. He was logical in argument and sound in judgment, and so closely identified himself with local interests that he became as one of the colonists. He invested money in station property, and his interest in South Australia did not cease with his departure from it. When he arrived, a constitutional struggle was in progress. The works for new Parliamentary buildings had been begun without the Legislative Council being consulted as to the site, although the project had been sanctioned by both Houses. The Council took this as

a breach of privilege, and demanded the deposition of the Chief Secretary, Sir Henry Ayers, the leader of their Chamber. The Colton Government refused to sacrifice their colleague, whereupon the Council declined to transact any business. Affairs were practically at a standstill, and the Council addressed the new Governor on the subject. But before Sir William had replied, the Assembly ended the dispute by censuring the Colton Government, on the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. Boucaut returned to office as Premier, and notwithstanding the narrow vote on which Mr. Colton was deposed, the new Ministry was long-lived. Persistent crisis-mongering has never been repeated to such excess as in former times, and Parliamentary government has been pursued with much more dignity.



RAILWAY VIADUCTS BETWEEN MITCHAM AND BLACKWOOD

During the 1877 session of Parliament a useful Crown Lands Consolidation Bill was carried, which repealed all the statutes (31 in number) relating to the Crown lands of South Australia proper, and also liberalised the laws governing agricultural, pastoral, and mineral tenants. Amendments were made in following years. A loan of £1,036,600 was authorised for water

supply and railway construction, and for a breakwater at Victor Harbor. The railways provided for were to run from Hamley Bridge to Balaklava, Kadina to Wallaroo, and the Barunga Extension. The projection of these new public works demanded more taxation, and the Boucaut Government proposed by resolution a property tax and an income tax. The Assembly assented to the former, but declined to have anything to do with the latter.

Before the necessary Bill was introduced, a change of Premiership took place. Upon the death of Mr. Justice Stow, the Premier, Mr. Boucaut, was elevated to the Supreme Court Bench, and Mr. W. Morgan, in September, 1878, became Premier, with Messrs. C. Mann, G. C. Hawker, W. H. Bunday, T. Playford, and R. Rees

(who was succeeded by Mr. T. King), as colleagues. This was practically the same Government, under a new leader, and held office (with some change of *personnel*) until March, 1881.

In accordance with the resolutions previously passed in the Assembly, the Morgan Government brought in a Land and Property Tax Bill. The Lower House, apparently with the approval of the public, passed the measure, but the Council rejected it by ten votes to two. From this time a desire to reform that body seemed to become general; but before anything definite was done, the Chamber brought upon itself further obloquy. In 1878 it rejected railway Bills, the object being to discountenance too heavy an expenditure of public money. As it was, a Loan Bill for £2,058,000 was carried, making the third within a very short period. Under this, railways from Adelaide to Nairne, Hallett to Terowie, Moonta to Moonta Bay, Terowie to Pichirichi, and a branch to Jamestown, were authorised—a heavy enough outlay, in connection with the others, for 300,000 people.

The Parliamentary session of 1879 was colorless. The Property and Income Tax Bill was again defeated, and the Immigration vote was reduced. The demands of these loans upon the revenue began to be seriously felt, and the Budget showed a deficit. In 1880, owing to public works expenditure, money seemed to be abundant among the people; but there was a serious disparity between the State revenue and the expenditure. Mr. J. C. Bray drew particular attention to this point. When Parliament was

opened on June 2, 1881, the Morgan Government proposed to curtail expenditure, impose fair taxation, and to reform the Legislative Council. Before the Premier was able to pursue his programme, private circumstances led to his resignation. Mr. G. C. Hawker sought to form a Ministry; but he failed, and eventually Mr. J. C. Bray succeeded, having as colleagues Messrs. L. Glyde, J. W. Downer, Q.C., J. G. Ramsay, Alfred Catt, and J. L. Parsons. Mr. Bray was the first native of South Australia to become premier, and his dexterity in debate, his shrewdness, and his general talents, did honor to the Province.

The reform of the Upper House was the great measure of the session. Stow points out that from 1875 to 1881 the Council had thrown out every measure, except one, for taxing property. Public feeling upon its obstructive tactics was frequently expressed in very severe terms. The one-district system had become objectionable; it prevented representative and represented from knowing much of each other. The object sought to



H. M. C. S. PROTECTOR

be attained in constituting the whole Province as one electorate was to prevent the return of provincialists, and to secure men of broad views acceptable to all, and not the nominee of a particular class; but it was not satisfactory in practice. A measure to reform the Legislative Council was therefore welcomed. As a matter of fact, the Upper House reformed itself. It passed a Bill under which the number of members was increased from 18 to 24. One-third of the members were to retire every three years instead of four, making the maximum tenure of a seat nine years, and the Province was divided into four districts for the election of Councillors. In addition, it was made lawful for the Governor to dissolve both Houses, or to issue writs for the election of not more than two additional members of the Legislative Council for each district, when the Council had refused to accept any measure passed by the Assembly by absolute majorities in two sessions. The object was to obtain "ample security against deadlocks, or Upper House obstructiveness." In the following year a new Electoral Act for the Assembly was passed, and under it the number of electoral districts was increased from 21 to 26, and the number of members from 46 to 52.

A Loan Bill for £1,287,608, to carry on various public works, was passed in 1881, and several other important measures became law. The 1882 session was prolific. Fifty-two Bills were passed, among them Bills for railways from Nairne to the Victorian border, and from Gladstone to Laura, for the construction of wharfs at Port Augusta, and for the purchase of a warship. The Land Laws were subjected to considerable amendment on lines suggested by recent droughts in the remote areas. The failure of the harvest in 1881-2 had created great distress among the northern farmers, notwithstanding that Adelaide was the centre of a boom. So severe, indeed, was the drought, that the Government was compelled to have water carried to some townships, and the country was canvassed for subscriptions to supply seed wheat to distressed farmers. The Crown Lands Bill enabled those settled on land unsuited to agriculture to surrender, and to select elsewhere; provided for the granting of concessions to selectors who for three successive seasons had reaped poor crops; and introduced a new and liberal system of sale on credit.

In January, 1883, Sir William Jervois' term of office expired. At a farewell luncheon, held on January 5, he reviewed the progress made during his sojourn in the Province, and proudly declared that open railways had increased from 321 to 946 miles; that revenue and export had expanded; that 40 new primary schools had been opened; that institutes had developed; and that an Art Gallery, a Public Library, a Museum, and a School of Art and Design had been located in a handsome building that cost £40,000. He remarked that special provision should be made for the payment of interest on loan moneys, the public debt having increased from £5,217,000 to £11,369,300, and advocated the encouragement of immigration, and of pastoral, agricultural, and mineral development. On January 9, he embarked for New Zealand.

Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., from Western Australia, now became Governor



of the Province. His official career began in 1855, when he became secretary to his brother, Sir Hercules Robinson. In 1862 he was appointed President of Montserrat; then Governor of Dominica, Falkland Islands, Prince Edward Island, Leeward Islands, and of Western Australia. He was a good business man, and talented in other respects. His term of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia began on February 17, 1883, and did not end until March 5, 1889.

Early in the session of 1883 the Government defeated a no-confidence motion,



ELDER CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC (IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION) :

and Mr. Bray remained in office until June 16, 1884. Owing to a deficit, new taxation was proposed; but the Legislative Council declined to pass an Income and Property Taxation Bill. On March 19, 1884, the tenth Parliament was dissolved, and when the eleventh met on June 5 it comprised, for the first time, 52 members. The Bray Ministry was soon defeated on a want of confidence motion introduced by Mr. Colton, and on June 16 the latter assumed office at the head of a Government composed of Messrs.

W. B. Rounsevell, C. C. Kingston, Jenkin Coles, Thomas Playford, and R. C. Baker. Very pressing subjects for decision claimed the attention of the Government. There was a deficit of £436,658, and to balance revenue and expenditure new taxation was imperative. The Opposition and the people are always ready to cry down any Government proposing taxation, but on this occasion the need for it was plain to all. Opinions disagreed as to the kind of taxation. The Government, departing from the policy of previous administrations, proposed a land and income tax. The landholders cried out, but Parliament passed the Bill. The tax amounted to one halfpenny in the pound on all land in the Province (excluding the value of improvements upon it); threepence in the pound on trade and professional incomes, and sixpence in the pound on incomes derived from any other source. Land used for religious, charitable, and institute purposes was exempted. Other important measures were carried, such as an Agricultural Crown Land Act and a Pastoral Land Act—the first offering new concessions to selectors, the second dividing pastoral lands into three great classes, altering the basis of the leasing system, and granting compensation for improvements.



PORT ADELAIDE IN 1884

In June, 1885, Mr. John Downer, Q.C.—now the Hon. Sir John Downer—a native of the Province, and a very able politician and lawyer, ejected the Colton Government and formed a new Ministry, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Spence, S. Newland, J. Darling, J. H. Howe, and Dr. Cockburn—now Sir John A. Cockburn. The ensuing session was not altogether satisfactory, but it marked “the first deliberate advance” of South Australia towards a policy of Protection. A Loan Bill for £1,332,400 was passed, and provided for £537,400 to be expended on railways, £530,000 on waterworks, and other amounts for defence, telegraph, and telephone extension, and harbor improvement. In 1886, a re-construction took place; and a Stamps Bill, a Land Bill, a Real Property Bill, and a Gold Mining Bill were carried. There was a new Loan Bill for £850,000, which made provision for £125,000 to be spent on the Beetaloo Waterworks, £200,000 on water conservation, and £450,000 on payment for improvements on pastoral leases. Mr. Downer attended a Colonial Conference held in London, and received the honor of knighthood.

Soon after the Twelfth Parliament met in June, 1887, Mr. Thomas Playford, one of the most reliable and shrewd of South Australian legislators, carried a motion of want of confidence in the Downer Government before the Premier had returned from England. The new Ministry, comprising Messrs. C. C. Kingston, J. G. Ramsay, J. Coles, Alfred Catt, and J. C. F. Johnson, grappled with the question of tariff reform, and heavy protective duties were passed by both Houses. Payment of members at the rate of £200 per annum was decided on, and a long debate took place on the subject of payment for improvements to pastoral lessees. A measure to hand over the control of the railways to a non-political board was carried; also a Bill to authorise the issue of Treasury Bills for



BEETALOO RESERVOIR

£1,000,000, and an Electoral Bill adding two new members to the Assembly, by declaring the Northern Territory an electoral district.

This was the last session of Parliament under the administration of Sir William Robinson. On March 5, 1889, he left South Australia for Victoria, and was the recipient of many cordial addresses. His encouragement of educational institutions, and his assistance in securing the success of the Jubilee Exhibition, had made for him many admirers.

Because the greatest problems were solved, exploration did not now excite the

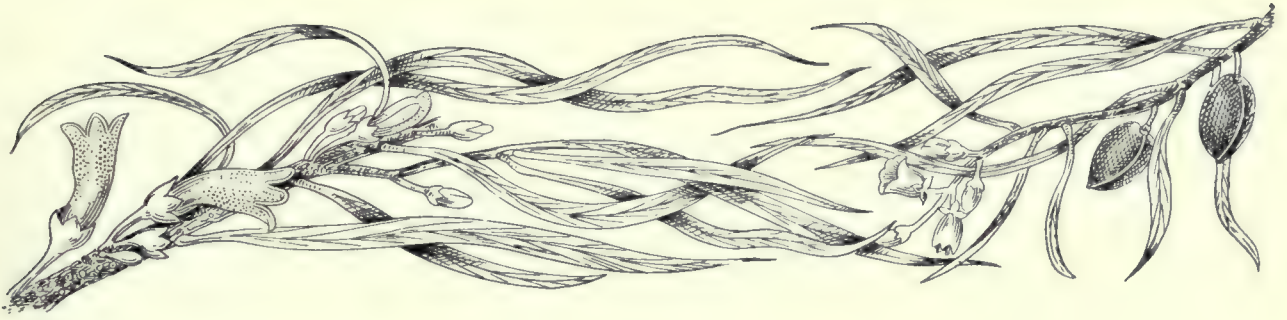
same interest as in previous days. Huge stretches of territory remained (and still remain) to be traversed ; but they could not possess anything essentially different from what had already been examined. Pastoralists pushed farther north, and examined new country ; but except for the necessity of opening up stock routes, exploration in future was principally for the geologist, the miner, and students of inland flora and fauna. In 1879, country between Queensland and the Northern Territory was traversed by a party sent out by the proprietors of the *Queenslander*, a Brisbane newspaper. Mr. Favenc discovered a large area of pastoral country near the Gulf of Carpentaria ; and Mr. Alexander Forrest, after great privations, journeyed from the north-west of Western Australia to Port Darwin. In 1883 Mr. A. N. Chambers and Mr. E. Coates marked out a route from Denial Bay to the Warburton Ranges, and in December of that year Mr. Charles Winnecke completed an exploration into the interior. In 1883, also, Mr. W. W. Mills went from Beltana, in the North, to Champion Bay, in Western Australia. Mr. Winnecke made further explorations in the interior in 1884. Many private parties gathered information concerning the central territory.



STATUE OF HERCULES, VICTORIA SQUARE
Presented to the Corporation of Adelaide by W. A. Horn, Esq., M.P.



CURRIE STREET



CHAPTER XI

CONCLUSIONS

1889-99

Chequered years—Lord Kintore—Dr. Cockburn and Mr. Playford's Ministries—Maritime strike—Bad harvests—Broken Hill strike—Mr. F. W. Holder, Premier—Sir John Downer in office—The Kingston Government—Legislative Council Franchise—Series of lean years—Wine making—Financial collapse—Decrease in stock returns—Exports and imports—Public finances—Western Australian Goldfields—Village settlements—Homestead blocks—Democratic legislation—Government measures—Federation—Railways—Governor Buxton—Lord Tennyson—City depressed—Municipal records—Adelaide in Nineties—The suburbs—Wave of Patriotism.



THE past eleven years of South Australian history present a picture that has many lights and shades. There have been prosperous years and years of depression; but on the whole substantial, if not rapid, progress has been made. The periodical droughts to which Australia is liable affect general industry and commerce more intensely than they would a thickly-inhabited and comprehensively-cultivated country possessed of other resources than those found in the soil. But the droughts, strikes, and financial crises—mere incidents in history—have taught useful lessons which are not all forgotten. Business has become healthier in tone, and a useful momentum has been given to the establishment of new industries. The years 1889-99 have demonstrated that the South Australian people are patient and self-reliant, that they can suffer and struggle and persevere with becoming fortitude.

The events to be recorded in this chapter begin with the arrival of the Earl of Kintore, on April 11, 1889, to succeed Sir W. C. F. Robinson as Governor. Lord Kintore was an M.A. of Cambridge, was Captain of Her Majesty's Body Guard in 1886, was sworn in as a Privy Councillor in the same year, and was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Aberdeen and Kincardineshire. He possessed no experience in the colonial service, nor

had he taken a prominent place in Imperial politics, but he was an able man who adapted himself to the ways of the colonists, and who quickly obtained their esteem.

On June 27, 1889, the Playford Government was superseded by a Ministry formed by Dr. Cockburn. The new Premier sought to carry several advanced democratic measures ; but, owing to the division of parties, was not uniformly successful. On August 19, 1890, Mr. Playford ejected Dr. Cockburn, and held office until June 21, 1892.

In 1890, South Australia, in common with its neighbors, was grievously afflicted by a maritime strike, which paralysed trade, and caused such heavy losses to individuals and to trading companies, that years of careful management were necessary to enable them to recover lost ground. It was a time of social unrest, when class was pitted against class throughout Australia. Except in isolated instances, a mammoth industrial war was waged without personal violence. The Government and Parliament assumed a neutral position, and, beyond encouraging conciliation and providing protection, left the two great forces—capital and labor—to adjust their own differences. The suffering in South Australia was rendered the more acute by reason of a strike of miners in the Peninsula copper fields, where 500 men relinquished work. Apart from these calamities the year was fairly prosperous, even though the speculators were cast into tribulation by the re-action of the silver boom. The farmers had obtained average returns ; and when they are satisfied, the general community has very little to complain of.

The harvest of 1890-1 was almost equal to those of the two preceding years. The value of breadstuffs exported in 1890 was £2,018,719, and in 1891, £1,927,483. The year 1892 was one of trial for the agriculturists, and the export of breadstuffs was but £944,264. It had commenced amid good prospects, but it soon became chequered with anxiety and disappointment. There was a general strike of miners at Broken Hill. South Australia had obtained the chief advantages from the argentiferous wealth of that district, which lay just beyond her borders, in New South Wales. The merchants supplied Broken Hill residents with goods ; her producers sent them flour and hay, vegetables and fruits ; and the railways of South Australia obtained the whole benefit of her traffic. In addition, South Australians owned a large proportion of shares in the principal mines, from which they obtained substantial dividends. Certainly the Province was robbed of thousands of inhabitants who went thither, but practically it still sustained them. When, therefore, the miners went out on strike in 1892, South Australia suffered more than New South Wales. Upwards of 20,000 people had settled on the Barrier, and nearly all were dependent on the silver mines. For months the battle between the mining companies and the men continued, and commercial operations were dislocated. Hundreds of thousands of pounds that should have been paid in wages and dividends were irretrievably lost, and social rancor was aroused. Cases of hardship and actual privation were reckoned by thousands. The strike had unpleasant features which were not existent in the episode of 1890. It also served to show how important

the field had become to South Australia. With the end of this social war there was no immediate abatement in the ill-feeling between the two classes.

In June, 1892, Mr. F. W. Holder carried a vote of want of confidence in the Playford Government, and took office as Premier. There was for a time a repetition in politics of the political unrest of 20 and 25 years before. This was caused principally by the number of parties in the House. Mr. Holder had to give way to Sir John Downer within four months of taking office, but even the Downer Ministry did not represent the views of the majority in the Assembly. Soon after the Fourteenth Parliament met, in June, 1893, Sir John was summarily ejected by Mr. C. C. Kingston, Q.C.—now the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston—(son of the Founder, Sir G. S. Kingston), who was supported by a powerful following. Mr. Kingston managed to blend sections which were previously opposed to each other, and among his colleagues were three previous Premiers—Messrs. Playford, Holder, and Cockburn—and two popular young politicians, the Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C., and Mr. P. P. Gillen, M.P. It was called at the time a “Ministry of all the talents.” The coalition was effective in consolidating parties, and as a consequence, the Kingston Government continued in office longer than any previous administration in South Australia. It was displaced on November 29, 1899, by a hostile motion carried in the Assembly by a majority of one, but at that time only Mr. Kingston and Mr. Holder remained of the original members of the Cabinet. A new Ministry was formed by Mr. V. L. Solomon, who had not previously held office as a Minister of the Crown. The Solomon Ministry, however, only held office for seven days, Mr. Holder securing a majority of three votes in moving the adjournment of the House immediately it met on the day after Mr. Solomon had announced the policy of his Ministry. The cause of all the trouble was a measure introduced by the Kingston Government to alter the franchise for the Legislative Council by giving a vote to every householder. This Bill had been passed by the House of Assembly in 1898, but rejected by the Legislative Council. At the time of the General Elections in 1899 the electors were asked to express approval or otherwise of the Bill, with the result that 49,208 voted in favor of it, and 33,928 against it. Fortified by the result of this referendum, the Kingston Ministry re-introduced the Bill into the House of Assembly, where it was again carried in the same form as previously, it being understood that should the Legislative Council reject it the Ministry would avail itself of the constitutional power to either dissolve both Houses or take steps to have eight additional members elected to the Council. Mr. Kingston declining to give a promise that the Houses should not be dissolved, caused certain members to seek a means of avoiding this—preferring to consider their own personal convenience, and the cost of having to go through another electoral campaign, to that of the expressed wishes of their constituents and the promises they had made when securing election but a few months previously—sacrificing principle to pocket. Thus was the required majority found to turn out the Kingston Ministry, the malcontents being given to understand that Mr. Solomon would secure a reduction of the franchise qualification to £15. When the policy, however, was announced, it was found that instead of £15 it was to be £20, and that not till next year, while the present voters' wives were

to at once have a vote given them. This was considered so unsatisfactory that members turned round, and ousted the Solomon Ministry, but gained their point in saving the dissolution by supporting Mr. Holder, whose policy was that of a £15 franchise with the vote to wives. This the Upper House also rejected, and further action is postponed till the result is known of the periodical Legislative Council election to be held in 1900. Mr. Holder's colleagues are the Hon. J. H. Gordon, and Messrs. J. G. Jenkins, L. O'Loughlin, R. W. Foster, and E. L. Batchelor. The inclusion of the latter marks the first Ministerial recognition of the Labor Party, Mr. Batchelor having been its chairman since the decease of Mr. J. A. McPherson, its first leader. Consequent upon the time spent over this franchise question, the result of the first session of the Sixteenth Parliament must be written down as barren.



A VINEYARD

Once more a series of unpropitious circumstances has to be referred to. While 1892 was an unfortunate year, it did not compare with 1893. Wheat, wool, copper, and silver depreciated in price. Breadstuffs valued at £1,074,583 were exported, and the total value of the products of the Province sent away was only £3,295,475, in comparison with £4,685,313 in 1891. In the remote northern farming districts the returns were disheartening. The comparative, but temporary, unprofitableness of the grain and wool industries turned a proportion of energy into other channels. Dairying and wine- and fruit-growing were encouraged. A system of paying butter bonuses had been established by the Government a few years before, and there had been a consequent increase in the outputs. Practical encouragement was given to wine export. The Kingston Government established a depôt in London where South Australian wines of good quality only were supplied to the British consumer, the depôt being also used for other produce. The

number of dairy cattle, and the area under vines, increased. As early as the forties the suitability of local soils for wine production was tested by several settlers. The South Australian Company sent vines to the Province in its first ships; in 1840 Mr. John Reynell planted a vineyard at Reynella, near Adelaide; and in 1846 Mr. Patrick Auld formed the nucleus of the Auldana Vineyard. Thenceforth settlers here and there devoted some attention to wine-making. It was not, however, until the early seventies that any considerable export trade with England was carried on, and the vintage gradually increased from that time. The wine export in 1888 was valued at £33,903, and in 1891 at £58,664. The product in 1893 and 1894 was small, but in the following years new vineyards came into bearing, and in 1897 the highest export was attained - 1894, £49,475; 1895, £58,826; 1896, £73,316; 1897, £82,553; 1898, £78,381; and 1899, £77,773 - showing that local vineyards are likely to prove substantial sources of wealth. In addition to a poor harvest and low prices in 1893, the people were made to suffer from other causes, which had their origin outside the bounds of the Province. A land boom in Melbourne, Victoria, in 1890, had attracted a large number of people from South Australia, as well as from the other colonies, and, because of the greater magnitude of the operations, the re-action in that colony was more severe than in the case of previous incidents of the kind. Victoria was intensely depressed, and public and private institutions were soon in financial difficulties. Over and above this, depression was general from north to south and east to west of Australia, excepting in Western Australia, where phenomenal gold discoveries had been made. No period in Australian history equalled this in financial embarrassment, and the climax was not long in arriving.

In the eighties much privation was caused in Adelaide by the collapse of the local Commercial Bank. Just when the liquidators were finally settling the accounts of that unfortunate institution, the Federal Bank closed its doors. Then a financial cataclysm, starting in Tasmania and Victoria, deluged the whole of Australia. The enormous operations in land in Melbourne, and the risky and unscientific business that had been carried on by banking institutions there and elsewhere, culminated in a crisis unparalleled in the Southern Hemisphere. The failure of one or two small financial houses caused a grim rush on every great intercolonial banking company, and one after another had to close its doors for the purpose of re-construction. Nothing could stem the wave of fear which seized upon depositors. Within a few weeks of the Eastertide of 1893 (according to one statement) 12 banks suspended payment, involving £8,735,950 of capital, £4,596,000 reserves, £78,611,801 deposits, £11,456,433 coin and bullion, and £80,980,728 advances. Very many who had thought themselves wealthy were reduced to absolute poverty, and the ruin was deep and wide.

As after-events proved, the losses were not so great as would appear in the figures. The important institutions that had suspended payment resumed business. Weakly institutions, that had been a delusion and a snare, were dredged away, and the financial streams were cleared. The crisis and the depression established colonial

finance, both public and private, upon a more healthy basis. Banks became more careful in their conduct of business, and merchants and shopkeepers followed their example. It may even be said that the financial position of Australia to-day is better than it has been for many years, and especially than it was in the recent period of apparent prosperity. South Australia did not feel the strain so severely as her Victorian neighbors, mainly because her people were more cautious; a good harvest or two, with fair prices, would terminate her troubles. The Bank of Adelaide, which had its head office in the city, was one of the very few large banking institutions in Australia that did not close its doors.



BANK OF ADELAIDE

Unfortunately the good harvests that might make all the difference did not arrive when expected, yet the financial condition of the Province is sound. The people have been patient and hopeful, and have spiritedly put their houses in order in preparation for the good years that must be before them. Prices in 1894 were lower even than in the previous year, and the harvest was below the average. In 1895 there was a slight rise in wheat, and although the harvest was no better than its predecessors, the general condition of the Province was more encouraging. The price of wheat was higher still in 1896 and 1897, but the drought continued to devastate the north country. To relieve the distress among the farmers in the remote districts, a Seed Wheat Loan Act was passed by Parliament, and public subscriptions were obtained. The harvest in 1896-7 averaged only 1'66 bushels per acre, in 1897-8 it was 2'64, and in 1898-9, 4'91. The loss to the Province is seen in the small annual export of breadstuffs—1894, £1,082,665; 1895, £873,872; 1896, £643,332; 1897, £230,868; 1898, £261,898; and 1899, £783,751.

These years have also been disheartening to the pastoralists. Owing to the droughts, and also to the ravages of rabbits, huge tracts of territory have been surrendered, and the wilderness has reclaimed its own. Many flocks have been literally decimated, and in some instances have been completely exterminated. The number of sheep in the Province has ominously decreased, and for some years the prices to be obtained for wool have been unprofitably low. In 1890-1 there were in the Province 7,004,642 sheep, 359,938 cattle, and 187,686 horses; in 1898-9 these figures were reduced to 5,012,620 sheep, 260,343 cattle, and 161,774 horses. The export of wool in 1893 was valued at £2,001,277, in 1898 at £1,167,181, and in 1899 at £1,511,693, when wool exceeded all previous values in Adelaide, reaching to 15¼d. for greasy merino, 12½d. for greasy lambs, 26½d. for scoured merino, and 14¼d. for greasy crossbred. Comparatively, there has been



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF PORT PIRIE

as much suffering among the remote pastoralists as among the farmers. Some shrinkage in the volume of exports, accompanied by a reduction of prices, has caused the total value of exportable products of the Province to seriously diminish. Of the greater industries, copper and wine are the only items that do not show a decrease. From £4,410,062 in 1890, the figures went down to £2,487,009 in 1898. But throughout this period, with the exception of 1897, the balance of value between imports consumed and local produce exported has been in favor of the latter. South Australia, by its position in relation to Broken Hill and the border country in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, gains very substantially. The total exports in 1891 were £10,512,049, while those of the produce of the Colony were only £4,685,313; in the same year the

total imports were £9,956,542, while only £4,129,806 was retained for local consumption. The ratio is preserved in other years, which shows that the merchant, the agent, and the railways gain enormously from neighboring colonies. This is particularly the case in regard to Broken Hill. At Port Pirie immense smelting works have been erected by the leading silver mining company of the Barrier, and employ above 1,000 men. There is now a thriving community at that port.

It is pleasing to record that in the years of depression the public finances were so carefully managed by the Kingston Government, with the Hon. F. W. Holder as Treasurer, that, with the exception of one year, there has been no deficit. Retrenchment was vigorously pursued to bring the expenditure below the revenue, and public works construction brought almost to a standstill. The Parliament and the Government presented an example to the people in these respects. There was very little needless



INSTITUTE AND TWO VIEWS OF ELLEN STREET, PORT PIRIE

lamentation or impotent repining; but a spirit of sturdy confidence in local resources generally prevailed. In the first year or two of depression there was a considerable number of unemployed, but the Government, by advanced legislation, aided by what might be termed adventitious circumstances, greatly relieved this class of distress. In the latter case, the phenomenal discoveries on the desert wilderness of Western Australia, traversed under such difficult circumstances by Forrest, Giles, and another explorer named Hunt, attracted thousands of persons from South Australia. Gold was found in quartz reefs in such unusual quantities, that Western Australia doubled its population in a few months, receiving its first voluntary accession of people in any considerable numbers since 1829-30, or immediately after the foundation of the colony. From one point of view the migration of people from this Province was a distinct loss; from another it was a most fortunate circumstance. The glut in the labor market was quickly relieved, and men

whose outlook had been extremely discouraging were enabled to obtain good wages. The Western Australian goldfields worked for good in South Australia in yet other respects. Local producers found a high-priced market for hay and butter, local manufacturers for every class of mining machinery, local merchants for their goods, and local capital for investment. The best of the Western Australian groups of mines was originally owned by an Adelaide syndicate, and the local men who took up their residence in the West invariably left their families in this Province, and despatched, through the money order office, substantial sums of money in the aggregate to their relatives. In truth, the Western Australian goldfields afforded great relief to all Australia at an awkward period.

Further relief to the labor market was afforded by the Government in the formation of Village Settlements on the communistic principle. Seven or eight of these small communities were established by State assistance, and although they have not been a remarkable success, their establishment served a useful purpose. In providing a temporary outlet for the energy of a class which was idle by compulsion, they were undoubtedly useful, and may be said to have augmented the assets of the Province.



THE HOLDER VILLAGE SETTLEMENT

Concurrent with this, the Government has given practical encouragement to what is known as the Homestead Blocks system, initiated many years before by the Hon. G. W. Cotton, under which working men are able to obtain, on nominal terms, the fee-simple of a plot of soil which they may cultivate in their spare time, and upon which they may build a cottage, thus becoming landed proprietors. This is an admirable innovation, which has attracted deserved attention from other countries. The applications for blocks have sometimes been so numerous that the Government has not been able to supply them. There are now in South Australia magnificent examples of the advantages of this unique system.

Over and above necessary legislation designed to meet the peculiar conditions of local economy, the Kingston Ministry projected measures compatible with the advanced liberal, or democratic, views of the constituencies. These have supplied the most decided feature of local politics in the present decade. Some of them, such as the Village Settlements Act, were demanded by conditions prevailing at the time. A Conciliation Act, providing for a Board of Arbitration, presided over by an officer of the

Civil Service, is another example. It was drafted by the Premier, and was designed as a solution of strike difficulties—a very serious question in political economy, especially a few years ago. While the measure was admittedly clever in conception, it has not been extensively utilised.

Among the most important measures introduced and carried by the Kingston Government were Adult Suffrage, an Employers' Liability Bill, a Closer Settlement Bill, a Bill to provide for the establishment of a State Bank, a Factory Bill, and bills providing for a progressive system in land and income taxation, and in succession duties. Under the Adult Suffrage Act the vote was extended to women, and they for the first time appeared in practical politics at the General Election in 1896. The vote did not



WEIR ON THE RIVER ONKAPARINGA AT CLARENDON

seem to materially affect the balance of parties. The Closer Settlement Act empowered the Government to purchase, under certain conditions, large estates that were believed to be insufficiently utilised, and to cut them up into sections principally for the benefit of farmers. The Succession Duties Act was of such a nature that the Imperial Government, when effecting a modification in the British laws, used it as a precedent, and transferred many of its principles to a new bill introduced into the Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Among advanced measures which the Government has not yet been able to carry are some dealing with early closing, law reform, and the abolition of a property qualification for electors in the Legislative Council. The Kingston Government,

in its advocacy of advanced liberal measures, may be looked upon as the product of the democratic sentiment prevailing in the Province since its proclamation, and especially since responsible government was advocated and established.

One other special political feature is the development of the Federal sentiment, and its crystallisation into definite action. Since the establishment of responsible government numerous conferences of representatives from the several Australian colonies have assembled to determine on united action in matters of intercolonial import, but it was not until the last two decades that any decided desire was manifested for a constitutional federation. In 1883, it was enacted that a Federal Council, composed of delegates from each of the colonies that chose to be represented, should meet



HAPPY VALLEY RESERVOIR

periodically to debate questions which seemed to demand united action. This Council having no executive power, was not by any means a great success. A Convention of historic importance was held in Sydney in 1891, by which a constitution was framed, but local politics so absorbed the attention of the colonial parliaments that no further progress was made for several years. At length an agreement was reached between the several Premiers to lift the subject out of the region of political partisanship, and allow of it being dealt with by the people who were most concerned. In pursuance of this arrangement, an elected Convention, representing all the colonies but Queensland, assembled in Adelaide in March, 1897, which afterwards held adjourned sessions in Sydney and Melbourne. The result of its labors was a Commonwealth Bill, which, after enduring some vicissitudes and being slightly amended, was accepted by a popular vote in all the

colonies but Western Australia during 1899. The closing year of the century will, therefore, be memorable as the Federation year, which witnessed the birth of a strong and self-reliant nation under the Southern Cross.

The construction of railways has not been pursued with the vigor significant of the previous decade. The only lines laid down and opened up to December, 1897, were Glanville and Largs Bay (1891), Woodville and Henley Beach (1893), Peake and Angle Pole (1891), and Blyth and Gladstone, with a branch to Snowtown (1894). On June 30, 1899, there were open for traffic (exclusive of a line in the Northern Territory) 1,723 miles 54 chains of railway, built at a total cost of £12,886,359, or £7,476 per mile. In December, 1899, the Government purchased the Glenelg Railways; and have thus become possessed of all locomotive railways in the Province.

On April 10, 1895, the Earl of Kintore relinquished office, and was succeeded as Governor by Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G. This gentleman took office on

October 29, 1895, and retired in December, 1898. He was a grandson of Thomas Fowell Buxton, the first baronet, who was distinguished for his advocacy of the abolition of slavery, and of the liberalising of the Penal code. Born in January, 1837, he succeeded to the baronetcy in 1858.



BOTANIC GARDENS

He entered the House of Commons in 1865, was appointed High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1876, and was a familiar figure at Exeter Hall. Philanthropic like his ancestor, the retiring Governor was also unostentatious, and was most kindly disposed towards local religious institutions. The Chief Justice, the Right Hon. S. J. Way, P.C., was administrator during the interregnum. His varied and great services to the Province were appropriately recognised in 1899 by his receiving the title of baronet. No South Australian stands, or deserves to stand, in higher esteem than Sir Samuel Way.

The announcement that Lord Tennyson had been chosen to succeed Sir Fowell Buxton caused great and general satisfaction. As a son of the late poet laureate, he bore a popular name, while his ability as a literary man and in other respects, secured for him a cordial welcome on his own account. Though he had no previous experience of official

life, his Lordship speedily showed that he was able to adapt himself to new conditions, entered heartily into the interests of colonial life, and proved himself fully equal to the position. His genial disposition, sound judgment, and wise counsels on many important questions; were highly appreciated by all classes of the community.

Of course the city and its residents have not been exempt from depression during the period. There has not been that increase in population which might be expected during a series of good years, and building operations have been limited. The trade of city merchants and retailers has been restricted, while every department of energy has been affected. But here, as in the country, the citizens have shown admirable patience. Despite dull years, many substantial improvements have been effected. The water supply has been rendered more reliable by the construction of the Happy Valley Reservoir, at a cost of £493,458. The electric light has been installed, and numerous smaller undertakings have been carried out.

Instead of a diminution, there has been an increase in the total amount of the assessments. From £390,374 15s. in 1889, they were placed at £429,369 in 1900. The finances of the Corporation are in a satisfactory condition, and the public health is

decidedly good. The population on January 1, 1900, was put down at 41,005, and that of the Province, including the Northern Territory, at 373,378. The successive Mayors have been:—1889, Mr. James Shaw, J.P.; 1890-1, Mr. Lewis Cohen, M.P.; 1892, Mr. F. W. Bullock, J.P.; 1893-4, Mr. Charles Willcox, J.P.; and 1895-6-7-8, Mr. Charles Tucker, J.P.; while Mr. A. W. Ware has been elected for 1899 and 1900. On January 24, 1898, Mr. Thomas Worsnop, Town Clerk since 1869, and author of two useful publications dealing with the metropolis, died in Adelaide, and Mr. Adam Wright was appointed to the vacancy, but resigned shortly after, Mr. T. G. Ellery succeeding him.

No depression such as could ever visit South Australia could detract from the beauty or permanently prejudicially affect the importance of its capital. Adelaide as a picture is as beautiful as any capital city in the world-wide British Empire. As an object



PALM HOUSE, BOTANIC GARDENS

lesson in colonial energy it can hardly be surpassed. The Adelaide of the nineties symbolises the irrepressible energy of the pioneers and those who followed them. Upon the "beautiful stream," flanked by large trees, described by Governor Hindmarsh in his letter to Mr. G. F. Angas in January, 1837, has gradually grown a magnificent city. In place of the lines of survey pegs fixed among the trees by Colonel Light and his surveyors early in the same year are now great buildings of brick and stone and even of marble, macadamised streets and terraces, and artistically laid-out squares and parks. Except in the Botanic Park, not one of the original trees survive. But the scene of natural beauty that so pleased the eye of Colonel Light in 1836 has been replaced by a scene only less beautiful, and perhaps more stirringly impressive—the handiwork or art of man compared with the artlessness and idyllic abandon of Nature.



BOTANIC GARDENS

Adelaide is the proud possessor of most of the advantages of old-world cities. She is the centre of an extensive railway system and of all the great institutions of an important Province. Here and there rise the steeples of cathedrals and churches, or the lofty heights of great public buildings, banking houses, and commercial edifices. Her streets, along which busy throngs daily pass, are wide, and are ornamented with trees representative of many climes, and bounded by continuous rows of buildings.

She has an efficient water supply, and the highest laws of hygiene have been obeyed in her drainage system. Well-organised Fire Brigades, subsidised by the State, provide protection in cases of fire. A Council of clear-headed business men manages her affairs. The parks, reserves, and squares are laid out in avenues and rustic paths, and the Botanic Gardens, supplied in the hothouse and the open with choice and rare blooms, shrubs, and trees of various lands, are a fine example in landscape gardening. Adjoining the latter is a Botanic Park, encircled and divided by charming drives, where, side by side with the oak, the elm, and the ash, are great gums, monarchs of the Australian woodlands. Next to this are Zoological Gardens, where the lion, the tiger, and the monkey reside near the opossum, the dingo, and the laughing jackass. An artificial lake is not the least of the beauties of the city.

There are great newspapers, a Chamber of Commerce, and a Chamber of Manufactures, Colleges, a University, a Museum, a School of Mines and Industries, a School of Design, an Art Gallery, and a Free Public Library. Great philanthropic institutions exist in hospitals and asylums for old and young, for the insane, the sick, and the poor. There are a theatre, music-halls, gymnasiums, and beautiful athletic grounds for outdoor pleasures. On the hills and at the seaside are many charming holiday resorts.

On every side are large suburbs, all joined by a network of tram or railway lines. Most of these are connected with the water supply and the drainage system. Each has



BOTANIC PARK

its churches, business houses, and pleasure grounds. As with most capital cities, the population of the suburbs—the whole outside metropolitan area—is larger than that of the city itself. The population of Adelaide and its vicinity must be nearly 170,000 persons. Habitations extend over an area of many square miles. Among the principal centres in the group are Kent Town, Hackney, College Town, Stepney, St. Peters, Norwood, Kensington, Marryatville, Payneham, Burnside, Magill, Maylands, Prospect, Nailsworth, Enfield, Walkerville, Medindie, Gilberton, Hindmarsh, Thebarton, Bowden, Brompton, Woodville, Glanville, Kilkenny, Croydon, Alberton, Port Adelaide, Semaphore, Largs Bay,

Grange, Henley Beach, Glenelg, Brighton, Goodwood, Unley, Hyde Park, Parkside, Glen Osmond, Malvern, Fullarton, and Mitcham. These neighborhoods are under the administration of Municipal Councils or District Councils. The assessments for the year 1900 in the largest of the corporate towns are:—Kensington and Norwood, £75,535; St. Peter's, £51,426; Unley, £113,600; Hindmarsh, £55,582; Glenelg, £37,398; Port Adelaide, 101,119; Semaphore, £50,014 5s.; and Thebarton, £29,288 15s.

In our general sketch of the history of South Australia and of the affairs of Adelaide and surrounding centres of population, the reader should be able to get some conception of the circumstances which from time to time have contributed to the present

state of development. Even though the past has produced no



ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

world-known heroes, there is yet a great opportunity for some able pen to tell the story of aborigine, of struggling pioneer,

and of sweet country scenery with primeval somnolency upon it. In the bush South Australia has had its warriors as brave, inflexible, and ingenious as most British heroes, and often against conditions apparently hopeless.

As yet she is a comparatively unsettled country. There are great stretches of woodland and plain uninhabited, and there are resources which are only vaguely understood. With the Northern Territory South Australia extends over an area of 903,690 square miles, or 578,361,600 acres; and yet this country held in 1898-9 only 5,012,620 sheep,

had under cultivation in the same year only 2,967,370 acres, and possessed a population of but 373,378 persons. The soils suitable for agriculture and horticulture are admittedly highly fruitful, and the pastures produce some of the best wool in the world. There are immense belts of mineral country, which, through the lack of capital, are waiting to be prospected, and there are extensive forests containing timber, capable of yielding considerable wealth.

With systematic and scientific treatment the future of the agricultural districts should be bright. The wheat produced in the Northern Areas commands the highest price. In recent years, with the help of labor-saving machinery, large reductions have been made in the cost of production, and the droughts have caused the more enlightened cultivators to amend their methods of farming. Most of the best agricultural lands are situated near ranges, where, with the aid of capital, extensive and fairly cheap schemes of water conservation and irrigation could be carried out. To this department much careful attention will have to be given in the future. Also tracts of country at present occupied by farmers will have to be surrendered and handed over to the pastoralist. Were this done, the average of the returns would be raised, extreme misfortune would be



HOSPITAL, ADELAIDE

saved to the Province, and cultivation in the reliable districts would be intensified. The Closer Settlement Act affords an opportunity. But even without these desirable changes the future of agriculture in South Australia is assured. Cycles of droughts are bound to recur, and so, also, are cycles of prosperous years. South Australia was projected as an agricultural country, and she has soil eminently adapted for this primary industry.

In the Lower North, Central, and South-Eastern Districts there are extensive areas practically unutilised which might be devoted to vine culture for wine-making purposes, and in recent years closer attention has been directed to other industries than agriculture. Numerous experiments have been tried, and a strong impetus given to viticulture and dairy farming. South Australian wines are gradually gaining in popularity, and the result has been an increase in the area under vines. In 1890 there were 7,352 acres so occupied, and

in 1899 there were 19,159 acres. According to present indications the near future will probably show a still greater increase, and there is every promise of the industry annually drawing substantial amounts of outside capital into the Province. Within the past ten years the area devoted to fruit cultivation in contradistinction to viticulture has been more than doubled, and with the improved opportunities for shipment, a large market should be found in Great Britain. Fruit preserving, canning, and drying are becoming important industries. Of industries that are in their initiatory stages are silk culture, and flax and hemp, beetroot, olives, hops, tobacco, mustard, opium, liquorice, and cotton.

After what has appeared in the narrative it would be unnecessary at this point to



CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, ADELAIDE

refer at any length to pastoral pursuits. The fine pastures and the high-class breeds of sheep in themselves are more valuable than many fabulously wealthy gold mines. There is, however, much to be done in the breeding of horses and cattle, and in these departments conditions are favorable for extensive developments.

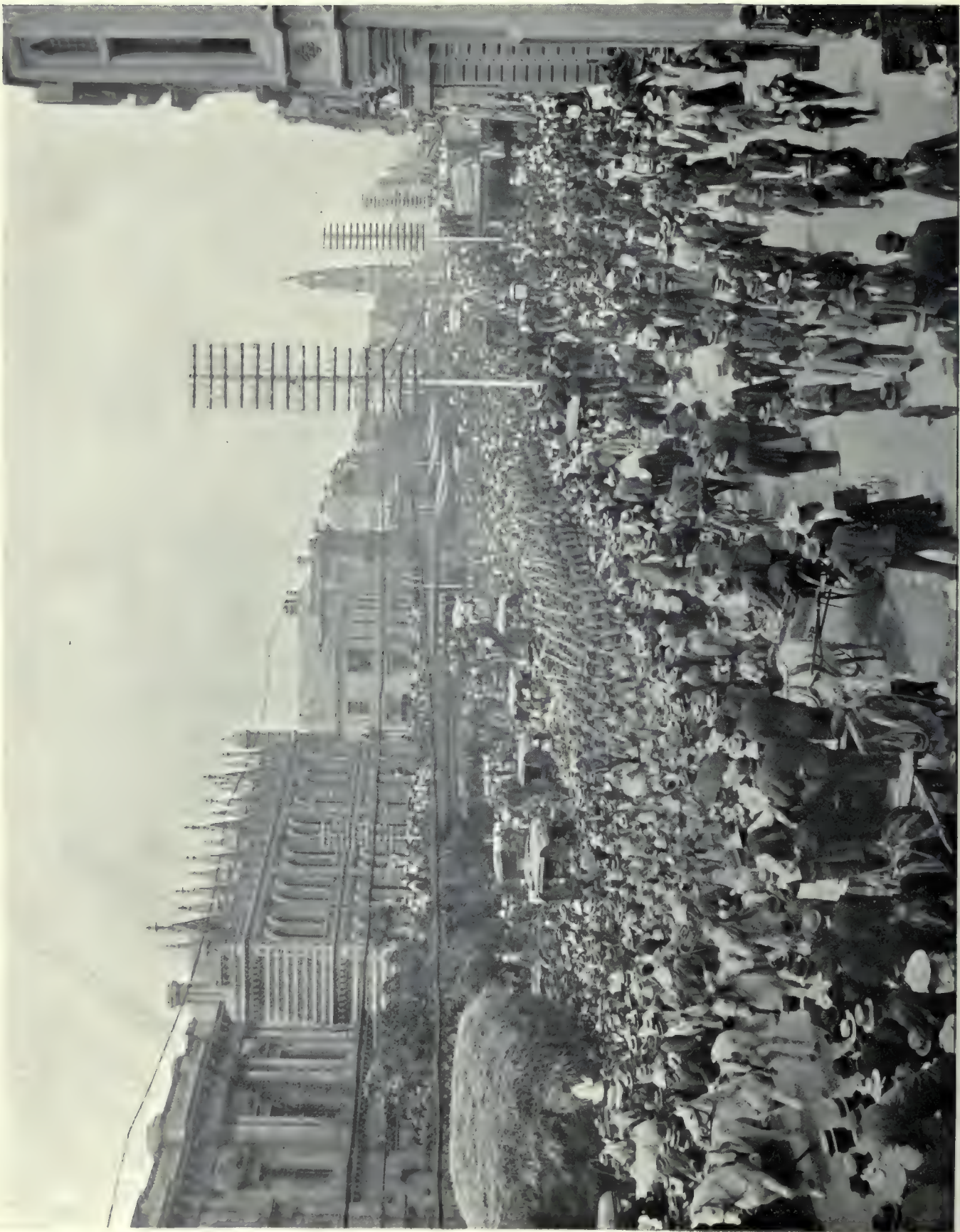
South Australia is the only part of the continent that has never had the stimulus of extensive gold diggings. Numerous auriferous deposits have been discovered, but no rich gold mines have been developed. It has been proved that many kinds of minerals and precious stones exist in South Australia, and both geologists and mining experts agree that they will yet amply repay energy and enterprise in their search.

The land that slumbered in 1836 is in 1900 the home of an industrious, energetic, and intelligent people, who have much to be proud of in their past, and every right to cherish confident anticipations of great and growing prosperity in the future.

A city that bears the name of an English queen, has that of "King William" for its principal street, and of "Victoria" for its central square, with a statue of Her Majesty in the heart of it, should be exceptionally loyal, and the citizens of Adelaide have often displayed this distinguishing characteristic, but never more strikingly than at the close of 1899 and the beginning of 1900. The war in South Africa afforded an opportunity of showing that their's was no mere lip-loyalty. In common with other colonies, South Australia promptly offered to assist in fighting the battles of the Queen, and the acceptance of the offer was greeted with the utmost satisfaction. Successive contingents were selected from large numbers of applicants, equipped and dispatched without loss of time, and in each case their departure was accompanied by a tremendous outburst of public feeling. By an undesigned co-incidence, the second contingent, consisting of mounted men, left on the anniversary of the first landing at Port Jackson in 1788, and the day was observed as a general holiday. Through streets gay with bunting, and densely packed with greater masses of people than were ever seen in Adelaide before, the citizen soldiers and their escort made their way to the Port, where a corresponding reception awaited them. Their progress was amid a continuous roar of cheering that often drowned the music of the bands, an altogether unprecedented enthusiasm, which demonstrated the breadth and intelligence of the patriotic spirit that prevailed. In what was only the other day a mere outpost of civilisation, the Federal movement has shown the evolution of a true sense of nationhood, and the South African war elicited the tangible expression of a noble readiness to make what sacrifices were required in order to maintain the integrity of the Empire.



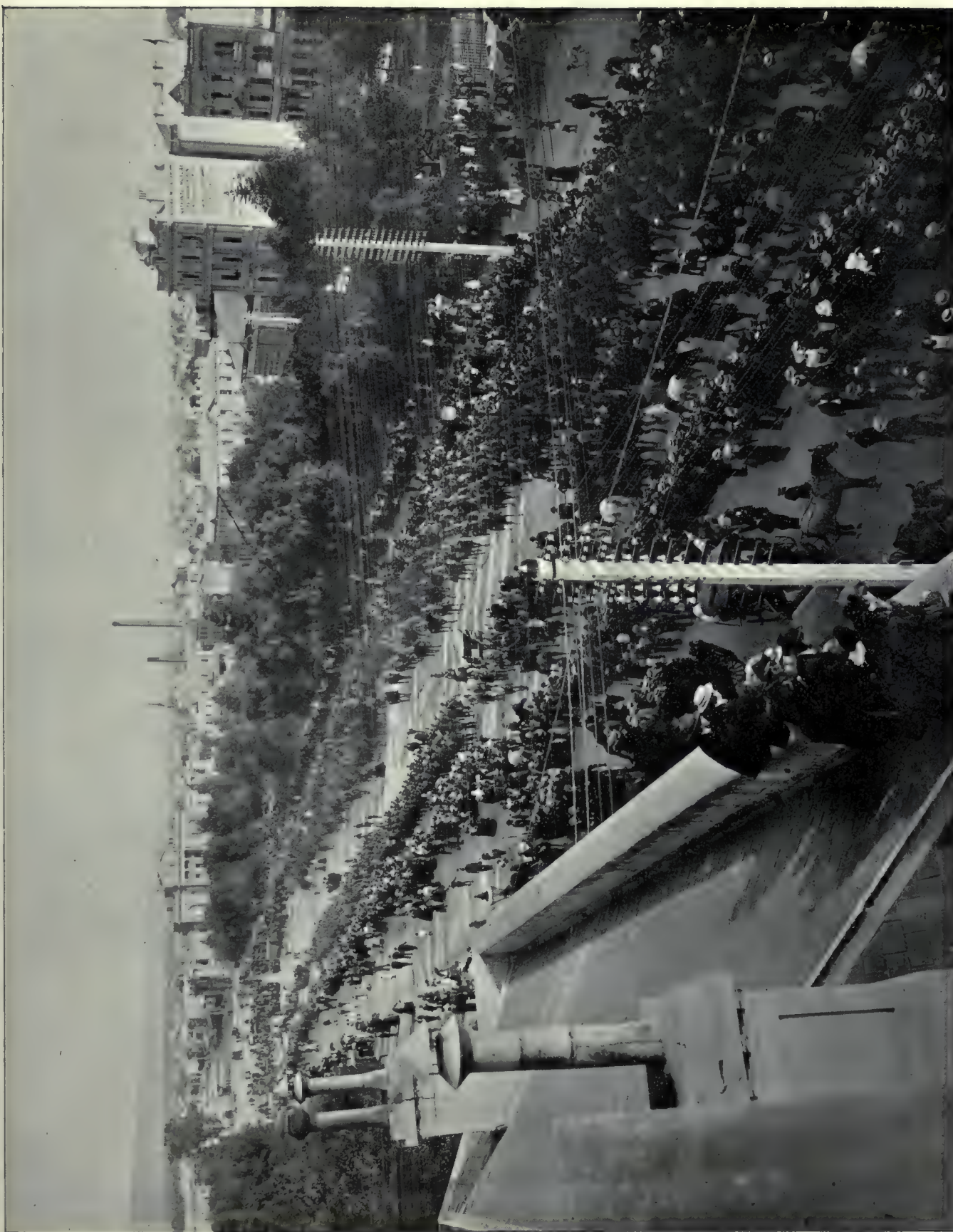
STATUARY IN BOTANIC GARDENS





DEPARTURE OF THE MOUNTED CONTINGENT, JANUARY 26, 1900





DEPARTURE OF THE IMPERIAL BUSHMEN'S CONTINGENT, APRIL 30, 1900

DIVISION II

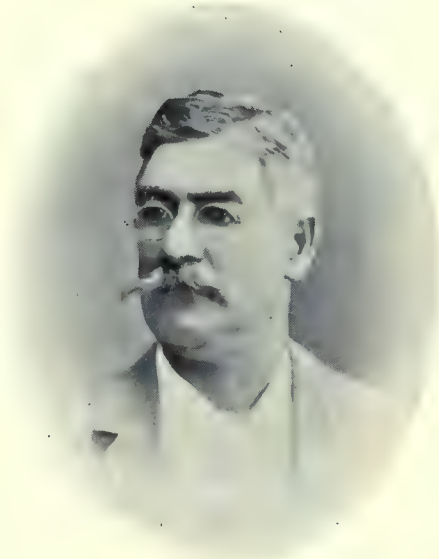
BIOGRAPHICAL



HON. SIR J. H. FISHER, KNT.,
April 22, 1857, to February 2, 1865



HON. SIR J. MORPHETT, KNT.,
March 31, 1865, to February 2, 1873



HON. SIR R. C. BAKER, K.C.M.G.,
elected December 19, 1893



HON. SIR W. MILNE, KNT.,
July 25, 1873, to February 2, 1881



HON. SIR H. AYERS, K.C.M.G.,
June 2, 1881, to December 19, 1893



HON. SIR G. S. KINGSTON, KNT.,
 April 22, 1857, to March 1, 1860;
 March 31, 1865, to November 26, 1880



HON. G. C. HAWKER,
 April 27, 1860, to January 25, 1865



HON. SIR J. COLES, K.C.M.G.,
 elected June 5, 1890



HON. SIR R. D. ROSS, KNT.,
 June 2, 1881, to December 27, 1887



HON. SIR J. C. BRAY, K.C.M.G.,
 May 31, 1888, to June 5, 1890



RIGHT HON. SIR SAMUEL J. WAY, BART.,
Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice.



The Right Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia, Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, Australasian Representative on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

ABOVE is the name and description of one who has often been designated by the local Press as "the most distinguished citizen of South Australia." He was born on April 11, 1836. Although claiming, as his father's son, to be a Devonshire man, the birthplace of the future Chief Justice was Portsmouth, in Hampshire—the circuit in the Bible Christian Connexion of which his father, the Rev. James Way, was then superintendent.

In 1850 Mr. Way, who was a man of mark in his denomination, came to South Australia with the mission of establishing Bible Christian Societies in the southern world. His elder son, who had previously spent two years at the denominational Grammar School at Shebbear, near Bideford, was left in England under the educational care of the Rev. Joseph Calrow Means, a distinguished Unitarian minister of high literary and scholarly attainments, whose success as a headmaster had gained for the Maidstone Road School at Chatham a far-extended reputation.

On February 27, 1853, young Way landed in Melbourne; and on March 6 joined his family in Adelaide. The calling to be selected occasioned a good deal of anxiety to the young colonist, who was just under 17 years of age. Finding that he could qualify for the legal profession in the Province, he entered the office of the late Mr. (afterwards the Hon.) John Tuthill Bagot. After a few months' experience, during which his taste for legal studies became quite apparent, he transferred himself to the much larger office of the late Mr. Alfred Atkinson, to whom he was articled in 1856. On March 23, 1861, he was admitted to the Bar; and shortly afterwards, on the death of Mr. Atkinson, he became the head of the office which he had entered exactly seven years before.

These were the days of great opportunities, and it was not long before the young lawyer's qualifications as an advocate attracted attention. His connection with the Moonta case hastened his advancement. Although the result of the litigation was finally unfavorable to his clients, the value of the property in dispute and the nature of the case excited much public interest, and the research and dialectic skill which he displayed soon won for him "the ear of the Court," whilst his earnestness and declamatory power made him equally effective with juries. He found himself pitted against, or the junior of, the late Mr. Ingleby, Mr. Fenn, Mr. T. B. Bruce, Mr. R. B. (afterwards Mr. Justice) Andrews, and Mr. (now Sir) J. P. Boucaut—all lawyers of marked ability—and especially of the late Mr. Stow, the then leader of the Bar, whose forensic gifts have never been surpassed in Australia and would have gained distinction in any part of the world. Mr. Way soon divided with Mr. Stow the leading business at the Bar, and there were few cases of any magnitude in which they were not either engaged on the same side or on opposite sides.

In these early years the proceedings of the law courts were reported at much greater length than is possible now, and Mr. Way has often said that he was greatly indebted to the admirable reports of his addresses and arguments, which were contributed to the *Register* by Mr. J. H. Finlayson, for the public attention which his forensic efforts commanded. It was a great advantage also to have the co-operation of his friend and partner, the late Mr. James Brook. Besides managing the general business of the office, that gentleman "devilled" most industriously for his partner, who confined his attention

exclusively to barrister's work. When on circuit at Mount Gambier, in 1868, the ability of Mr. (now Sir Josiah) Symon, who was then a clerk with his cousin, Mr. J. D. Sutherland, a local solicitor, attracted Mr. Way's notice, and he invited him to complete his articles in his office. On Mr. Brook's death in 1872 Mr. Way admitted Mr. Symon into the firm, and he succeeded to the entire business on Mr. Way's elevation to the Bench less than four years afterwards. The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, K.C., was another pupil of Mr. Way who exhibited great promise, and so also were Mr. T. B. Gall and others who afterwards became leading Adelaide lawyers.

In 1869 Mr. Way took a trip to England to recruit from the effects of overwork. During this visit he appeared twice before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of which he was afterwards to become a member. He was entertained at Gloucester by the members of the Oxford Circuit, and he was fortunate enough to hear most of the trial and the celebrated charge of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the Overend Gurney case.

In September, 1871, Mr. Way was appointed a Queen's Counsel. He was frequently urged to enter Parliament, but he steadfastly refused until he regarded himself as independent of his profession. At the General Election in 1875 Mr. Way, who had received requisitions from six other constituencies, was returned to the Assembly on February 10 for the District of Sturt. In the debate on the address in reply which Mr. Way had moved, the Blyth Ministry was defeated. Mr. Townsend, the mover of the amendment, having failed in forming a Ministry, Mr. (now Sir James) Boucaut was sent for, and succeeded in the task. Mr. Way accepted the Attorney-Generalship in this administration, which was sworn in on June 3. Mr. Boucaut's policy included a comprehensive scheme of railway extension and other great public works, as well as the necessary taxation to pay interest on the loans which had to be raised to meet the great expenditure. It also included a system of primary education. This "bold and comprehensive policy," as it was called, commanded the support of the House of Assembly and of the country. The Legislative Council temporarily defeated the Ministry's proposals by rejecting a stamp tax, which was an instalment of the taxation required, and threw it out a second time, in a special session convened to give them another opportunity of passing it. During these two sessions Mr. Way established his reputation as a ready and effective debater; but his Parliamentary career came to an abrupt termination in the following recess.

Sir Richard Hanson, the then Chief Justice, died suddenly on March 10, 1876. The Premier and his colleagues invited the Attorney-General to become his successor. The opportunity was in some aspects a tempting one which might never occur again. On the other hand the salary attached to the office was only a third of Mr. Way's professional income, whilst he had the prospect of still further distinction both in Parliament and at the Bar. On the advice of his friends Mr. Way determined to accept the vacant office, and on March 18 he was appointed Chief Justice. His advancement had been remarkably rapid. He was a few weeks under 40 years of age and he had been five days less than 15 years at the Bar. With the exception of Sir Hy. de Villiers, the Chief Justice of Cape Colony (afterwards his colleague on the Judicial Committee), Mr. Way was probably the youngest Chief Justice in Her Majesty's dominions. He is now the senior Judge in Australia, and few Judges in any part of the Empire have had a longer term of judicial service. He took his seat on the Bench for the first time on Monday, March 27. His father preached his farewell sermon as a stated Minister on the previous day. On May 18 the newly-appointed Chief Justice had the honor of presiding at a public breakfast in the Town Hall in celebration of his father's Ministerial Jubilee, which was attended by about 400 guests, including the Premier and many other leading colonists.

"At the present moment," said the *Register* on the day on which the Chief Justice's appointment was announced, "Mr. Way is the natural leader as well as the mere

ex-officio leader of the South Australian Bar. He has earned this proud position by sheer hard work and thorough devotion to his calling. He has recognised the old adage that the law is a jealous mistress and will brook no divided or half-hearted fealty. He is generally looked upon as a thoroughly shrewd lawyer, well versed in the science of his profession, rapidly seizing the point of an argument, acute in discriminating between what is material and what is purely accidental, prompt to detect a sophistry, and far more apt to be swayed by principles than technicalities. In a word, he has many of the qualities that go to make an excellent judge."

A quarter of a century has passed, and the Chief Justice's judicial career has not only justified the most sanguine expectations when he was appointed, and upheld the prestige of his high office, but his reputation as a lawyer and a jurist has been established all over Australia and is recognised in England and America. "It is," said an article on "The Supreme Court Bench of South Australia," in the *Australian Review of Reviews* for 1895, "the justifiable boast of South Australians that they possess a judicial Bench which, both on the intellectual and the moral sides, worthily maintains the high standard which the British judiciary has given the world, and that in Chief Justice Way they have one of the ablest judges in Her Majesty's dominions. The qualities which have so rapidly advanced Mr. Way may be summed up in five words—clearness of vision, courage, capability. To the man who has these comes opportunity. Mr. Way is first and foremost a lawyer. This he regards as the great business of his life, and to this the varied spheres of his marvellous activity are subordinated." According to a writer in the "Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation," in December, 1899, the Chief Justice brought to the Bench "all the qualities of a sound and learned lawyer, added to industry that never flagged and patience that was inexhaustible. As Chief Justice of the Colony, Sir Samuel Way has gone on steadily from year to year increasing his reputation, and he is now acknowledged to be one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the colonies."

Simplicity of procedure and despatch are the ideals he has set before himself in the administration of justice. In view of the former he was largely instrumental in procuring the re-enactment in South Australia in 1878 of the English Judicature Acts, and he actively supervised the rules of procedure, which have gone further than the English rules, in preventing delay and in securing prompt relief. His judgments are rarely reserved, and are almost invariably unwritten, or aided only by brief notes. He has also been a strong advocate of the extension of the Circuit Court system. Owing to his efforts the Northern Circuit Courts were established in 1881. He held the first of these Courts, and complimentary banquets were given him on the occasions at Port Augusta and Gladstone.

The Dormant Commission to administer the Government in the absence of the Governor has, in South Australia, since the withdrawal of the Imperial troops in 1870, always been addressed to the Chief Justice, and, in his absence, to the other Judges, in order of seniority. In less than a year after Mr. Way's elevation to the Bench, his Dormant Commission became active. Either as Administrator or Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Samuel has administered the Government of the Province eight times, as follows:—January 29 to March 24, 1877; May 17 to October 24, 1877; February 14 to August 15, 1878; January 9 to February 19, 1883; March 5 to April 11, 1889; November 3, 1893, to May 19, 1894; January 17 to October 29, 1895; and September 29, 1898, to April 10, 1899 (inclusive). He has also frequently acted as Deputy-Governor during the absences of successive Governors for less than a month. Probably there is no one else in colonial history who has opened a session of, and dissolved, the Parliament of which he was a member.

Mr. Way's Acting Governorships have met with the approval of successive

Secretaries of State for the Colonies and of his fellow-colonists. Some years ago it was proposed that in the interests of economy Mr. Way should continue to fill both the viceregal and judicial offices permanently, or at least for a long and indefinite term. This proposal was strongly disapproved by him as both unconstitutional and as tending to weaken the connection between the Province and the Mother Country, and it was at length quietly abandoned.

The Chief Justice has always been ready to employ his time and his energies for the benefit of the public without limiting himself strictly to his judicial and occasional gubernatorial duties. From April, 1881, until June, 1883, he performed the duties of Commissioner of the Court of Insolvency. This task, which added at least one working day a week to his other occupations, was undertaken voluntarily and without salary, after it had been declined by his colleagues, in order to enable the Government of the day to give effect to its policy of transferring the business of the Court of Insolvency to the Supreme Court, and he only relinquished it when he found that it occasioned a strain upon his energies which was injuring his health.

In 1877 he presided over and drafted the report of a Royal Commission on Tribunals of Commerce, the sittings of which lasted over six months. In 1883 he accepted the Presidency of a Commission to enquire into the administration of the Destitute Acts and Regulations, which was appointed chiefly because of the constantly reiterated complaints, in the Press, and at excited public meetings of Roman Catholics, with respect to the management by the Destitute Department of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and of the Boarding-out system. This appointment was pressed upon Mr. Way by the Government, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and the members of the Destitute Board, and reluctantly accepted by him, because no other chairman could be obtained who would command the confidence alike of the Catholics and of the general public. The sittings of the Commission lasted two years and a half. In the prosecution of his enquiries the Chief Justice visited New South Wales and Victoria at his own expense, frequently worked 12 and 14 hours a day, and for more than six months relinquished all social engagements and recreation of every kind. The final report which he drafted is one of the most elaborate State papers ever presented to the local Parliament, and, besides finally settling the controversy between the Department and the Roman Catholics to the satisfaction of both disputants, was acknowledged both in the colonies and in England as a valuable and permanent contribution to the literature of the subjects with which it dealt.

But the Chief Justice in his zeal for the public good has gone far beyond these quasi-official services. "Ever since His Honor's promotion to his present high position," wrote the *South Australian Register* in 1897, "he has occupied a unique position. While bringing to the discharge of his judicial responsibilities the best qualities of the most capable judges that have adorned the Bench in this or any other British community, he has laid himself out with untiring assiduity to fulfil such of the duties of citizenship as were not incompatible with his obligations as Chief Justice. He has been foremost in all matters affecting the intellectual, the æsthetic, and the social interests of the Province. He has taken the lead in all charitable movements, and the princely way in which he has dispensed his hospitalities, particularly to visiting strangers, has been influential in giving South Australia a good name in places far beyond its boundaries."

The Chief Justice was elected President of the Acclimatisation Society at its first meeting on July 25, 1878, and he continued to hold that office for four years. He then vacated the presidency in favor of the late Sir Thomas Elder, though he has continued to be a Vice-President. He was chiefly instrumental, in spite of the opposition of the Botanic Board, in securing for the society the admirable site now occupied by the beautiful Zoological Gardens.

He has been President of the Gardeners' Society since the death of its first President, the late Mr. Rupert Ingleby, Q.C., in 1881. For many years the speeches of the Chief Justice on gardening topics were the special feature of the annual dinners of this society. Since August, 1893, he has been a member of the Botanic Garden Board. Although his early predilections for a quiet country life were not to be gratified he has always taken a keen interest in country pursuits. For more than 20 years he has been a sheepbreeder at Kadlunga, his beautiful estate near Mintaro, and he also has a smaller farm at Sea View, near Noarlunga. In 1889 he was, through the advice of his manager, Mr. Weston, the first to introduce into Australia the improved Shropshire sheep—a breed which has since become so popular.

The Adelaide Children's Hospital is the charity of all others with which the Chief Justice's name and that of his brother-in-law, the late Hon. Dr. Campbell, as well as Mr. John Howard Angas' and the late Lady Colton's, will always be inseparably associated. The Chief Justice was the principal speaker at the meeting at the Town Hall when the establishment of the hospital was determined upon. He laid the foundation-stone of the building, as Acting-Governor, on June 20, 1878, and he has been the President of the institution from its commencement. In 1897, in recognition of his long services, the original structure was named the "Way Building."

On May 17, 1880, Mr. Way was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the South Australian Institute, and he has continued to be a member of the Board, under its new constitution and title of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, in 1884. Since November 17, 1893, he has been President of the Institution. During his Presidency the new Museum was opened on January 12, 1895, and the new Art Gallery on April 7, 1890. He has also been President of the affiliated South Australian Society of Arts since its rehabilitation in 1892.

Probably the Chief Justice's greatest public services, outside his judicial duties, have been in the cause of education and to the University. His first public appointment was as a member of the old Board of Education, in 1874. The Education Act of 1875 (which is still the principal Act of the primary school system of the Province) was drafted by Mr. Boucaut, the Premier, and settled by Mr. Way, as Attorney-General, who had the task of taking the Bill through committee—its second reading having been carried after an eloquent speech by the Hon. E. Ward, the Minister of Education. Mr. Way had discerned the great capacity of the late Mr. J. A. Hartley as an educationist and in administrative business, and, on his recommendation, Mr. Hartley was appointed the permanent head of the new Education Department, with the title and office of President of the Council of Education. In later years the Chief Justice took a keen interest in urging upon the Government the acceptance of the offer of the University to make a free attendance at the University lectures a part of the training of the public school teachers. In 1883 he had been successful in inducing the legal profession and the Judges to raise the standard of legal education by making attendance on the law lectures at the University compulsory on students qualifying for legal practice.

Mr. Way was a member of the University Association formed in 1872 to take advantage of the offers of £20,000 each by Sir Walter Watson Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder towards the endowment of a local University. On the passing of the University Act in 1874 Mr. Way was appointed a member of the first University Council. On the election of the Right Rev. Dr. Short as Chancellor, the Chief Justice, on April 26, 1876, was elected Vice-Chancellor, and after the Bishop's resignation the Chief Justice, on January 26, 1883, became Chancellor, an office which he still holds.

In recognition of his academic as well as judicial services, the University of

Oxford, at the Encoenia on June 17, 1891, conferred on Mr. Way the degree of D.C.L. *honoris causa*. The University of Adelaide conferred upon its Chancellor the *ad eundem* degree of LL.D. in 1892, and Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, paid him the same compliment *in absentia* on May 2, 1895. On June 17, 1897, the University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*. Sir Samuel also received the same degree from the University of Melbourne at the Commencement on May 11, 1901, at the same time as it was conferred on H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York. At a special Congregation of the University of Adelaide on July 11, 1901, Sir Samuel, as Chancellor, had the honor of conferring the same degree on H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, and also *in absentia* on His Excellency Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, and of M.A. on Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Vice-Chancellor, and on Professor E. E. Morris, M.A., D. Lit., President of the Professorial Board in the University of Melbourne.

The Chief Justice is an influential Methodist. For many years he was closely identified with the Bible Christian Denomination, in which he was born, and he attended its English Conferences in 1869, 1891, and 1897. In 1891 he was one of the Bible Christian representatives at the Methodist (Ecumenical) Conference at Washington, in America. Before leaving England for America he endowed the Bible Christian College at Shebbear with Lake Farm, an estate worth £2,000, on which the first Bible Christian Society was formed in 1815, and which he had purchased on account of its denominational associations. In 1897 he visited and addressed the Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian Conferences at Leeds, Birmingham, and Exeter. So long ago as 1869 he advocated Methodist Union at the Bible Christian Conference at Bristol, and he took an active part in the movement when it assumed practical shape in Australia. In the winter of 1895 a series of great meetings was held in each of the Australian capitals, in order to bring the question before the Methodist people of all four denominations into which they were divided. Mr. Way, who was then administering the Government of South Australia, presided at the meetings in Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, and also at Goulburn, in New South Wales. The movement never lost the impetus it then received. The union has since been accomplished in Queensland, in South Australia, in Western Australia, and (except as to the Primitive Methodists) in New Zealand; and it has been arranged that the union shall be consummated in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania on January 1, 1902, when the United Church will be known as "The Methodist Church of Australasia."

The Chief Justice is an equally prominent Freemason, and his advocacy of Methodist Union was anticipated by similar services for the union of Australian Masonry. He was installed as first Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of South Australia, on April 17, 1884. Largely owing to the representations he made to Lord Carnarvon on his visit to Australia in 1887, and through him to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the English, Irish, and Scottish Grand Lodges entered into fraternal relations with the South Australian Grand Lodge. This was followed by the union of the Craft in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and subsequently in New Zealand and Western Australia. Mr. Way installed Lord Carrington as Grand Master of New South Wales on September 18, 1888, in the presence of 4,000 Freemasons. In 1889 he assisted His Lordship at the installation of Sir William Clarke as Grand Master of Victoria, and of the Rev. Paulet Harris as Grand Master of Tasmania. In the same year he resigned the Grand Mastership of South Australia in favor of the Earl of Kintore, who, besides being himself a distinguished Freemason, was a collateral descendant of the Earl of Kintore who was successively Grand Master of Scotland and of England in the first half of the eighteenth century. After Lord Kintore's return to England in April, 1895, the Chief Justice was again elected Grand Master, a position which he still holds. In 1891 he assisted H.R.H. the late Duke of Clarence to instal Lord Carrington as Provincial Grand Master of Buckinghamshire. At the great Masonic gathering

in the Albert Hall, London, on June 14, 1897, in the presence of over 7,000 Masons, Mr. Way presented the Jubilee Address to Her Majesty from the Grand Lodges of South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Grand Master, who at the same time conferred on Mr. Way the rank of Past Grand Warden of England.

In 1891 the Chief Justice had a year's leave of absence. On his journey to England he made a tour through Northern India. The night he arrived at Calcutta he was presented to the Czaravitch (now Czar) of Russia. His Indian tour was followed by visits to Egypt and the Holy Land, and a journey along the Levant to Constantinople, Buda-Pesth, Vienna, and Munich. During his stay in England the Chief Justice's circle of legal and other friends was much enlarged. In August he left for America, and there, besides visiting New York, Washington, and Boston, he had an interesting tour in Canada. He crossed to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and returned to Australia *via* Japan and China. At Yokohama he had a dangerous illness influenza followed by double pneumonia—through which he was nursed by his brother, Dr. Way, who met him there in the late Mr. Millar's yacht. Visits to Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao followed, and the Chief Justice returned to Australia *via* Palmerston and Thursday Island.

In 1896 the English Government determined to give effect to Lord Rosebery's Act of 1894 for strengthening the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as the final Court of Appeal for the Colonies and India, by the appointment of representatives from Canada, South Africa, and Australasia. The colonies concerned were invited to nominate representatives. For the Australasian colonies, the name of the late Sir William Windeyer (Senior Puisne Judge of New South Wales) was submitted by that colony and Queensland. Largely through the influence of Mr. Kingston (Premier of South Australia), the four other Australian colonies and New Zealand agreed to nominate Chief Justice Way, and in January, 1897, he was appointed by the Imperial Government. The late Mr. W. B. Dalley was the first, Sir Alfred Stephen was the second, and Mr. Way was the third, Australian Privy Councillor. He arrived in London on April 23, was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council on May 18, and took his seat on the Judicial Committee on the following day, being the first colonial Judge to sit on that Board. The Chief Justice joined in hearing appeals from India, South Africa, Jamaica, Ceylon, Victoria, New South Wales, Canada, and the Consular Court at Shanghai. During this visit to England he presided at the South Australian banquet on May 29, which, out of compliment to himself, was attended by the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury), by the Lord Chief Justice (the late Lord Russell of Killowen), by Lord James of Hereford, and by Earl Jersey and Earl Carrington (two ex-Governors of New South Wales). He was also entertained by the Lord Chief Justice; by the Honorable Societies of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner and Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn; and by the benchers and members of the King's Inn, in Dublin, at the banquet by the Irish Bar to celebrate Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

The appointment to the Judicial Committee carries with it no emoluments, and Mr. Way's journey to England was made at his own charges. Whilst absent, also at his own instance, he drew only half salary as Chief Justice, in order to provide for a *locum tenens* on the Supreme Court Bench. The Chief Justice has not since resumed his attendance on the Judicial Committee, as no provision has yet been made for payment of his travelling and other expenses, which have been provided for in the case of the representatives from Canada and South Africa.

In 1879 and several subsequent years the Chief Justice was offered, but asked to be excused from accepting, the customary judicial knighthood, as he did also the distinction of K.C.M.G. in 1889. In the New Year's list of honors for 1890 he received the appointment

of Lieutenant-Governor the first occasion on which it was bestowed on a Chief Justice before his retirement. In the Birthday list for 1899 Mr. Way received a baronetcy—the fourth which has been conferred in Australia, and the first in South Australia.

Until 1898 the Chief Justice remained a bachelor. On his birthday in that year he was married to Katherine Gollan, widow of the late Dr. Blue. The marriage is a happy one. Lady Way having identified herself with her husband's social and philanthropic pursuits. During his last administration of the Government in 1899 the Chief Justice had a dangerous illness, his recovery from which occasioned unmistakable rejoicings by all classes of his fellow-citizens.

From his first entry into public life Sir Samuel Way consistently advocated the federation of Australia and the maintenance and strengthening of the ties between England and her Colonies. His judicial office, however, disqualified him from becoming a member of the Convention by which the Constitution of the Commonwealth was framed. He did not fail, when the time came, to protest against any limitation of the right of appeal to the Sovereign in Council, which is so prized by the great majority of Australian citizens, and which is so essential to the connection with the Mother Country. The controversy as to Clause 74 of the Commonwealth Bill is not yet forgotten. The arguments which the Chief Justice advanced greatly helped the rejection of the clause as originally framed and in bringing about the final compromise by which the right of appeal from the State Courts is left untouched, and is only limited from the High Court on questions with respect to the jurisdiction of the States and Commonwealth *inter se*. At the inauguration of the Commonwealth in Sydney on January 1, 1901, Sir Samuel was present as Lieutenant-Governor of the State of South Australia, and he was a guest of the State of Victoria at the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament in Melbourne in May, 1901.

Mr. Edwin Gordon Blackmore, C.M.G.

BORN at Bath, Somersetshire, England, on September 21, 1837, Mr. E. G. Blackmore, C.M.G., received his education first at a private school, then by private tuition, and subsequently at King Edward VI. Grammar School, Bath. Prior to coming to South Australia, he followed pastoral pursuits in New Zealand, and participated in the Maori War, receiving a medal for military services. In October, 1864, he was appointed Librarian to the South Australian Parliament; in December, 1865, Clerk Assistant of House of Assembly; in May, 1883, Clerk; and in May, 1887, Clerk of the Legislative Council and gazetted Clerk of the Parliaments. On January 1, 1901, he was made a C.M.G., and on April 3, 1901, appointed Clerk of Parliaments to the Commonwealth Parliament. He was also Clerk of the Australasian Federal Conventions at Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne in 1897-8, as well as Clerk of the Constitutional Committee which drafted the Australian Commonwealth Bill. He is recognised in Australasia and England as one of the world's authorities on Constitutional Law, and has contributed largely to the complete interpretation of the written and unwritten laws governing Parliamentary procedure. The following are the works he has issued: "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Denison, 1857-1872," "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Brand, 1872-1884," "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Peel, 1884-1900," "The Practice and Procedure of the Legislative Council," "The Practice and Procedure of the House of Assembly," and "The Law of the Constitution of South Australia." The value of these treatises has been recognised by the Speakers and Chairmen of Committees of the Imperial Parliament, as well as by Sir Erskine May, a world-renowned constitutionalist, whilst the *Times* and other leading newspapers have favorably criticised his works.

Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P., *Premier and Treasurer*

THE latter half of the decade ended in 1890 brought out of comparative obscurity three men who have pregnantly impressed public thought in South Australia, namely :—Messrs. Gordon, Cockburn, and Holder ; and it is a co-incidence that the politics of all three are almost identical, also that each has been a member of the



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same three Cabinets. The present is the fourth occasion that Mr. Holder has been Treasurer ; and no one, probably, has more distinguished himself in such a department in Australia. When he took over the portfolio in 1894, upon the appointment of Mr. Playford as Agent-General, it was conceded by both sides of the House of Assembly that South Australia would gain, "both in London and in Adelaide, by these changes." On that occasion the Australian editor of the *Review of Reviews*, in referring to Mr. Holder, said : "He is rich in saving common-sense, has a most intimate knowledge of the conditions and needs of the Colony, and is universally respected for his uprightness."

Frederick William Holder was born at Happy Valley, South Australia, on May 12, 1850, and is the son of James Morecott Holder. In his school days he showed some inclination for the teaching profession, and eventually accepted a position under the South Australian State Schools Department. After filling several scholastic appointments, he was transferred to the Burra, where he later began his public career. His abilities fitted him for positions of wider scope than teaching, and after some time he resigned from the department. If at this time he had any ambition for public life, he could not have chosen a more suitable and appropriate training ground than that he now entered. The country press is a useful lever, and Mr. Holder became proprietor and editor of the *Burra Record*. He gave life and strength to that organ ; and, as it circulated through a large district, he became well

known, and, because of the hardness of his views, respected. As a journalist Mr. Holder was much above the average of country editors. Possessed of a ready flow of language, of clear discernment, and of analytical power, his abilities were not confined to country journalism. Then and afterwards he became a contributor to the leading columns of the Adelaide dailies, and a writer of special articles for English newspapers. The productions of his pen were promptly accepted, and it is certain that had he continued in this sphere he would have become a leading Australian journalist.

While associated with the *Burra Record*, Mr. Holder took another useful step towards public life. He interested himself in municipal matters, and was elected to the Burra Council. Not long afterwards he became Mayor, a position which he occupied for two years. He was able to do good work for the town, and to initiate many improvements. He infused some of his own strenuous spirit into the Council, was painstaking, and was a municipal reformer. His reputation in the district rose by degrees, and he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace. He principally devoted himself, however, to religious work; and as a lay preacher in the Wesleyan Church delivered many thoughtful sermons; and though he now holds the highest position in the land, he still, upon occasion, occupies the pulpit in metropolitan and country churches.

When in 1887 Mr. Holder offered himself to the suffrage of the Burra electorate for a seat in the House of Assembly, his advent was hailed with pleasure. The Burra district, embracing such large country towns as Burra and Jamestown, and an extensive farming and pastoral territory, has been the favored constituency of several leading South Australian politicians, some of whom were non-residents there. It was known that Mr. Holder had a close acquaintance with the country and the wants of the population; and as his addresses were always intelligent, and he was considered to be a man of superior talent, he was returned first on the poll. His political career has since been so distinguished, that his seat is now recognised as probably the safest in the Assembly. At any rate, the electors have from time to time expressed their confidence in his worth by returning him by overwhelming majorities at each subsequent election. And this reputation has been attained by high ability in State service rather than by log-rolling or the fulsome promises of the "roads and bridges" politician. Few local politicians have travelled more widely in South Australia, whether in the desolate interior or the remote South-East.

Immediately after entering the House, Mr. Holder demonstrated that he was a man of promise. His utterances were well thought out, concise, and polished. As a debater, he is fluent; and it might even be said that he is in the forefront of Australian debaters. He was always a rapid speaker, who halted as little in a budget speech weighted with many figures, as upon some abstract theme. Besides being a thinker, he is a student, well read on every subject that ordinarily comes within the cognisance of the House. In his first two sessions of Parliament, Mr. Holder had already made his mark, and was looked upon as a likely man for Ministerial office. This came at what was practically the first opportunity. In June, 1889, Dr. Cockburn carried a vote of want of confidence in the Playford Government. He formed a Cabinet, which took office on the 27th of the same month, with Mr. Holder as Treasurer. The latter applied himself to

master the intricacies of State finance with a will, and quickly got hold of the subject. Perhaps South Australia does not possess a more thorough, hardworking administrator, and it was seen by legislators that Mr. Holder had a firm grip on his department. The difficulties of others were to him matters of easy mastery. His first budget speech attracted no little attention for its conciseness and lucidity, and also for its eloquence—the last an unusual feature in such a connection. Touching upon the various and complicated questions with rapidity, he delivered the whole address almost without consulting a single note, even when dealing with large figures.

The Cockburn Government remained in office from June 27, 1889, to August 19, 1890, and no member of it gained such a reputation as Mr. Holder—not even the brilliant leader himself. While the succeeding Playford Government occupied the Treasury benches from August, 1890, to June, 1892, Mr. Holder took an active part in the Opposition, and was eventually appointed Leader. He was also fully occupied in journalistic work, and on Royal Commissions and Select Committees. In these latter branches of political work he evinced great competency. During his first session in Parliament in 1887, he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the Land Laws, a subject in which he is as much at home as in finance. In 1888 he was a member of the Select Committee on the *Star of Greece* shipwreck disaster, and chairman of the Barrier Trade Select Committee. In 1890 he was chairman of the Royal Commission on Intercolonial Free Trade, and was a member of the Mails Commission. In 1891 he was appointed to the Pastoral Lands Royal Commission, and in 1892 to the Orroroo Railway Commission. In taking evidence on these Commissions, he travelled over a large tract of territory, and on behalf of the Pastoral Lands Commission penetrated into the interior. He was thus seldom disengaged. As Leader of the Opposition he defeated the Playford Ministry in June, 1892, and on the 21st of the month took office as Premier and Treasurer. His colleagues were Dr. J. A. Cockburn (Chief Secretary), Mr. W. F. Stock (Attorney-General), the late Mr. P. P. Gillen (Commissioner of Crown Lands), Mr. A. D. Handyside (Commissioner of Public Works), and the Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C. (Minister of Education). The state of parties at this time was particularly unstable, and the Holder Government had a short and uncomfortable period of office. On the 15th October following, Sir John Downer became Premier, and Mr. Holder was once more in opposition.

A coalition of two parties was soon formed, and on Parliament assembling in 1893, Mr. Kingston carried a vote of want of confidence, and on June 16 assumed office, with Mr. Holder as Commissioner of Public Works. In April, 1894, however, Mr. Playford, the Treasurer, was appointed Agent-General, and Mr. Holder returned to his old department. The Kingston-Holder Cabinet continued in office until November 30, 1899, thus far outrunning the record span of South Australian Governments. During the successive years of drought and depression which marked the term of this Ministry, the Treasurer managed the finances in such a manner as to win the praise and confidence of every side of the House; and during this period made some useful innovations in the Treasury Department, while the thoroughness displayed in his first term of office has been maintained ever since. To Mr. Holder's initiation many of the reforms passed by the Kingston Government are due; and he has sponsored several important pieces of legislation.

Active as he has always been in the local political arena, during the past four years his reputation has attained intercolonial importance. Early in 1897 he was elected second on the poll as a delegate for South Australia to the Federal Convention; and at the three sessions of that gathering of great Australians, he distinguished himself by earnestness and intelligence in debate, while his speeches on financial issues were weighty and keen. In this latter respect he was one of the most capable members of the Convention. His views were comprehensive, and showed so much depth, that they were listened to with general respect. His judgment, knowledge, and clearness of vision will certainly be exceedingly useful in the high position in the Commonwealth to which he is bound to attain. When the Commonwealth Bill went before the electors of South Australia for their vote, he was indefatigable in securing its acceptance. He was invited to visit almost every part of the Province to explain its provisions, and was in the habit of delivering seven and eight addresses a week in different districts. It is due to him, therefore, to record that he was largely responsible for the preponderating vote in South Australia in favor of the Bill.

Returning to his record in the politics of the Province of which he is so distinguished a native, it remains to be said that after the short-lived Solomon Ministry, which held office from December 1 to 7, 1899, had been defeated, Mr. Holder succeeded to the Premiership. And this position he still holds at the time of writing (September, 1900), apparently all the more securely for several futile attacks made upon his policy by the Opposition on motions of censure. The current session has not been characterised by sensational legislation; but the maintenance of even and steady administration in the executive branch of government, is no mean achievement for the Premier of an important Province.

Perhaps there is no busier man in Adelaide than Mr. Holder. When not officially engaged, he is working for his Church or studying in his library. Although a modest man, he is certainly entitled to be reckoned among the most distinguished of Australian Statesmen.

The late Sir John Morphett, Knt.

THE late Sir John Morphett was born in London on May 4, 1809. He was the son of Nathanael Morphett, solicitor. He arrived in South Australia in September, 1836, and was present at the proclamation ceremony on December 28 of the same year. On March 6, 1838, Sir John was appointed a member of the Aborigines' Protection Board, and he served on this for many years. In December, 1840, he was appointed Treasurer of the City Corporation. The birth of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society may be indirectly traced to a meeting over which Sir John Morphett presided on April 27, 1844.

Sir John Morphett was one of the four non-official members of the Legislative Council from 1843 to 1851; a nominated non-official member and Speaker till 1854; elected under the new Constitution Act in 1857, and retained his seat till 1873, having been President from 1865. He was Chief Secretary in the Reynolds Ministries in 1861. He was knighted in 1870. On his retirement from politics Sir John led a life of comparative quiet, and died in November, 1892.

Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., Q.C., D.C.L., M.L.C.

CHARLES CAMERON KINGSTON was born in Adelaide on October 22, 1850. Regarding his ancestry, it may be stated that his grandfather on the maternal side was the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cameron, of the 3rd Buffs, and formerly of the 92nd Regiment, who served with distinction in the Peninsular and North American

Wars. Mr. Kingston's father, the late Sir George Strickland Kingston, was one of the celebrities of the Province. He arrived on these shores with Colonel Light in the ship *Cygnets*, some months prior to the proclamation establishing South Australia as a British Province. Sir George Kingston was one of the discoverers of the River Torrens; and, next to Colonel Light, was the founder of Adelaide. He was the first white man to set foot on the site of the city. As Deputy Surveyor-General he assisted in the survey of the city, and upon the retirement of his chief he became Surveyor-General. In 1839 he held the post of Inspector of Public Works, and in the next year was appointed first Town Surveyor to the Adelaide Corporation. Among the elder Kingston's greatest services to the new Province was the part he took in securing a representative Parliament and Responsible Government for South Australia. He advocated



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manhood suffrage for both Houses of the local Legislature. In 1851 he was elected to the new Legislative Council, for the Burra District; and, upon the inauguration of Responsible Government in 1857, he was unanimously selected as first Speaker to the Legislative Assembly. Sir George Kingston filled that office for nearly 20 years with dignity and tact, and his name finds an influential place in local history. He died at sea on November 26, 1881, whilst on a voyage to India, taken to benefit his health.

Mr. C. C. Kingston, the subject of this notice, was educated in Adelaide, at the

popular school of the late Mr. J. L. Young; and in March, 1868, was articled to Mr. S. J. Way (now the Right Hon. Chief Justice Way), at that time a rising lawyer in the city. Admitted to practice at the South Australian Bar in 1873, Mr. Kingston, after a period of uphill work, made rapid headway in his profession, and "took silk" in 1889. His heart and time have, however, always been so enthusiastically and entirely given to public affairs and the legislative arena that his private practice has never attained to the extent that it would otherwise have most certainly reached. With forensic talents admittedly of a very high order, his principal and almost his only love has always been for politics.

In 1881 he took the first step in his political career by coming forward as a candidate for the House of Assembly for West Adelaide. He was then 30 years old, and untried in public affairs. But it was not long before it was clearly recognised that West Adelaide had as its representative one of the ablest men in Australia, and until he resigned his seat in 1899, he continuously represented that Democratic constituency.

In the House of Assembly Mr. Kingston's light did not long remain hidden under a bushel. Sir John Colton recognised his talents by selecting him as Attorney-General in the Ministry which took office on June 16, 1884. For exactly 12 months he carried out the duties of that post; and during that time he amply fulfilled the expectations formed of him. His legal skill, and his capacity for hard work, won general attention; and more than one member of Parliament prophesied that his career would be a distinguished one. The Downer-Bray Ministry, which succeeded to the Colton administration, held office until June, 1887. Then the Hon. Thomas Playford was entrusted with the forming of his first ministry. That prominent and popular politician has ever been one of Mr. Kingston's most constant admirers, and the latter does not disguise his gratefulness for the assistance Mr. Playford has rendered him in his political career. Under Mr. Playford, Mr. Kingston resumed his old portfolio, which he held for the succeeding two years. During that period Mr. Kingston was referred to as the "Lieutenant of the Premier." He also took a most important part in the debates, and drafted most of the legislation of the Government.

While the succeeding Cockburn Government was in office, Mr. Kingston proved the versatility of his powers as a debater. On the Treasury benches strong and confident, in opposition he proved forcibly and fearlessly critical. For 12 months he was a sharp thorn in the side of the Government. The Cockburn administration having fallen, and Mr. Playford having again taken the reins of office, early in 1892 Mr. Kingston succeeded the late Sir John Cox Bray (appointed Agent-General) in the Chief Secretaryship. But in June of that year the Ministry was defeated. Exactly a year later a further change of Government resulted in establishing Mr. Kingston as Premier, he having succeeded in ejecting Sir John Downer from the Treasury benches. For years he had been looked upon as a prospective Premier. A pronounced Democrat, his talents were so marked that he was accepted as the champion of the advanced Liberals --and Liberalism was then beginning to be unmistakably in the ascendant in South Australia.

Perhaps at no time in the history of South Australia has so talented, and even

brilliant, a combination held office as that which Mr. Kingston at this time formed. It included three ex-Premiers—Mr. T. Playford, Mr. F. W. Holder, and Dr. J. A. Cockburn—as well as two of the rising men of the day, the Hon. J. H. Gordon and the late Hon. P. P. Gillen. This Ministry was referred to as the “Cabinet of all the talents”; and as it was in some respects a coalition of two parties, which, while of somewhat similar politics, had hitherto been opposed to one another, it was accounted sure of a long life. The expectation was more than fulfilled. The Kingston Government held office longer than any previous Ministry in South Australia. The end did not come until December, 1899; and it is not too much to say that although he then personally ceased to be a Minister and a member of Parliament, the spirit of Mr. Kingston animated the Ministry formed by his able and trusted lieutenant, Mr. Holder, a week later. Holding office for over six years, and firmly established in the confidence of the people of South Australia, the Kingston-Holder administration was enabled to give full effect to its abounding legislative energy. This energy manifested itself entirely in Democratic directions, resulting in legislation of the highest importance and most far-reaching effect. Whatever position Mr. Kingston may come to take in the higher sphere of Federal politics, it will never be forgotten in his own Province of South Australia that he was the first to get the somewhat inclined-to-be-restless Democratic team to go in harness together. He attached them to the political coach and drove them straight ahead. While possessed, however, of no uncertain leaning to Democratic views, Mr. Kingston also proved himself a man of judgment and sense, who was not likely to go too fast; and this although he has made remarkable changes in South Australian legislation, which will undoubtedly largely influence the future of the most Democratic Province of the group of sister States on the Australian Continent.

Prominent in the long list of legislation standing to the credit of the Kingston-Holder Government are measures providing for the extension of the franchise to women, the establishment of a State Bank, the regulation of factories; industrial conciliation; a progressive system of land and income taxation; State-aid to producers; liberalisation of mineral, pastoral, and agricultural laws, and progressive land, income, and succession duties. Owing to this outcrop of Democratic legislation, South Australia may now be said to possess a code of progressive laws which attracts widespread attention, and the effects of which are being keenly watched in various parts of the world. Mr. Kingston is a determined leader and indefatigable worker—phases of his character that explain much of his success.

In intercolonial matters Mr. Kingston has ever been an active figure. About twelve years ago, at an Intercolonial Conference, he drafted the Bill relating to the restriction of Chinese immigration; while he has ever declared himself staunchly inimical to colored immigration, and determined to fight tooth-and-nail to keep Australia for the white man. At the Federal Council held in Hobart in 1889 he carried resolutions providing for the extension of that institution. He was a South Australian representative at the National Australian Convention held in Sydney in 1891 to frame a Federal Constitution; on which his abilities as a draughtsman led to his appointment as one of three to assist Sir Samuel Griffith in drawing up the first Australian Commonwealth Bill. Mr. Kingston is an ardent Federationist, and throughout the subsequent agitations, conferences, and conventions, has ably represented his Province. With Sir George Turner, the Victorian Premier, he drafted

the Federal Enabling Bill, on the basis of which the whole subsequent Federation procedure was established. The matter being urgent, he attended the Intercolonial Conference held in Sydney in 1896 to discuss the serious question of Asiatic immigration, when he advised stringent precautionary measures to prevent or limit the influx of undesirable races. In 1897 the seven Premiers again met at Hobart, and decided on matters of intercolonial and Imperial importance; and shortly afterwards the second Federation Convention assembled at Adelaide. This important gathering was attended by representatives of all the Australasian Colonies except Queensland and New Zealand. Mr. Kingston was chosen at the head of the poll among South Australian delegates, and also had the eminent honor of being appointed President of the Convention. This position he filled with dignity at the subsequent sessions held in Sydney and Melbourne. Throughout the various sessions he cordially supported the conciliatory spirit of fair compromise wherever the interests of South Australia conflicted with those of sister colonies. In presenting the Commonwealth Bill passed by this Convention to the electors of South Australia, he gave it a hearty support, and delivered numerous addresses advocating and explaining its provisions, in this way largely influencing the subsequent acceptance of the measure by the people.

It is generally admitted that, by his statesmanship, his unswerving advocacy, his constitutional knowledge and his conciliatory spirit, Mr. Kingston has greatly assisted to realise the aspirations of Australian federation. As the South Australian delegate to England to watch the passage of the Commonwealth Bill through the Imperial Parliament in 1900, he ably co-operated with his colonial colleagues in securing the acceptance by the British legislature of the measure in practically the identical shape in which it was passed by the Australian Convention. Some hitches occurred during the consideration of the Bill by the Home authorities; and at one time it seemed that the measure would be held over owing to differences reported to exist in Australia in regard to a certain clause. But the energetic insistence of the delegates won the day by impressing upon the Secretary of State the wisdom and advisableness of meeting the wishes of Australia in their entirety. On his return from England in August, 1900, after this mission, Mr. Kingston received a most enthusiastic reception from all classes of his native city.

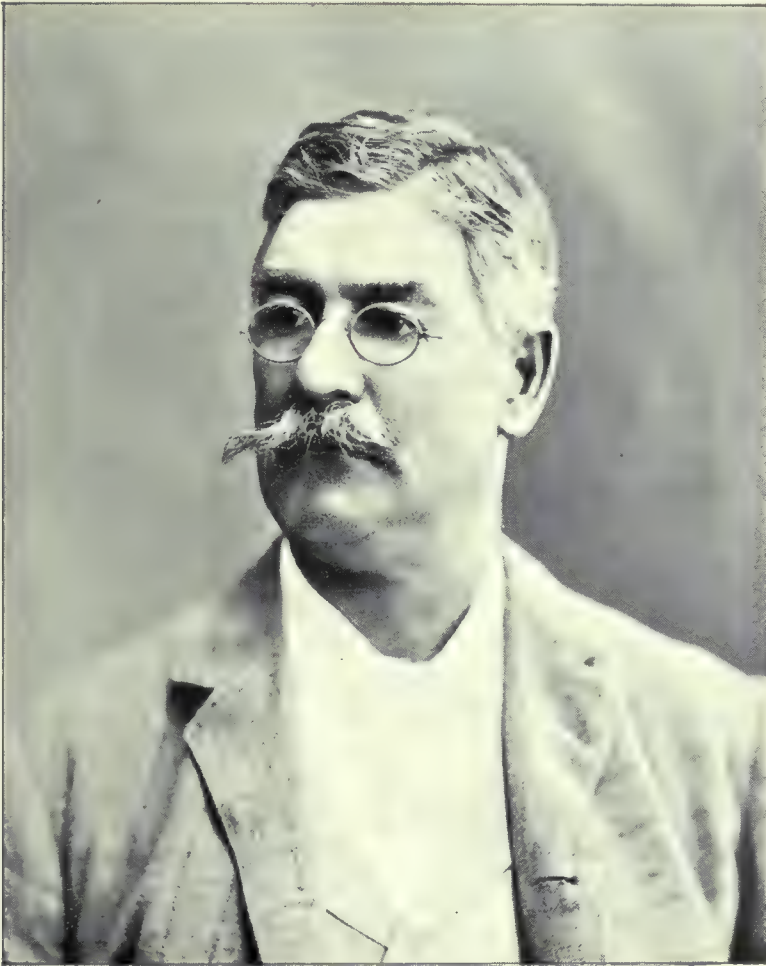
This was not the first time that Mr. Kingston visited England in an official capacity. As Premier of South Australia, he attended the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in London in 1897, when, with his fellow premiers from the colonies, he had the honor of being appointed to the Privy Council, and also had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him by the Universities of both Oxford and Cambridge. But without regard to his well-earned titular honors, it is safe to say that Mr. Kingston's name will always be historically and honorably associated with that of his native Province.

Mr. Kingston resigned his seat in the House of Assembly for West Adelaide in 1900, for the purpose of winning a seat in the Legislative Council in the interests of the reform of that body. This he succeeded in doing the same year, and he now sits in the Upper House as a representative of the Central District.

Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.A.,

Barrister-at-law and President of the Legislative Council.

NO one occupies a higher place in the eyes of South Australians than Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, and his biography is co-extensive with the growth of the history of the Province.



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Sir Richard Baker, who is the "Father of the South Australian Legislative Council," was born at North Adelaide on June 22, 1842, in the early years of the Province's history. He is the son of the Hon. John Baker, a politician and patriot, whose yeoman's services to the Legislative Council and the Province can never be effaced from the memory of contemporary settlers. There is much in heredity, and perhaps more in domestic principle and example, which makes for producing those desirable factors of mind and character which constitute a good citizen. Sir Richard's father was a man endeared to all by his distinguished ability, his unremitting labors in the interest of colonists, and his zeal for advancing general prosperity; who was esteemed in his lifetime, and honored and bewept on his death. One of the Province's oldest pioneers, Mr. John Baker arrived in Adelaide in 1838. He

was a scion of an old and well-known Somersetshire family—the Bakers of South Petherton, Ilminster, Yeovil, and the neighborhood. Pluck and dogged tenacity of purpose were characteristic of the early settlers in South Australia. They had to rely on their energy and perseverance in encountering and for overcoming the immense difficulties which surrounded them, and they could not, and would not, had they been able so to do, like the effete and State-supported products of coddling legislation, rush to the Government for aid and assistance in every difficulty. Among this self-reliant portion of a nation the

late Hon. John Baker was pre-eminent for his enterprise and public spirit. He was the first Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and amongst the many other public offices which he held, was for many years President of the Royal Agricultural Society, a Director of the Botanic Gardens, and a member of the Savings Bank Board. He was one of the founders, and chairman, of the Adelaide Club. He was also an ardent supporter of sport, having been for many years the Chairman of the South Australian Jockey Club. But perhaps the greatest debt of gratitude this Province owes to the deceased gentleman is that when on the first establishment of the present form of representative and responsible government a most serious and dangerous difficulty arose on the very threshold of the proceedings between the two Houses of Parliament, the Hon. John Baker formed a Government, replacing the officials (who had been, as a matter of course, appointed the first advisers of His Excellency the Governor) by the first real responsible Ministry of South Australia, in order to settle that difficulty. In this he succeeded, and what is commonly called the "Compact of 1857" has been ever since, and still is, the *modus vivendi* between the two Houses on that ever-fruitful source of misunderstandings and quarrels between two elected Legislative bodies all over the world, viz., their relative powers and functions in reference to what are vaguely called Money Bills. This "Compact" was an entirely novel development of political science and practice, but it has worked well, and has now become part of the Constitution of South Australia, and there are signs of its becoming a constitutional practice throughout the British dominions. The great Federal Conventions of 1891 and 1897 both adopted the principle of this "Compact" as part of the proposed Federal Constitution of Australia. Sir Richard Baker cannot but be touched with feelings of pride in remembrance of the notable career of his father. As Minister, as member, as citizen, the Hon. John Baker fulfilled a mission useful in its objects, varied and comprehensive in its reach. This reference to Sir Richard's father may be in one sense digressional, but it demonstrates the fibre and blood from which the son was born, and the heritage and example that were bequeathed to him to follow and emulate. How far Sir Richard succeeded, and how truthfully he caused the adage of "A worthy son of a worthy sire" to be applied to him, may be gathered from the sequence of his life.

Sir Richard Baker received his early instruction at the famous English school of Eton. Passing through the curriculum of that classic institution, he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he chiefly distinguished himself as a first-class oarsman. It may here be mentioned that one of his principal friends, both at school and college, was John Richard Selwyn, afterwards Bishop of Melanesia. Sir Richard took his B.A. degree in 1864, and his M.A. in 1870.

Having decided to enter the legal profession, upon leaving the University Sir Richard was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1864, and returned to Adelaide in the same year. He started practice, at first in partnership with the late Charles Fenn, who at one time had the largest practice in Adelaide; after the death of Mr. Fenn on his own account, and subsequently in partnership with Dr. Barlow. But his ambition was not bounded by the limits of his profession. The logic and training of law was to him a school for the study of the principles of politics, and for the acquirement of those qualifications which are serviceable in the higher walks of legislation.

On April 7, 1868, Sir Richard was returned to Parliament by the Barossa Electorate for the House of Assembly at the head of the poll. His first essay augured well and reflected credit on the able manner in which he prosecuted his campaign, as he had for one of his opponents a Minister of the Crown, the late Hon. P. Santo. Opportunities came to the new member, and they were grasped, and the House found that it had to reckon with one not only effective in debate, but strong and energetic in character. Until 1871 Sir Richard continued as the representative of Barossa; and during that time he had for his colleague the late Hon. P. Santo, and afterwards the Hon. W. Duffield. That his talent and energy were appreciated by his fellow members in the House of Assembly, is shown by the facts that shortly after his entrance into public life he was offered by Mr. (now Sir J. P.) Boucaut a seat in the Strangways Ministry. This honor he refused, and at the age of 29, having been a member for little over two years, he was unanimously chosen to move a want of confidence motion in the Strangways Ministry. The motion was carried with perhaps the greatest relative majority on record in similar cases, the Ministry having but one supporter when the division was taken. It is a curious and perhaps unexampled coincidence that Sir Richard's father, the Hon. John Baker, also on the same day carried in the Legislative Council a vote of want of confidence in the same Ministry. As a result of these motions, the late Hon. J. Hart was sent for to form a Ministry, and in May, 1870, Sir Richard accepted the portfolio of Attorney-General in the Hart Ministry. He held this Ministerial office for 14 months, and then the assumption of the superintendence of his father's business (who died in 1872, after a protracted illness) necessitated his temporary withdrawal from so onerous a public post. On his retirement the *Register* newspaper said: "He assumed the post of Attorney-General when he had been but a short time in public life, and when he had still much to learn; but we think the general verdict of the country will be that he has discharged his official duties with energy and ability, and advanced himself in public estimation by his administrative career." The Premier, the Hon. John Hart, in an official letter, said "that in expressing our entire satisfaction as a Cabinet with the ability and judgment with which you have filled the office of Attorney-General, we are only stating what we feel assured is also the general opinion of the public." He was then offered the position of a Queen's Council, which, however, he did not accept till many years after.

On the dissolution of the House of Assembly by effluxion of time, Sir Richard did not stand for re-election, private affairs requiring his undivided attention. When these matters were adjusted, Sir Richard took a trip to England, taking with him authority to represent South Australia at the Vienna International Exhibition. Almost immediately after his return, viz., in February, 1875, he, although not a member of Parliament, was offered a seat in the then Cabinet by Sir Arthur Blyth (then Premier) as Minister of Justice and Education. This honor was declined, as he has both before and subsequently frequently declined offers to join various Governments.

In May, 1875, he offered himself for election to the House of Assembly for his old constituency, Barossa; but on this, and on this occasion only, he was unsuccessful in his candidature.

In 1877, Sir Richard first stood as a candidate for the Legislative Council, for which he was elected on April 1, 1877. At that time, and up to 1884, the whole Province of South Australia was one constituency so far as the Council was concerned. When in 1884, for the sake of convenience, the Province was divided into four electoral divisions for the Legislative Council, Sir Richard chose as his constituency the Southern Division, which he has ever since represented. In May, 1897, he was returned at the head of the poll by the greatest number of votes ever obtained by any member of the Council since the division of the Province into electoral districts, polling nearly 1,000 votes more than the second, and nearly 2,000 more than the third candidate. Sir Richard's present term of membership does not expire until 1906.

When the Colton Government went into office in June, 1884, Sir Richard became Minister of Education and leader of the Legislative Council, resigning, however, with his colleagues in the following June.

It was while holding the office of Minister of Education that events shaped their course to permit of Sir Richard's obtaining a somewhat inadequate recognition by the British Government of his services and position. Up to that date the system of the division of the postage receipts and payment of the postal subsidies to steamship companies between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies was of a most complicated and unsatisfactory nature, based on no principles, and varying according to each particular line of steamers carrying mail matter. Separate colonies, or groups of colonies, had made separate arrangements with the P. & O. and Orient Steamship Companies, and with Great Britain; and in certain cases sub-arrangements had been made between colonies not parties to the original contracts. This complicated state of affairs rendered it exceedingly difficult for anyone to understand the position. Sir Richard grasped the situation, and having been given a free hand, he entered into a contract with the Orient Company, and then proceeded, in his capacity as Minister of Post and Telegraphs, to Sydney and Melbourne to discuss with their respective Governments the whole question of a joint mail service between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies, also of a simple and equitable division between the colonies and Great Britain of the postages received at each end. He succeeded in persuading the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales to accede to his ideas, and drew up an agreement (which is in existence to this day, and is commonly called the "Baker Agreement"), which was executed by the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. The Governments of Western Australia and Tasmania afterwards concurred. The Government of Queensland, although it never formally executed the agreement, has adopted it by payment and practice. Although in June, 1885, the Colton Government went out of office, in recognition of his services the new Government commissioned Sir Richard (and in this commission the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia concurred)—to proceed to England as the accredited representative of the Australian Governments to negotiate a joint contract with reference to the new mail tenders, and to win the adherence of the British Government to the postal contract with the colonies which he had negotiated, as well as to conclude the arrangement regarding the division of the postal receipts between Great Britain and the colonies. He was also appointed a Commissioner for South Australia for the Indian

and Colonial Exhibition then about to be held. The various proposals of Sir Richard's scheme were submitted to a Departmental Committee appointed by the British Government, and, after a searching and careful investigation, were recommended without modification (except as to unimportant details), and were subsequently adopted by the House of Commons. Thus Sir Richard may be said to have federated the Australian Colonies so far as external postal matters were concerned, and this no doubt gave him a stimulus in his exertions (to which reference is hereafter made) to aid in completing the federation of the Australian Colonies.

Sir Richard was the first and only Australian who ever specially represented the Australian Colonies as a whole in England, in any important matter, with power to act on his own responsibility. In recognition of the success of his mission he received the title of C.M.G.; also the official thanks of the various Governments of the Australian Colonies and the British Post Office.

Both in and out of Parliament Sir Richard has delivered many interesting and able speeches. As an appendix to this volume is published a valuable contribution from his pen, describing the origin, growth, and present features of the Constitution of South Australia.

As Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council, Sir Richard Baker did valiant service. To him is assigned the credit in 1870 of initiating the action which ultimately, years after, led to the placing of the Audit Commissioners in a position independent of the Government. When the delegates were appointed to represent the Province at the Federal Convention held in Sydney in 1891, Sir Richard Baker was elected as one of the representatives of South Australia, and by his great knowledge of the subject, materially influenced the results of the Convention. The handbook on Federation which Sir Richard had written for the use of the delegates, dealing with the whole complex and intricate subject, proved of immense service in the work of the Convention as a book of reference, summarised exposition, and exegesis. On perusing this book, "The Federal Manual," it will be found that the Federal Constitution, framed by that Convention, follows, both in its principles and in its details, almost word for word the lines laid down by Sir Richard.

Sir Richard was appointed to the high and honorable office of the Presidentship of the Legislative Council of South Australia in December, 1893, amid expressions of the respect and goodwill which the members felt towards him. His ability, his lengthened experience in the Council, his intimate acquaintance with Constitutional law, and his undoubted knowledge of the various forms and rules of the House, qualified him in every way for the most honorable and exalted duties. Previous to his elevation to the Presidentship, Sir Richard was for a long time the unofficial leader of the Legislative Council. During his political career it may be said that he has taught many useful lessons to the electors and the people generally; and that he has always been a strong advocate for self-reliance, and an uncompromising opponent of State coddling in all its phases.

As has already been mentioned, to the Federation question Sir Richard Baker has devoted long and profound attention, and so thorough a master and leader on the

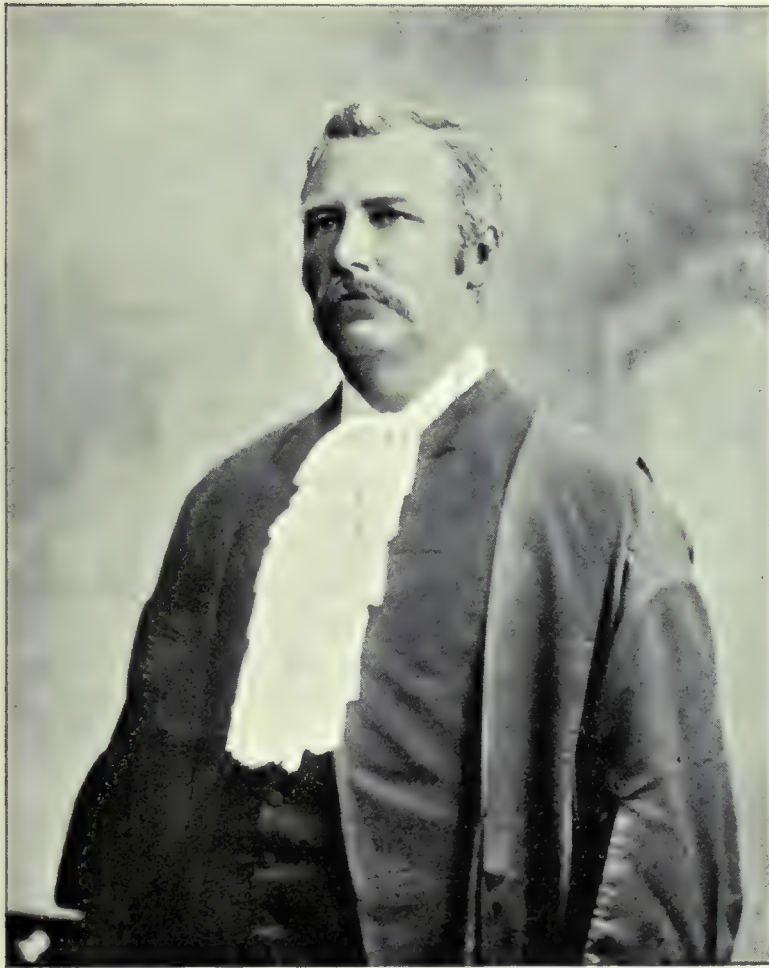
subject as the Hon. Edmund Barton, in his great speech in the Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1897, stated that Sir Richard Baker "knew more of this matter than he did." It is not surprising, therefore, that his extensive conversance with this great question should have been recognised by his appointment to the very responsible office of Chairman of Committees of the Federal Convention, which was opened in Adelaide in 1897, and was continued in Melbourne and Sydney, and which framed the Commonwealth Bill in its accepted form. By those who sat and acted under his supervising guidance he has been described as an ideal chairman; and the *Sydney Morning Herald* referred to his performance of his duties on these all-important occasions in the following terms:—"The most arduous position in the Convention was that of Chairman of Committees; Sir Richard Baker simply makes an ideal chairman. His knowledge of Parliamentary law, his profound acquaintance with the whole subject of Federation, his wide knowledge on ordinary questions, his firmness, his strict impartiality, his readiness to afford assistance outside the technical duties of his office, rendered him a striking success in the most trying office that could have been conferred on any delegate." At the close of the sitting in Melbourne in 1898 the Hon. Edmund Barton, the leader of the Convention, moved, and the Hon. Alfred Deakin seconded, a vote of thanks to Sir Richard for his services in the chair. The mover said:—"Sir Richard Baker had no ordinary task. He had to deal with a very large number of amendments suggested by the Parliaments of the various colonies. On the part of Sir Richard Baker was required not merely a knowledge of the place these amendments occupied in the Bill, but a knowledge of Parliamentary procedure such as few men possess. His work Sir Richard Baker had accomplished with marked ability. In addition to all that ability, Sir Richard Baker had shown a very strong and ardent attachment to the federal cause. The tact and judgment exhibited by the chairman often saved the Committee from entanglements amongst those numerous amendments which anyone, however skilled, but with less skill and judgment than Sir Richard Baker, might have allowed the Committee to drift into. In that way the Convention was deeply indebted to Sir Richard Baker. It might not only be said fairly of him that he had brought to this labor the skill of a practised Parliamentarian—not only the tact of a naturally able man, but that that skill and that tact had been directed by a devotion to the cause which has enabled both to be exercised with special point and effect." Similar expressions of appreciation from other delegates followed.

In May, 1895, Sir Richard was selected for a special mark of his Sovereign's approval the Knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. But Sir Richard Baker has some unique honors outside of the titular world. He was the first native-born South Australian ever elected to the House of Assembly, and the first to sit in the Legislative Council. He was the first man born in the Colony sworn in as a Minister of the Crown, the first son of a former member of the Cabinet to be included in a Cabinet, and the first man of South Australian birth to receive honors from the Queen. Lastly, Sir Richard was the first native-born South Australian to be chosen as President of the Legislative Council. Following in his father's footsteps, he has been for over 20 years Chairman of the Adelaide Club, and for over 12 years Chairman of the South Australian Jockey Club. It may truly be said of Sir Richard Baker, in conclusion, that his fields of labor have been many, but he has tilled with uniform success.

Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Speaker of the House of Assembly

WHEN the political pulse beats high amid the combats of the legislative arena, and when the House rocks and sways under the pitch of party emotion, the Speaker--the guardian deity of the privileges and prerogatives of Parliament



Stump & Co., Photo

must be calm and moderate in word and thought and presence. It is easily inferable that the qualifications of the Speaker must be compatible with the dignified and stately privileges of the House, and with the retention of the heritages of custom and precedent which as well characterise the conservatism of political discussion as the high tone and ethics of disputation or conduct on the Benches. A veteran of the House of Commons once declared, with an appreciable amount of metaphorical truth, that "Speakers were born in heaven, and must remain there in spirit if they would carry on their terrestrial trying mission to a satisfactory finale." This humorous declaration voices the qualifications essential to the Speaker's successful welfare: elevation from immediate heated surroundings, serenity and toleration, edged where necessary by decisive promptitude, and ready use of

the power invested in his Chair for the due conduct of the business of Parliament. As the operator in a laboratory can watch and effectively control by careful adjustment, knowledge, and accurate precision the experiment before him, so, too, can the Speaker guide the fusion of political ideas in the crucible of legislation; and though he may not interfere directly in the attainment of the political solution, he may yet expel any object foreign or detrimental to its satisfactory operations.

The members of the House of Assembly in South Australia agree in crediting its Speaker, Sir Jenkin Coles, with the possession of firmness, impartiality, tact, toleration, and dignity.

Sir Jenkin Coles comes of an old family which took up its residence in the north of Ireland over 300 years ago, and whose members were the descendants of Sir William Cole of the County of Fermanagh. His ancestral lineage extends far back into Irish History, and is connected in its genealogical chain by links of meritorious prestige. The more immediate ancestors of Sir Jenkin were for many years resident in England previous to their departure for Sydney in 1839.

Sir Jenkin himself was born in New South Wales on January, 19, 1842. At the early age of seven years he left with his parents for England, and was educated in the old "Blue-Coat" school known as Christ's Hospital, which has reared not a few of Australia's prominent men.

After his studies were completed, he returned to the colonies with his parents, who for a time took up their residence in South Australia. This Province was then only slightly developed, and there was much untamed bush and untilled land. It was useful at this comparatively infantile stage of the Province's growth for a settler to become thoroughly acquainted with the rather precarious conditions of bush life. Sir Jenkin enlisted in the Mounted Police Corps of the Province, in which service he remained for three years, being stationed at the Overland Corner, River Murray; he thus became an expert bushman, and acquired the capacity for navigating his way through untrodden country.

On retiring from the service, Sir Jenkin started in business as an auctioneer and stock and station agent at Kapunda, having for his partner the late Mr. W. G. Goodchild. From modest beginnings the business assumed very large proportions, and in 1875 Sir Jenkin relinquished the active control of it. His career now turned to a more disinterested direction, and, in response to a requisition from the electors of Light, he became a candidate for and was elected to the House of Assembly by a large majority. For a term his political services were severed from the electorate of Light, but with that brief exception he has unbrokenly represented its interests in the House up to the present day.

In politics, as in specific sciences, adherents and devotees specialise, and that which seemed to possess most fascination and interest for the member for Light was the important question of land settlement. In an agricultural community the close study of this utilitarian question is absolutely imperative. The active interest which Sir Jenkin evinced in the prosecution of enquiries on various points connected with the agricultural and pastoral industries was rewarded by his appointment to the Ministerial office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, under the administration of Sir John Colton in 1884. In 1885 Sir John Colton's Government was defeated, and Sir Jenkin remained in Opposition until 1887. On the downfall of the Downer Government in that year, the Hon. Thomas Playford was called upon to form an administration, and Sir Jenkin accepted his former portfolio, holding it until the overthrow of the Government in 1889. His tenureship of the important office of Commissioner of Crown Lands gave general satisfaction, and the zealous enthusiasm evinced by him was well spoken of on both sides of the House.

In 1890, when the responsible office of Speaker of the House of Assembly fell vacant, Sir Jenkin Coles was unanimously elected to the position. The duties of this high

office are still retained by him, and during his ten years' experience in it he has more than graduated in the knowledge required in its holder. In 1894 Sir Jenkin was singled out for the special commendation of the Crown, and had conferred upon him the dignity of K.C.M.G.

Sir Jenkin Coles, who is one of the Directors of the Bank of Adelaide, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Life Assurance Company, has a personality that is dignified and commanding. Tall, stern, and a close reader of men, the decisive power that one associates with such a bearing could find no better sphere for its exercise than in the office of Speakership; while in private life Sir Jenkin will be found an affable, courteous, and in every way estimable gentleman.

Sir John Alexander Cockburn, K.C.M.G., M.D.,

Ex-Premier and Agent-General

THE ambassadorial position of Agent-General in London for an important self-governing Australian colony is not one easily to be filled, requiring as it does in the occupant abilities and qualities not only of a high order, but also rarely to be found in combination. The man who possesses the necessary business knowledge and capability may, as likely as not, lack the equally requisite longer foresight and larger mental grasp of the statesman. He who has the indispensable tact and diplomatic skill and the desirable charm of manner, may be wanting in energy and power of initiative. But of Sir John Cockburn, the present representative of South Australia in the capital of the world, it may be said that he is fully qualified in all respects for the difficult post he holds -- in short, that he is an ideal Agent-General. With unfailing courtesy of manner, and a pleasant address and presence, he combines intellectual activity, great working powers, and a keen instinct for the best means of promoting the interests of the Province he represents. He never loses an opportunity for vigorously advertising South Australia by voice and pen in the great centres of civilisation, whether the chance arise at his own official door, or in the yet farther distant United States of America.

John Alexander Cockburn was born at Corsbie, in the Lammermuirs, Scotland, in 1850; and he is therefore now in his fiftieth year. As a boy he was sent to Chomeley School, Highgate, London; and he subsequently studied medicine at King's College, London. At the age of 23 he graduated with the M.B. degree at the London University, and in the following year (1874), gained the gold medal in the medical course at that institution. Then, like so many of his enterprising and capable countrymen who have duly provided themselves with a good education, he looked abroad for a career rather than to the overcrowded homeland. Fate directed his steps to South Australia, and he came out to the Province in 1875. He chose Jamestown for his first sphere of labor, and there he settled and entered upon the practice of his profession. He speedily became popular in that locality, and was chosen as the first Mayor of the town. He held the leading civic

office for three and a half years, being re-elected no less than four times in succession ; and his administration of the municipal affairs of Jamestown was marked by the enduringly beneficial plantation of the streets and reserves with shade-giving trees. In 1881 he was appointed a Commissioner of the North Midland Road Board ; and while in the district he interested himself in the Volunteer Force, becoming a Vice-President of the Rifle Volunteers, as well as Captain of the local company.

He began his political career in 1884, being returned to the House of Assembly by the Burra electorate at the head of the poll. He moved the adoption of the Address-in-Reply, acquitting himself so ably that on all sides high Parliamentary distinction was predicted for him. He soon showed that this effort was no mere flash in the pan, and speedily began to make his way towards an influential position in the House, chiefly by means of his mastery of a copious and cultured eloquence. His principal achievement as a young member of Parliament was in promoting the Bill for Payment of Members, which was carried mainly through the agency of his strenuous, persistent, and eloquent advocacy. He became a member of the Downer Cabinet in 1885, as Minister of Education and Agriculture ; and while holding this position he introduced to Parliament several important progressive measures in connection with the departments under his charge, notably the parcels post and postal notes regulations. He continued his Ministerial duties until 1887, when, at the general election in that year, he was defeated for the Burra. The Mount Barker electors, however, immediately came to the rescue, returning him at the head of the poll ; and he continued to represent that constituency until his appointment as Agent-General in 1898. In June, 1889, he succeeded in carrying a vote of want of confidence in the Administration headed by the Hon. Thomas Playford, which gave him the Premiership ; and he held the first Parliamentary position in the Province for 14 months. On the defeat of Sir John Downer's Government in June, 1893, Dr. Cockburn resumed Ministerial charge of the Education Department, the Hon. C. C. Kingston being the head of the new Administration. In 1897 he was chosen one of the ten representatives of South Australia at the Federal Conference which opened in Melbourne, and the deliberations of which led up to the framing of the Australian Commonwealth Bill.

In May, 1898, he left the Province to take up the duties of Agent-General in London ; and this office he has continued ably to fill up to the time of writing this memoir. When, on January 1, 1900, he received from the Queen, as a New Year's honor, the title of K.C.M.G., it was generally felt that the reward was a well merited recognition of his public services. He is rightly looked upon as the parliamentary pioneer of the liberal movement in the politics of South Australia, which has been so marked a feature of the past decade so far as the Province is concerned, and has been watched with keen interest by other countries. He was ever a vigorous supporter of Adult Suffrage, Reform of the Upper House, Technical and Industrial Education, and Voting by Referendum -- to name only some of the progressive measures with the advocacy of which he identified himself freely and fearlessly. While representing the Province across the seas, he is in the habit of delivering public addresses on various subjects which are highly appreciated, and serve to popularise South Australia in his own person. He distinguished himself conspicuously in this way at the great Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, which he attended on behalf of the Province.

Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P., *Chief Secretary*

THE capacity of Americans to "go ahead" is proverbial and commendable, and numbers of representatives of that nation have, by the qualities of push and perseverance, established their right to superior recognition in Australia. In this colony are men, breathing the spirit of liberty emanating from the memorable Declaration of

Independence, whose usefulness and high-grade service reflect credit on the land of their birth and on their individual attainments. Among them is the Hon. J. G. Jenkins, the shrewd and humorous Chief Secretary in the Holder Ministry. Born at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, on September 8, 1851, John Greeley Jenkins was early animated with the enterprise characteristic of natives of that historical State. When he left school he became associated with the office of a large publishing house, a branch of trade at that time showing considerable activity in ingenious innovations. He was soon commissioned to travel for that firm in various parts of the States and Canada. Mr. Jenkins, like most of his countrymen, was endowed with an aptitude for acquiring information and of storing it up to good purpose. Eventually he was engaged to travel in Australia, and he arrived in Adelaide, South Australia, in April, 1878. A short sojourn in the Province sufficed



Hammer & Co., Photo

to induce him to sever his connection with his firm and to establish a business on his own account in Adelaide. He imported, on a large scale, English and American publications, and found an agreeable market to encourage him. An offer from the Picturesque Atlas Company to manage its publication in South Australia caused him to relinquish his private business, and he was associated with this position for some time. In 1886 he started auctioneering, and became senior partner in the firm of Jenkins & Gurr. This firm enjoyed for some time a substantial business. Mr. Jenkins retired from it to devote himself more closely to public work.

Of an observant frame of mind, it did not take him long to understand local conditions and institutions. As every occupant of a log hut has the opportunity of becoming master of White House, so Mr. Jenkins was imbued with an exemplary ambition for a public career. His experiences in the United States and Canada were likely to be useful in South Australia. His residence was situated in the suburb of Unley, where he displayed some activity in public movements. As a member of literary societies he proved that he was possessed of bright debating powers, and he was elected to the Union Parliament, a body constituted by these societies, from which several useful legislators have graduated. Mr. Jenkins attained official importance among these unofficial parliamentarians, and rendered both the Literary Societies' Union and the Union Parliament good service. He was for some time "Premier" of the latter and President of the former. He was for many years connected with the Adelaide Young Men's Literary Society, and during the presidentship of the late Rev. W. Roby Fletcher was Vice-President. At that time the Society comprised 500 members, outdistancing in number any similar organisation in South Australia. Mr. Jenkins first entered public life as member of the Unley Council for Parkside Ward. For two years he represented that expanding suburb with some vigor and to the satisfaction of ratepayers, and was forthwith returned to the Mayoralty unopposed—an honor seldom afforded to one so young in municipal experience. His term of office satisfied the townspeople, and he had to decline the post in the following year, being debarred by business pressure.

At the general elections of 1887 Mr. Jenkins was a candidate for a seat in the House of Assembly for the District of Sturt, which had Unley and Parkside for its chief centres. His popularity in the locality, and his ability for the office, were demonstrated by his being elected first on the poll among several candidates. Here his acumen and good sense sustained him, and he has been returned at every subsequent election. During the first three or four sessions his speeches were listened to with attention, and his political sturdiness won for him encomiums from the press and the public. Of advanced views, he was yet known to be moderate in pressing them; and, as his accomplishments were so generally recognised, it was only a question of time before he assumed Ministerial office. Upon the sudden death of the Hon. David Bews in March, 1891, the Premier, Mr. T. Playford, offered Mr. Jenkins the portfolio of Education, which he accepted. He occupied this post for nine months, and made an exhaustive study of the question of State education. He introduced and carried through the House a Bill providing for free education, an advanced piece of legislation very creditable to the Province. When in January, 1892, the late Sir John Bray was appointed Agent-General, there was a re-arrangement of portfolios, and Mr. Jenkins took office as Commissioner of Public Works. He was thus engaged until June of the same year, when the Government was defeated by Mr. Holder.

At the general elections in 1893 the contests in the metropolitan districts were unusually keen because of the activity of the Labor Party. This political school organised its forces with such admirable vigor that it returned every one of its metropolitan nominees with the exception of the Sturt candidate, where Mr. Jenkins defeated him by 21 votes. Although a narrow majority, if the splendid concentration of forces of the Labor Party be considered, it appears an eminent one. When the Kingston Government took office in

June, 1893, Mr. Jenkins was appointed Government Whip; but in the vacancy caused in 1894 by the Hon. Thomas Playford assuming the office of Agent-General, he was awarded the portfolio of Commissioner of Public Works, relieving the Hon. F. W. Holder, who went to the Treasury. This post he filled until the termination of the long span of the Kingston-Holder Ministry in December, 1899. When but a week later Mr. Holder formed his present Ministry, Mr. Jenkins accepted the portfolio of Chief Secretary with its multifarious duties. Thus, save for that one week's interregnum, he has been a Minister of the Crown for seven out of the thirteen years he has sat in Parliament. As Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Jenkins initiated several improvements in his department. Although within his period of office in that important capacity the Province was unusually depressed through inexorable causes, his policy has been comparatively a forward one. He advocated a plan whereby the metropolitan district could be assured of a plentiful supply of water. He believed this to be a matter of the first importance, and even in the Playford Administration had evinced great interest in it. The Happy Valley Waterworks Bill was the outcome, and those extensive public works will remain as monuments of his occupancy of the Treasury benches. At a subsequent period he hastened the completion of construction, so as to give Adelaide and suburbs a supply three times larger than that formerly enjoyed.

As Chief Secretary and Minister of War, Mr. Jenkins was necessarily closely associated with the enthusiastic military movement which resulted in sending four successive contingents of troops from the Province to aid the British arms in the struggle with the Boers; and the excellence of all the arrangements in connection with the raising, equipment, and despatch of these forces was largely due to his ability as chief administrator of the Defence Department.

As a private member Mr. Jenkins was responsible for the introduction of the Extension of the Hours of Voting Bill. This amendment to the existing Act, designed to remove certain forms of electoral injustice, affords electors an opportunity of voting up to 7 o'clock at night, and it is a privilege to those who are employed in shops, who are able to record their vote without risking the disfavor of their employers by absenting themselves during working hours. Mr. Jenkins is ardently in favor of Federation; but, because of his Ministerial duties, was unable to offer himself for election to the recent Convention. During the absence in the other Colonies of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston at the meetings of the Convention, he acted as Premier of South Australia.

Mr. Jenkins took an active part in the establishment of the South Australian Constitution of Freemasons. He was Worshipful Master of the Leopold Lodge in 1885, and has filled many offices in connection with the Grand Lodge of South Australia. During the absence of the Right Hon. S. J. Way in England in 1897 he acted for him, being at the time Deputy Grand Master, a position he still holds. Not only has the Hon. J. G. Jenkins accomplished a successful public mission in South Australia, but by his amiable personality has secured the regard of her people.

Hon. J. H. Gordon, Q.C., M.L.C., *Attorney-General*

AMONG three or four brilliant men who entered the South Australian Parliament in the latter half of the decade ended with 1890, was the Hon. J. H. Gordon.

There then emerged from comparative obscurity such talented orators and politicians as Mr. Gordon, Mr. Holder, and Dr. Cockburn, men who since that period have wielded an immense influence over public thought and local politics.



Kerry & Co., Photo

John Hannah Gordon was born in Scotland in 1850, and is the eldest son of the respected Rev. James Gordon, Presbyterian minister, of Gawler. He came to the Province with his parents in 1859. It does not seem that at first he was intended for the law, for Mr. Gordon entered the counting-house of W. Duffield & Co., whence he went to the milling firm of John Dunn & Co. But no doubt showing a predisposition for legal technicalities, he was eventually articled to a firm of lawyers, and in 1876 was admitted to practice at the South Australian Bar. No sphere was better suited to his talents, and he entered upon a successful career. He practised for eleven years at Strathalbyn, where he was monopolised by the people of the countryside who had complaints to make and interests to defend. While in Strathalbyn

he was a prominent member of the municipal council, and occupied the office of mayor. To this day Mr. Gordon takes a lively interest in the affairs of that pretty country town.

When he left Strathalbyn, Mr. Gordon emigrated to Adelaide, where a wider field opened for his undoubted talents. He entered into partnership with Mr. T. R. Bright—also a successful lawyer from the country, Clare—and the two gentlemen soon secured a good practice. They were subsequently joined by Mr. J. R. Anderson.

In 1888, Mr. Gordon was elected to the Legislative Council for the Southern

District, which he still represents. His political career, prosperous as it has been, thus extends back only a dozen years. He early took an active part in political life, and in June, 1889, when Dr. Cockburn formed his first Cabinet, he consented to lead the Upper House as Minister of Education in the Government. He occupied this office until August 19, 1890, when Dr. Cockburn's Ministry gave way to that of Messrs. Playford and Kingston. On June 21, 1892, Mr. Holder, who held office in Dr. Cockburn's Government, succeeded the Playford combination, and Mr. Gordon again took charge of the Department of Education. The Holder Government was ousted by Sir John Downer in the following October, and then, on June 16, 1893, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Holder, Dr. Cockburn, Mr. Playford, and Mr. Gordon, forming a powerful combination, resumed the reins of Government, Mr. Gordon becoming Chief Secretary. Mr. Gordon held this important position until 1896, when he retired, first being awarded the right of prefixing the title "Honorable" to his name. In 1899, when Mr. Kingston resigned office, Mr. Gordon joined Mr. Holder's Ministry as Attorney-General, which position he still retains.

For one in Parliament for such a short time, the above is a brilliant record of administrative work; and undoubtedly, had Mr. Gordon been in the Assembly, it would have been still brighter. In all his official duties he was associated with Messrs. Holder and Cockburn.

As Minister of Education and Chief Secretary, the Hon. J. H. Gordon has been responsible for several useful innovations in the departments under his Ministerial charge. The tactful manner in which he led the Upper House, in which Chamber may be said to have lain the chief danger to the Governments of which he has been member, greatly contributed to the strength of his party, and even to the duration of its term of office. In this regard Mr. Gordon merits more commendation than he received. In 1890 he presided over the Postal Conference held in Adelaide which brought about a reduction in the cable rates, and an alteration in the agreement with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the countries interested in the route. This amendment was to the advantage of South Australia, and Mr. Gordon was energetic in having it carried. He was also prominently associated with other measures of public utility.

Apart from provincial politics, the Hon. Mr. Gordon has been active in promoting the aspirations of the Australian people in helping to bring about Federation. In 1891 the Legislative Council unanimously elected him delegate to the Federal Convention held in Sydney in that year, and he was by no means a silent member when the important debates began. He was elected by the people of the Province to represent South Australia in the more recent Convention, which held meetings in Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne in 1897-8. To the difficult task of settling the conflicting interests of the various colonies interested he brought a deliberative judgment, and the eloquence of his appeals assisted the delegates in arriving at a workable basis. After the Convention rose he was also energetic in speaking throughout the Province in the interests of the Commonwealth Bill, for which work Mr. Gordon is worthy of the good words of all those who wish to have a Federated Australia.

As a speaker, the Hon. Mr. Gordon is among the most eloquent in Australia. His delivery is easy, his words are well chosen, and his manner is pleasing. He is a force that must always be reckoned with in South Australian politics.

Hon. Laurence O'Loughlin, M.P.,

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Mines

THERE is no more important position in the Cabinet of an Australian colony than that of the administrator of lands, mines, and forests. To his care and control are entrusted the most vital interests of a new country. Consequently it is found that, where the



Adcock, Photo

administration is most effective in the colonial group, the post of Minister of Lands is filled by a man who not only possesses an intimate acquaintance with the cultivation of the soil, but also knows how to turn that expert knowledge to account for the general good of the community. The present Government of South Australia (writing in 1900) has for its Lands Minister a man who in every respect may be said to adequately fill the position. A practical agriculturist, Mr. O'Loughlin is also, from long experience, intimately acquainted with pastoral requirements in a country where seasons are uncertain and the shepherd king of to-day may be the bankrupt of to-morrow. Further than that, he is devoted to the industry that, falling within his Ministerial care, is also second to that only of wool-growing in Australia. The day will probably come when the living sheep will have to yield to the

dead gold as the champion product of Australia. The period of mighty squattages is done; and the mineral bids fair to replace the animal in a land where deadly drought is prevalent. Not yet, however, is gold uppermost in the list of South Australian products. Farinaceous are her wares. South Australian wheat has topped the price in the world's market; and the grain-raising interest is the backbone of this Province. Fitting is it, therefore, that the Minister of Lands should be a tiller of the soil.

Mr. O'Loughlin's father was an early settler near Virginia, and he himself was born at Salisbury, on the Adelaide Plains, on February 21, 1854. He was educated at

the Roman Catholic School at Virginia, and subsequently at the Sevenhills College. Arrived at man's estate, he engaged in farming and grazing in the district of Frome, with which part of the country his political life has since been associated. His experience embraced good times and bad, and he had to pass through the chequered experiences of a settler on the land in Australia. He was one of the first to take up selections in the Northern Areas, first at Caltowie, and afterwards at Telowie and Baroota. For many years before entering Parliament he was a member of the Vermin Board, and was also one of the first nominated members of the Port Germein District Council.

Mr. O'Loughlin first became a member of the House of Assembly in 1890, when he was returned at the head of the poll for the constituency of Frome. He then supported the Cockburn Government, following his chief into opposition on the defeat of that Administration. His next governmental association was with the short-lived Holder Ministry of 1892. In the general election of the following year he again topped the poll for the Frome electorate, and in 1894 he was appointed Government Whip in the Assembly, in succession to Mr. Jenkins, who was elevated to a Ministerial position. In 1896 Mr. O'Loughlin was once more returned as senior member for Frome; and in this year his services to the Liberal cause were rewarded with a Ministerial portfolio, he being appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Kingston-Holder Ministry, succeeding his intimate friend, the late Mr. P. P. Gillen, on the tragically-sudden death of the latter. Save for the interregnum of one week in December, 1899, when Mr. Solomon held the reins of power, Mr. O'Loughlin has had charge of the Lands Office ever since, and he remains senior member for Frome.

As a Minister of the Crown, Mr. O'Loughlin has distinguished himself by his practical good sense rather than by any oratorical displays; and in his department he is thoroughly at home with all the details of land administration. Possessed of highly progressive ideas, he has persistently advocated the throwing open of the land, federation, intercolonial free trade, the amendment and consolidation of the pastoral laws, the development of the mineral resources of the Province, and a vigorous public works policy. He is a supporter of a progressive land tax, but is opposed to the single tax. Since his term of office began, very important legislation affecting territorial interests has been passed, including the following Acts:—Pastoral Act, 1896; Vermin Districts Act, 1896; Closer Settlement Act, 1897; Vermin-proof Fencing Act, 1897; Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1898; Pastoral Lands Act, 1898; Vermin Amending Act, 1898; Mining on Private Property Act, 1899. The tendency of this legislation has all been towards liberalisation of the land laws; and the importance of these enactments may be easily inferred from their titles. The interests of the miner also, equally with those of the farmer and pastoralist, are in Mr. O'Loughlin's fostering care; and his Ministerial usefulness may be said to extend over the length and breadth of the land.

Since the Hon. L. O'Loughlin's advent as Minister of Mines in 1896, he has done all in his power to foster and encourage the mining industry. This, coupled with the increased price of copper, has given a great impetus to the copper industry, especially with regard to the Northern mines. Old mines, such as the Blinman, Sliding Rock, Prince

Alfred, and Yudnamutana, have again started operations; and amongst more recent shows the Copper Top, Paull's Consolidated, Parabarana, O'Donoghue Castle, and Lorna Doone are being actively worked. The new gold find at Tarcoola continues to be most promising, and there is evidence that a permanent field has been found.

In 1895 the number of mineral claims held was 112, comprising an area of 8,220 acres, the number of mining leases held being 96, with an area of 1,799 acres. At the present time (1900) there are 1,441 mineral claims on the Mining Register, embracing 56,199 acres, and 1,087 mining leases, with an area of 28,015 acres; total area held for mining purposes being 84,214 acres. The number of men employed in mining in 1895 was estimated at about 3,000; at the present time the estimate is 5,000.

During the four years that the Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M.P., has occupied the position of Commissioner of Woods and Forests the distributing of trees and vines free to applicants has been continued, 980,188 trees and 155,415 vines being distributed to the public. The planting operations of the department have been continued, 525,920 trees being planted. The young timber in the plantations at Bundaleer has in some instances developed into useful material, realising satisfactory rates. The cash received for sales of this timber during the period under review amounts to £713 9s. 6d.

The beautiful cave which was discovered some time ago in the Cave Range Forest Reserve near Narracoorte has been made accessible to the public during the Hon. Commissioner's tenure of office, and was duly opened for the admission of visitors on June 22, 1897, under the name of "The Victoria Cave," this designation having been given it by the Hon. Commissioner in honor of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. It has since been considerably improved by the formation of various extra passages, so that the natural phenomena of stalactites, etc., in which its chambers abound, together with the attractions of the older caves, prove together a charming resort, which visitors greatly appreciate.

Fearless in the advocacy of his opinions and the prosecution of his principles, Mr. O'Loughlin has yet always retained the respect of all with whom he has come in contact—political opponents as well as friends. Deeply imbued with religious feeling, he is a true son of the Roman Catholic Church.

The late Hon. R. B. Andrews, *a Judge of the Supreme Court.*

BORN at Epping, in Essex, in 1823, Richard Bullock Andrews embraced law as a profession, and practised in his native town for some years. Coming to Australia primarily for his health, he resolved, in 1853, to remain in South Australia. In March, 1865, he was appointed Queen's Counsel. He was first elected to Parliament on June 5, 1857, continuing, with the exception of the years 1860-62, a member of the House of Assembly till his resignation on January 18, 1870, when he was appointed Crown Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, having had the title of "Honorable" conferred upon him. Mr. Andrews was Attorney-General in seven Ministries. On March 9, 1881, he was elevated to the Supreme Court Bench, where he showed excellent tact, courtesy, and judgment. Towards the close of 1883 his health broke down. He was granted six months' leave of absence and proceeded to Tasmania, where he died on June 26, 1884.

Hon R. W. Foster, M.P., *Commissioner of Public Works*

IN comparing a table of the industries of the Province with a list of the occupations of members of Parliament, it will be found that the latter fairly represent the former. Nearly every class, small or large, is represented in the Legislature by one of its own following; and the influence of this equality of representation on the laws

should give satisfaction to the people as a whole. The wool, wheat, and flour industries deserve to have each its personal representatives, and may be said to have them. Parliament contains a good sprinkling of pastoralists, agriculturists, and millers, or those who by residence, personal observation, and study have become closely acquainted with such pursuits. Mr. Foster represents these three industries, and as senior member for the District of Newcastle in the House of Assembly, is responsible to very large and serious interests.



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Richard Witty Foster is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1856. After leaving school he went to London, where he was for some years engaged in the soft-goods trade. He came to South Australia in 1880, and for three years was a probationer in the Wesleyan Church. He eventually determined to sever his connection with the ministry and to engage in business pursuits at Quorn. He married a daughter of Mr. T. Lees, of that town, and entered into partnership with his father-in-law, who was a storekeeper and farmer on a fairly large scale in the district. In the course of a few years Mr. Foster became sole proprietor of the business.

It is strikingly apparent in Australia that the qualities general in the undenominational ministries seem to fit the pastors to an unusual degree for public capacities. Thus it comes about, that numbers of ministers have entered politics and are regular contributors to the editorial columns of the principal newspapers. Mr. Foster is no exception, and he has

done good work in Parliament. He was for a number of years a member of the Quorn Council, and for three consecutive years occupied the mayoral chair. For several years he was chairman of the local School Board of Advice, and was identified with agricultural societies. When, therefore, he offered himself in 1893 to the electors of Newcastle, for the District of Newcastle, in the House of Assembly, it is not surprising that he was successful; and so well did he carry out his duties in the ensuing Parliament that he was returned at the head of the poll in April, 1896, and again in the general elections in 1899. His special *forte* in politics is land legislation, and he gives an earnest support to all movements aiming at improving the position of the farmers and graziers. In the numerous and serious debates which have taken place on the land laws he has been a prominent figure; and because of his personal knowledge and study, he is able to speak to some purpose. When the unfortunate drought of four years ago was at its worst, he heartily advocated the cause of the sufferers, and took a foremost part in the questions of gratuitous distribution of seed wheat and commonage for farmers' stock. He used his influence to have seed wheat advanced to distressed agriculturists, and not only earned their gratitude in that respect, but also went to considerable trouble to secure commonage for graziers at a nominal price, where feed was more plentiful, so as to save their stock. The Government acquired an area in the Cooper district, and between William Creek and Oodnadatta, and offered it for grazing purposes, with the result that no fewer than 7,000 horses were dispatched from various districts in the North to this locality. Mr. Foster, on behalf of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, had inspected the area, and, moreover, went to the trouble of overlooking the trucking of the stock to Oodnadatta. The animals remained in the Far North during the most severe period of the drought, and the bulk of them were saved and returned to their owners in fair condition.

When the Kingston Ministry resigned in 1899, Mr. Holder took Mr. Foster in as his Commissioner of Public Works—a selection which has proved most satisfactory both to the Ministry, to the Parliament, and to the community.

It is certain that his constituency thoroughly appreciates Mr. Foster's useful services. He is a man of strength in debate, and of general business acumen, and he worthily upholds the dignity of his responsible position.

The late Hon. G. C. Hawker.

BORN in London on September 21, 1818, the late Hon. G. C. Hawker arrived in South Australia on September 6, 1840, settling near Clare. Mr. Hawker suffered many hardships in the earlier years of his career, but by steady perseverance and a firm belief in the future of the Province created a magnificent estate known as Bungaree, with an area of 80,000 acres. He was first elected to Parliament on January 5, 1858; was Speaker from April 27, 1860, till January 25, 1865. Altogether Mr. Hawker sat in Parliament for more than 26 years, and served as a Minister of the Crown an aggregate of 1,422 days, having been Treasurer in the Blyth Ministry of 1875, Chief Secretary in the Boucaut Ministry of 1876, and Commissioner of Public Works in the Boucaut and Morgan Ministries of 1877-81. He died May 21, 1895, and was accorded a State funeral.

Hon. Egerton Lee Batchelor, M.P.,

Minister of Education and Agriculture

THE most important feature in the political development of South Australia during the last ten or twelve years has been the growing Parliamentary influence which, by persistence in organisation, the Labor Party, as it is termed, has obtained. As



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regards the House of Assembly, this influence may now be said to be strongly and firmly established. Without the support of the proletariat, no Ministry could hope to continue long in office; and no measure has a chance of being passed into law which is unfortunate enough to incur the disfavor of any large class of manual workers. In no other self-governing province of the British Empire has the Democratic principle of rule "for the people, by the people," been carried so determinedly to the logical conclusion that from the masses rather than from any artificially-created classes shall come those to whose hands are to be entrusted the reins of political power. The South Australian statesman who should ignore the Labor Party in his plan of campaign, would speedily find that he had reckoned sadly without his host. With so preponderating an influence in the

chief electorates of the Province, and so strong a representation in Parliament, this party is certainly to be reckoned with in South Australian politics; and, having this influence, it is no wonder that its prominent members are found very much to the fore in the Legislative business of the Province. Time was when the Labor leader was despised as a mere agitator, a mob orator. Now he is not only to be found among prominent members of Parliament, but even in the Ministry itself -and accounted not the least important of the Ministers. The subject of this notice is a case in point.

Egerton Lee Batchelor is a native of South Australia. He was born in Adelaide

in 1865, and is therefore still a young man. He started earning a living for himself as a pupil teacher at North Adelaide, and passed his qualifying examination at the age of 12½ years. An appointment to the North Adelaide Model School followed, and in that position he remained until 1882, passing, meantime, the periodical examinations with great success. In the year last mentioned, indifferent health compelled him to relinquish the arduous duties of a school teacher, and he followed a natural bent by entering the Locomotive Department of the State railway service as an apprentice in the engineering branch. His career in the Railway Department was very successful, for at the age of 26 years, when he forsook the study of engineering for politics, he had risen to a foreman's position in the Locomotive Shops. His connection with the Railway Department extended over 11 years and during the whole of that time not one single complaint of any kind was recorded against him. Under a rule of the Service he was obliged to resign his position on coming forward as a candidate for a seat in Parliament.

In 1889 Mr. Batchelor joined the Adelaide Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers; and he has been a consistent and energetic member of that powerful corporation ever since. He served as President for no less than four terms, and he has held various offices in the Society during the last ten years. He was delegate of the Adelaide Branch to the South Australian Trades and Labor Council, and was also treasurer of the latter body. For many years, too, he held the office of president of the South Australian Railway Service Mutual Association, a powerful organisation with a large membership, and he only relinquished this post on becoming a member of the Holder Ministry last year (1899). He has also filled the very responsible position of Secretary of the United Labor Party of South Australia; and the electoral triumphs of that party during recent years were undoubtedly largely due to the energy, organising talent, and general ability he displayed in that capacity.

Mr. Batchelor began his Parliamentary career on leaving the railway engineering service in 1893. He was then only 28 years of age; but so ably had he comported himself in the various responsible offices in connection with trades and labor organisations to which he had been appointed, and so successful had he been in winning the esteem of his party, that, young as he was, he was selected at the general Parliamentary elections as a candidate in the interests of labor for the district of West Adelaide. The contest was a memorable one, and the result may be said to have once for all established the Labor interest as a determining factor in South Australian politics. The other candidates were the Hon. L. Grayson (Commissioner of Public Works) and the Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C. Mr. Batchelor, however, was returned at the head of the poll. This young man, on his first appearance as a Parliamentary candidate, actually defeated two seasoned political warriors—the one a member of the Ministry, the other even then perhaps the strongest politician in the Province! This triumph was no doubt mainly attributable to the splendidly organised electioneering efforts and tactics of the Labor Party. But a share of the credit is certainly due to the merits of the candidate himself. The man was worthy of the occasion. No mere puppet could have met with such success. The fact that Mr. Batchelor possessed qualities of a sterling and lasting character was amply proved by his being returned at the top of the poll for the West Adelaide constituency at succeeding triennial elections, not once, not only twice, nor even thrice, but four times; and, more remarkable still, no less a person

than Mr. Kingston, Premier of the Colony for six and a half years, was his *junior* colleague in the constituency during the whole period of that popular and able statesman's unprecedentedly long lease of political power.

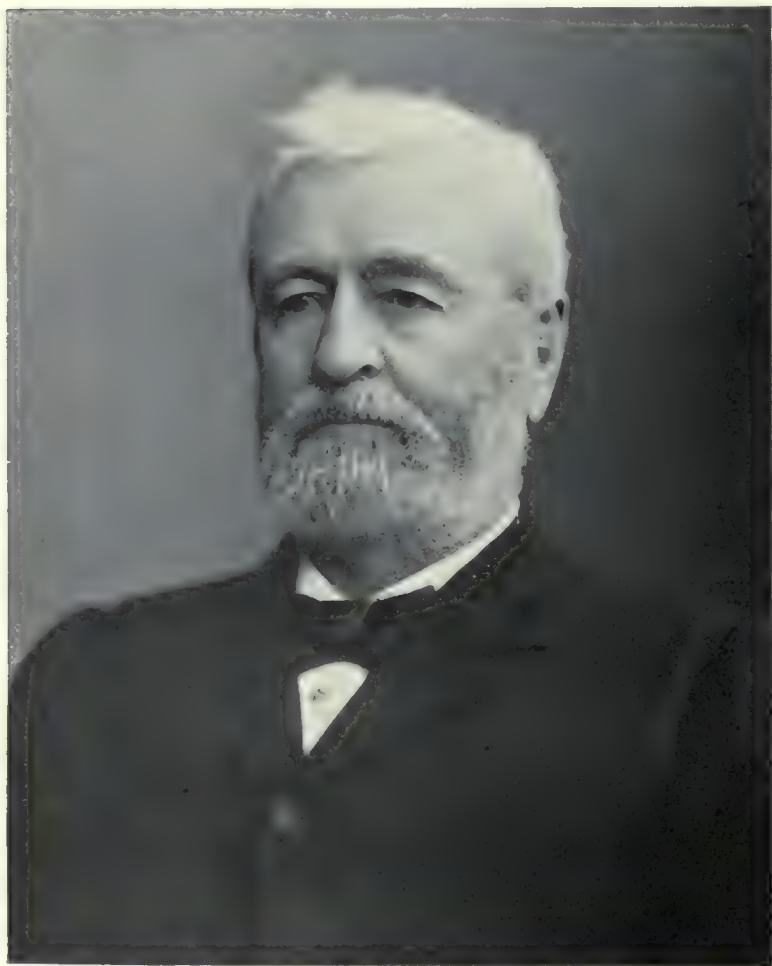
Since he entered Parliament, seven years ago, Mr. Batchelor's name has been prominently connected with many efforts in the direction of social reform. He has had charge, for the Labor Party, of various important measures, notably the Village Settlements Bill and Lake Bonney Settlements Bill; while in 1895 he introduced to the House of Assembly the Referendum Bill, considered to be the most complete measure dealing with that subject which was ever introduced to any English-speaking Parliament. On the much-regretted death of Mr. J. A. McPherson in 1898, Mr. Batchelor was unanimously elected to the leadership of the Parliamentary Labor Party—a most important post when the strength of the Labor Party and its influence on the course of political events is duly borne in mind. After the fall of the long-lived Kingston Administration in December of last year (1899), followed within a week by that of their Conservative successors, the Hon. F. W. Holder, who formed a Ministry from the combined Liberal and Labor parties, offered Mr. Batchelor the portfolio of Minister of Education and Agriculture. With characteristic loyalty to the great cause of which he is so ardent a champion, the Labor leader placed the decision in the hands of his party, who unanimously approved of his acceptance of the position. Mr. Batchelor, it is understood, is the first Parliamentary Labor member in Australia who has joined a Ministry with the full approval of his party. The appointment to the position of a Cabinet Minister of a young man who but a few years ago was working at the bench, and whose intervening Parliamentary career has been but short, however praiseworthy, may in some quarters be regarded somewhat in the light of an experiment. But those who know Mr. Batchelor best, confidently anticipate an entirely successful career for him as an administrator.

Anyone less like burly, broad-chested John Burns, the chief Labor champion in the House of Commons, than the Labor leader in the South Australian House of Assembly, could hardly be imagined. Mr. Batchelor is slight and almost frail of physique, and his face conveys the impression of delicate health. But this Australian possesses equally with the Englishman the ardor in a great cause that alone can make a man a telling force among his fellows. And as John Burns has now succeeded in winning the respect and esteem of even his bitterest political opponents, so has Mr. Batchelor become one of the most popular and highly respected members of the South Australian House of Assembly. By undeviating courtesy of manner and tone, coupled with a manly modesty of demeanor, he has secured the goodwill of both friends and opponents of his party, while his straightforwardness and conscientiousness have gained him general public appreciation. As a speaker he is fluent and easy, convincing rather than denunciating. As an organiser he has proved himself a master; and his past effectiveness in this role is one of the best auguries for his success in the future as an administrator. Mr. Batchelor has the best part of his life before him, and a powerful organisation, commanding some 23,000 votes, behind him. Could any public man wish for better prospects?

Hon. Sir James Penn Boucaut, K.C.M.G., *Second Judge of the Supreme Court*

HAD it been asked some twenty years ago who was the most courageous and formidable warrior in the South Australian Parliament, the reply would have undoubtedly pointed to the Hon. J. P. Boucaut, whose political energy and good temper were unaffected by the invective hurled at him by Parliamentary enemies, and

whose bold political programme at once excited the fear and the admiration of the people. There was a good deal of the statesman about this fighter, and whatever fear was aroused by his boldness as a legislator has been turned in later years into praise of the fine results his measures have achieved. During a period of 17 years of unrest and turmoil, Sir James Penn Boucaut proved himself to be a politician of the highest order, whose stamp of mind, whose courage, and whose foresight were adapted to the exigencies and rapidly - changing conditions of colonial government. And from this storm and stress he quietly entered into the repose of the Judiciary—a change comparable with that of a soldier, at war to-day, becoming a solemn and peace-loving country squire to-morrow.



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Mr. Justice Boucaut is a son of Cornwall, and he has more than once boasted of the

circumstance on public occasions. He was born near Falmouth, on October 29, 1831, and there received those delightful impressions found in quaint legend and hoary tradition so dear to the heart of every true Cornishman. His father was Captain Ray Boucaut, and his mother was a daughter of the late James Penn, Superintendent of Her Majesty's Naval Victualling Department, Falmouth. Captain Boucaut came to South Australia with his family in 1846, and here became "a most energetic and popular man," and greatly interested himself "in all that concerned the welfare of the Province"—(George E. Loyau, "Representative Men of South Australia," 1883). He died of apoplexy on January 29,

1872. Sir J. P. Boucaut's education was imparted in England; and soon after his arrival in the Province he was articled to the law, and was admitted to practice in 1855. He became a barrister of leading rank, and attained renown in Common Law. He was also an all-round practitioner, and enjoyed a very large professional connection. Important briefs were entrusted to him, and no one in the Province could pick out their subtleties and appraise their value better than he.

Sir J. P. Boucaut had a powerful predisposition for politics, and he was never happier than when testing his prowess with political combatants. His heart was in the legislative arena, and he gave full vent to his talent there. His rise in law was rapid, and at the comparatively early age of 30 years, or 15 years after arriving in South Australia as a boy, he entered upon his Parliamentary career. In the stormy battles of the period he was destined to play a bold hand, and fortunately his astuteness was proportionate to his courage. He was elected to the House of Assembly for Adelaide in December, 1861, upon the resignation of the late Sir R. D. Hanson. But Mr. Justice Boucaut's career was at first chequered, and it was only the determination and enthusiasm of the man that ensured him a lengthened political life. He was defeated by Mr. Bakewell at the general election in November, 1862. In March, 1865, he was returned for West Adelaide at the head of the poll, although he was one of a very few candidates who refused to support Goyder's valuations, then considered infallible throughout the Province. His ability was already known, for on the day after his election he was offered, and he declined, the portfolio of Attorney-General, *vice* Mr. Stow, defeated for the District of Victoria, in the Government of Sir Henry Ayers. He sat until the dissolution in March, 1868, when he sought the suffrages of the Burra electors, and was returned. At the general election in March, 1870, he was rejected; but in August, 1871, he re-entered Parliament as member for West Torrens, in succession to Mr. Strangways, being re-elected at a general election in December, 1871; in 1875 he became the representative for Encounter Bay, and re-elected in 1878. He was thus the chosen, at different periods, of five constituencies; and the circumstance is explained by the topsy-turveydom of politics in those days.

When Sir J. P. Boucaut declined the Attorney-Generalship in the Ministry of Sir Henry Ayers, he showed an example which is not always followed in Australian legislative circles. He had attacked the Government policy on the hustings, and, in consideration of the vote of his electors and of his own conscience, he could not accept the portfolio. Although at this time he had been known in Parliament for only a year, when the Ayers Government resigned in October, 1865, he was largely instrumental in forming an administration under the nominal leadership of Mr. Hart. Sir James took the portfolio of Attorney-General, and in March, 1866, on Mr. Hart's departure for England, became Premier, an unusual dignity indeed for one who had passed so short a time in Parliament. But he was "a consummate Parliamentary manager, and a bold and far-seeing statesman."—*Review of Reviews*. Much useful legislation was initiated by the Government which he led, and for a time there was a lull in the political strife. Previous Governments had been principally occupied in no-confidence debates, and, as a consequence, few good measures were placed on the Statute Book. The state of affairs had been so strained that at a public demonstration, a resolution was carried animadverting severely on "the

scramble for office by members," which was declared to be "calculated to bring into contempt our present system of government." But Sir James apparently allayed the discord, and with his colleagues Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir William Milne, Mr. Duffield, and Mr. English, enjoyed a peaceful reign until May 2, 1867, when Sir Henry Ayers returned to power. The out-going administration, with Mr. Hart, and then Sir J. P. Boucaut, at its head, was the longest-lived since that of Sir R. D. Hanson—1857-60. Upon his retirement, Sir James was offered a Q.C.-ship., but declined that honor, as he did several offers of office in succeeding governments.

The years following were fraught with big results; and although the old turmoil was revived, legislation was carried which very greatly and beneficially affected the future of the Province. To this result Sir J. P. Boucaut, although not in power, largely contributed. Mr. Strangways succeeded Sir Henry Ayers as Premier, and his Cabinet so amended the land laws that an immense tract of country was added to the agricultural areas. This was in the Middle North, where the grain output added enormously to the fame of South Australia in that direction, led to a migration of farmers from the lower and older districts, and caused a great wave of prosperity to sweep over the Province. Immigration was heartily encouraged for a time, and public works on a big scale were projected. It must not be supposed that these beneficent measures were carried without a struggle. The men who framed them were fought inch by inch, and an astonishing amount of rancour was aroused.

Despite frequent requests, Sir J. P. Boucaut remained out of office until 1872. In the former year he had moved a vote of want of confidence in the Hart Ministry, which caused its members to resign, and Sir James was asked to form a Cabinet. Upon his refusal, Sir Henry Ayers, and then Sir Arthur Blyth, were sent for. The last gentleman went into office, but in keeping with the spirit of the hour, he was ousted about two months later. Under the name of the Ayers Government, a new Ministry was formed in January, 1872, by Mr. Hughes and Sir Henry Ayers, with the assistance of Sir James, "to establish the principle that the Governor was not entitled absolutely to say that the framer of the Government should necessarily be its head." In March Sir James retired, and he did not again sit on the Treasury benches until June 3, 1875, when he once more assumed the position of Premier, having defeated Sir Arthur Blyth. Sir James propounded a policy so bold and comprehensive that it will not readily be forgotten in the Province. It was the most celebrated feature in his political career. The vital questions of the day referred to immigration, to education, to public works, and to finance. The opening up of the northern agricultural areas under the Strangways Land Act had already proved highly beneficial, but the supply of labor was so limited, that large sums were voted by Parliament in aid of assisted and free immigration. The finances were in such a condition that any attempt to incur further liabilities was opposed most vigorously. The trend of public opinion was nervous of a big expenditure, and yet the growing interests of the Province seemed to demand the projection of large public works. The Education Act was confused, and a proposal to place the system on an equality with that of some of the other colonies was excitedly supported and opposed according to the divergent views of the people. "The Boucaut Ministry," says Mr. Edwin Hodder in his "History of South Australia," "brought in an Education Bill which skilfully embodied the views of

the majority of the community." It substituted for a Central Board of Education, a Council, provided for a responsible Minister, demanded that education should be compulsory in districts proclaimed by the Governor, and made education free to all unable to pay fees. This measure, when finally adopted by Parliament, ushered in the excellent and advanced educational system which at present obtains in South Australia.

The part of the Premier's policy which attracted the most attention in this and the other colonies was expounded on September 28, 1875. To the astonishment of the people, Sir James proposed to borrow £3,000,000 sterling for public works construction, accompanied by direct taxation to meet the resultant expenditure. Of this immense amount the sum of £2,290,000 was to be "appropriated to the construction of 550 miles of railway, intended to open up the Far North, tap the Murray River at the North-West Bend; form the first section in a line connecting Adelaide and Sydney by way of the mineral country beyond the Burra and the pastoral land of the Barrier Ranges; complete the means of communication with the seaboard required by residents in the rich agricultural areas under cultivation in the North; and furnish the people of Mount Gambier, in the South-Eastern district, with proper facilities for reaching a port available in all weathers"—(Hodder). The remainder of the loan was for harbors, jetties, school-houses, and other necessary works.

Probably never in the history of Australia up to this time had such a daringly progressive policy been proposed by any Government. Sir James knew that all these suggested railway lines were required, and would greatly tend to the general prosperity; but he was not foolish enough to saddle the Province with so heavy a debt without seeking to provide for the payment of interest by directly calling for the help of the community. A Stamp Duties Bill had previously passed the Assembly to secure the means to pay the interest on the proposed loan, and to meet an expected deficiency in the finances; but, on the very same day that this great public works scheme was announced, the Legislative Council threw out the measure. Parliament was prorogued, and during a short recess the people indicated by resolutions and memorials that they approved of Sir James' programme. Parliament re-assembled on November 10, and two days later the Government again introduced into the Assembly the Stamp Duties Bill, as well as three measures referring to railways and other public works. The Taxation Bill passed the Lower House almost without a division, but was again defeated in the Council, on this occasion by a majority of only one vote. Public indignation against that Chamber was aroused, and suggestions for its amendment were made. But it was already so late in the year that the Government abandoned its Railways and Public Works Bills, and Parliament was prorogued after such measures as an Intercolonial Free Trade Bill, a Forests Bill, and a Rabbit Bill had been carried. In the 1876 session the Government introduced a new Public Works Bill, but as the Cabinet had been weakened by the elevation of the Attorney-General, Mr. S. J. Way, to the office of Chief Justice, and by the retirement of other members, a vote of no confidence was carried by Sir John Colton on June 1. This defeat was said to be caused by political log-rolling, and by the Premier's refusal to borrow money without making provision to pay the interest. Had Sir James been permitted to have his way the progress of South Australia would have been greatly facilitated. The country proposed to be traversed by his lines now has railway connection

The Ministry of Sir John Colton, who had retired from the Boucaut Cabinet early in 1876, and whose conduct in subsequently attacking his former chief was the subject of much adverse comment, held office from June, 1876, to October, 1877. It succeeded in carrying part of Sir James' own scheme. After the defeat of the Colton Government, Sir James Boucaut formed a new and stable Ministry. The finances were still in an unsatisfactory condition, and amongst the most important proposals of this Government were property and income taxes. The latter was not agreed to; but the former, providing for a tax of threepence in the pound on property above £300 in value, was carried. In 1878 the Premier consented to join the Judiciary.

As a politician he had distinguished himself by intrepidity and inflexibility, and to him must be ascribed the credit for much of the prosperity of South Australia during succeeding years. His able, enlightened, and progressive proposals were drawn up under the conscientious belief that they were the very best under the circumstances; and that he was right has since been abundantly proved. In formulating his schemes he looked beyond the present and reckoned largely on their influence over the future. As a statesman Sir James was distinguished, and one critic doubts whether "his genius is more distinctly legal or political."

Mr. Justice Boucaut has succeeded as ably in the Judiciary as in Parliament. In recent times Sir Samuel Griffiths, in Queensland, is the only other Australian politician who from the front of the fray went direct to the dignified quietude of the Bench; and both gentlemen were eminently prominent in and useful to their respective Colonies. Mr. Justice Boucaut has now borne the cares of a *puisne* Judge for over 20 years, and the warrior of the old days is transformed. Those who had known him in Parliament predicted that he would soon tire of the Bench, and "for some years at every election the rumor was spread that the Judge was going to buckle on his discarded armor, and once more fight the battles of his country in Parliament." But he has refused to be enticed away from his dignified position on the Bench, although his friends think that a seat in the Federal Parliament might tempt him; and, continues the *Review of Reviews*, "he would only have to ask to have, when the time comes." In regard to his conduct as a Judge, the same writer says that, "bearing in mind the adage that the law is a jealous mistress, he has sedulously devoted almost the whole of his time and learning to his judicial duties . . . Judge Boucaut is an acknowledged master of the Common Law. He is as pronounced as he is learned upon all matters affecting the liberty of the subject, and his judgments upon all such questions speak with trumpet tongue in support of the rights of all sections of the community."

From October 26 to November 13, 1885, and from February 10 to February 27, 1886, Sir James Boucaut administered the Government during the absence of Sir W. C. F. Robinson; and from January 16 to March 11, 1890, as also from February 27 to May 23, 1891, he occupied the same high office while the Earl of Kintore was out of the Province. A few years ago he made a tour round the world, and the instructive and entertaining articles he supplied to a local newspaper are well remembered by the public. Those who heard him speak at a banquet of the Cornish Society in 1890 were treated to a delightful display of eloquence, which stirred the very depths of memory of many patriotic and devoted sons of the ancient county. Sir James Penn Boucaut was decorated with the K.C.M.G.-ship in January, 1898.

Hon. William Henry Bunday, *a Judge of the Supreme Court*

THE Judges of the Supreme Court of South Australia past and present--have been men of such high standard that it is impossible to discriminate concerning their comparative supremacy. Beginning with the first Judge, Sir J. W. Jeffcott, who in 1837 was drowned in the rollers of Encounter Bay, while striving to prove his pet theory

that on the shores of that historical locality the capital of the Province should be established, every occupant of the high office has been more or less famous either for his excellent interpretations and expoundings of the law, or for his claims to the title of an honorable citizen, and a colonist of grit and utility. The list embraces some of the most noteworthy men in South Australian history.



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Each of the present members of the Bench won a meritorious reputation as an advocate, and each had previously served as a colonial Minister under the Crown. In this latter respect, Mr. Justice Boucaut and Mr. Justice Bunday obtained larger experience than the president of their court, the Right Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart. It can be recorded of them all, however, that they have distinguished themselves at the Bar, in the political arena, upon the Bench, and as private citizens.

Mr. Justice Bunday was born in 1838; his father, the late Mr. James Bunday, was a gentleman farmer; and the family resided at Bashley Manor, near Leamington, England, where they experienced severe reverses of fortune, and in consequence left England in 1848 for South Australia. The head of the family died within a fortnight of his arrival in this Province. Mr. W. H. Bunday, after serving his articles to the law, was admitted to practice at the South Australian bar in April, 1865. He quickly found that he had entered a congenial sphere for the application of his talents. He

steadily advanced in the profession, and in 1878 was made a Queen's Counsel. As a criminal pleader and an advocate, he was almost unrivalled in the Province. One competent critic says of him that he "was probably as fine a speaker as we have had in South Australia, and a specially dangerous antagonist before a jury." His genius, the writer continued, was perhaps distinctly forensic; and it was thus that he first acquired popularity. His practice became extensive, and he earned it in many sturdily fought battles. He gripped his cases with a strong hand, and whether in cross-examinations or in his addresses to the jury, he was recognised as a master.

One of the best examples in this respect was in the case of Captain Cameron, a fine old Scotchman, whose ship, *Lightning*, ran ashore near Troubridge Lighthouse. A number of passengers were on board, and the captain was prosecuted for the misdemeanor of endangering their lives. Mr. Bunday and the late Mr. Dempster defended him; and the blame, if any, was proven not to have rested with the captain. One of the other officers of the ship will not readily forget the cross-examination to which he was subjected. In his address for the defence, Mr. Bunday placed the captain's conduct and his previous career in such a light before the jury, that, when asked for their verdict, they rose as one man, and said "Not guilty"; and as they filed out of the jury box they approached to where the captain stood by his counsel, and each of them shook hands with him. This is probably a unique incident in a Court of Justice.

Seven years after entering into practice, Mr. Bunday yielded to the repeated requests of residents in the Onkaparinga district, and entered Parliament as their member. He sat for that constituency from January, 1872, until the dissolution in January, 1875, and from May, 1878, until the dissolution in March, 1881. He was thus in Parliament for nearly six years, for upwards of three of which he held a portfolio. Mr. Bunday was no political firebrand, he was an acute thinker, and had made a special study of political economy. He was well able to appraise the ultimate value of legislative measures, and to recognise the general trend of public opinion. His speeches in Parliament, and his lectures on the public platform upon the relations of capital and labor, reform of the land laws, and other subjects, were particularly impressive. He sought earnestly to guide the people in "paths which have now become well worn," and he is credited with being a pioneer in several directions of public thought then new, but which have since become established.

A short time after entering Parliament in 1872, Mr. Bunday was offered, but declined, the portfolio of Attorney-General in the Ayers-Barrow Administration, a post which was accepted by the late Mr. George Stevenson. In July, 1874, he joined the Government of Sir Arthur Blyth, and became the first "sixth" Minister in this Province, founding the political offices of Minister of Justice and Education. He proved himself to be an administrator thoroughly competent to grasp the details of important public offices, and he established the departments committed to his charge on harmonious lines. In the same year (1874) he introduced and carried through the House of Assembly a Bill to constitute the present Adelaide University, endowing it with a grant of 50,000 acres of country land and five acres of town land on North Terrace. He also took an active interest, in November, 1874, in the subject of establishing an advanced school for girls.

He retired from office on March 15, 1875. As showing the sincere interest that he evinced in educational matters, after retiring from Parliament early in that year, he gratuitously drafted a Bill of 67 clauses entirely altering the then principle on which the system was conducted, making a Minister of the Crown, instead of a Board, the chief authority. That principle was soon afterwards adopted by legislation.

Three years of freedom from the toils of Parliamentary life followed, during which Mr. Bunday was fully occupied in managing his large professional practice; and then, from September 27, 1878, to March 10, 1881, he served as Attorney-General in the Morgan Ministry. He was a hearty law reformer while official head of the legal profession. Among other measures, he carried through Parliament in 1878 the present Supreme Court Bill, and in 1880 the Public Trustees Bill. The latter is one of the most useful and successful legal reforms in the Province, and the department is now returning a handsome revenue. After a lengthened contest, he also carried through the Assembly a Bill to establish District Courts, adopting the Local Court practice and bestowing insolvency, matrimonial, probate, and criminal jurisdictions. Although this measure was carried in the Lower House by 25 votes to 8, it was lost in the Legislative Council. In 1880 he also carried an Act to amend the law of insolvency which abolished imprisonment for debt in South Australia. Mr. Bunday also pointed out, in an address to the working men of Port Adelaide in 1877, the great reform of the law in England, with respect to masters and servants, which deprived the courts of power to imprison, for breach of contract, and placed employers and employed on an equal footing. He advocated a similar law in this Province, and, when Attorney-General in 1878, rendered valuable aid in having such a measure passed. A recapitulation of all his work in Parliament and the Cabinet is hardly possible here; suffice it to say that, in addition to the important measures mentioned, he strenuously supported the Hills Railway project in 1878-9, which was carried by the Government of which he was a member. The Murray Bridge (once called "Bunday's Folly"), the construction of which at its present site he carried in the House, determined the route of the railway to Victoria. During his political career he was an active writer of pamphlets, which, like his lectures and contributions to debates, were highly appreciated for their instructiveness.

Finally severing his connection with Parliament in 1881, but not until the title of "Honorable" was conferred upon him, Mr. Bunday made an extensive tour of Europe and the Orient. His close observation of men and things, and his ready perception of essentials, enabled him to acquire a full storehouse of information during his travels; and on his return to South Australia he published, for private circulation only, a pamphlet descriptive of what he had seen and observed. His pictures of Japan and China, and the life of their people, were especially attractive, and the privileged readers were able to glean much interesting information from his literary work.

In 1884 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Andrews. At this time his practice was estimated to be worth nearly £5,000 a year, and hence he made a considerable pecuniary sacrifice when he accepted the judicial office. In 1894 Mr. Justice Bunday was appointed the first president of the Board of Conciliation, under Mr. Kingston's Conciliation Bill, and with the difficulties of this

newly-created office he was eminently fitted to cope. He retired after holding the office for 15 months. His reputation on the Bench has been of the highest, and his judgments have been uniformly satisfactory; and Public, Press, and Bar unite in showing him respect and esteem. Mr. Justice Bunday worthily upholds the traditions of an English judge. His qualities were thus summed up in the *Review of Reviews* (Australian edition, June, 1895):—"His extensive knowledge of shipping and mercantile law renders him an acknowledged authority in these important branches, both by Bench and Bar; while there are few of Her Majesty's judges anywhere more deeply read in criminology. To all questions he brings the best consideration of a trained mind, courageously determined to get at the truth, and to hold it at all hazards. Mr. Justice Bunday is the idol of the Bar, to whom he shows that fine courtesy which the rough and tumble of modern life threatens to extinguish, and upon which, in his case, no man dares to presume." The approval shown by all classes of the community on the occasion of his elevation to the Bench has been deepened by his conduct during the subsequent sixteen and a half years.

From what has already been written, a conception can be formed of Mr. Justice Bunday's intelligence and character. He has a leaning to literary pursuits, for, besides the booklet and pamphlets mentioned, he has written an interesting work on a favorite pastime of his, entitled "Yachting in Australia," a second and more recent publication dealing with yachting in South Australia, and a brochure relating to the irrigation settlements on the River Murray. In 1891 he published a pamphlet on the administration of the criminal law, and in 1893 an essay on the punishment of criminals. In 1899 he published a work entitled "Conviction of Innocent Men." With his facile pen and opportunities for expert knowledge, Mr. Bunday might be expected to compile an authoritative book on criminology. He has been an active supporter of cricket and yachting; and from 1874 to 1884 was Commodore of the South Australian Yacht Club. He is an expert helmsman, and has owned and sailed four of the finest boats in the south. He was for six years captain of the Woodside Rifle Volunteer Company. Mr. Bunday has from time to time delivered entertaining and instructive lectures to young men. He is one who seeks to do good work in the world outside his profession, and may fairly claim to exemplify in his life the truth of his precept to young men, viz., that a love for, and practice of, outdoor manly sports within proper limits in no way detracts from the proper discharge of life's duties.

The late Sir R. D. Ross

THE island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, was the birthplace, in 1828, of the late Sir Robert Dalrymple Ross. He was the son of Mr. Robert D. Ross, and his mother was a daughter of the Earl of Stirling. His early career was of a military character, receiving his first commission in the army, April 1, 1856. He arrived in South Australia in 1862. First elected to Parliament, June 4, 1875, representing Wallaroo, and subsequently Gumeracha, in the House of Assembly. Became Speaker, June 2, 1881; was Treasurer in the Colton Ministry, 1876-7; knighted in May, 1886; died December 27, 1887.

His Honor James George Russell,

Commissioner of Insolvency, Commissioner of Taxes, President of the State Board of Conciliation, etc

DURING its history, the Civil Service of South Australia has been manned by some highly distinguished officers. Because of their splendid work in the organisation and management of State departments, and because of their many years of earnest, honorable, and patriotic service, their names find a prominent and remembered place in the annals of the Province. Their work, while probably more valuable, is not advertised abroad with the persistence significant of a politician, and therefore they do not receive such ephemeral glorification as does the parliamentarian. But stored in the archives of the Province are lasting memorials of their worth.



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Among such men the public services of Mr. Commissioner Russell have been prominent, and his integrity and good judgment are highly appreciated, both by the public service and by the country generally. He is the eldest son of the late James Russell, formerly of Richmond, Surrey, England; and was born in that historical old town in March, 1848. From early childhood the subject of this notice conceived a strong desire to come to Australia, and the visit to England of his uncle, the late Mr. George Stacey, from Victoria, in 1860, afforded the opportunity of gratifying his wishes. He arrived in South Australia by the ship *Herzog Paul*, in May, 1860, being then 12 years of age. For several years he received tuition at the boarding school then conducted by the late Mr. E. Planta Nesbit at Angaston. After leaving school and travelling over all the settled parts of South Australia, Mr. Russell was engaged for a year in gold mining operations in Victoria. Upon his return, he resided at Wallaroo, where, in 1865, he commenced his law studies with the late Mr. H. a'Court Bloxam, of the Peninsula, and afterwards

continued them with the legal firm of Messrs. Emerson & Bloxam, completing his articles with Messrs. Burton & Bloxam, who practised at Mount Gambier. In the year 1873 he was admitted to practice, and for several years he managed the office of the late Mr. Rupert Ingleby, Q.C., of Adelaide, with whom he was afterwards associated as a partner, and conducted business at Port Adelaide.

In 1878 he entered upon that career in the Civil Service which has since been so distinguished. In March of that year he became Acting Master in the Supreme Court during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. Hinde. Upon the latter's death, he was appointed Master, and he performed the duties with eminent success until November, 1884. During this period, in addition to the Mastership, he held the minor offices of Registrar of Companies, Registrar under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, Registrar under the Trades Union Act of 1878, and Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court. For about twelve months also he was Acting Registrar of Probates, and was subsequently appointed as the first Commissioner of Inland Revenue. The excellence and usefulness of his work in these respects was accentuated by his services in other connections. Thus he rendered active service in the preparation of the rules and the introduction of the Supreme Court Procedure Act of 1878, by which the systems of common law and equity were fused, one procedure being made common to both systems. He also received praise for his work in conjunction with the present Chief Justice in the preparation of rules of procedure, at the request of the Admiralty, for regulating the British Vice-Admiralty Courts.

In 1884 Mr. Russell relinquished his Supreme Court appointments, and was appointed Commissioner of Taxes under the Act of that year providing for the levying of the land and income taxes. This was the first appointment of the kind in the Province, and Mr. Russell has been commended for the way in which he organised the immense work of that new office. On December 6, 1886, his duties were increased by the acceptance of the office of first Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamps Duties Act. He prepared the stamp regulations, initiated that Act, and had the whole charge of administering the stamps duties. In 1889, upon the death of the Hon. Charles Mann, Q.C., who held the office of Crown Solicitor, that appointment was offered to Mr. Russell. In lieu of accepting the same, he succeeded to the vacancies which occurred in the same year in the offices of Commissioner of Insolvency and Special Magistrate of the Local Court of Adelaide, and he discharged these new duties while also carrying on the business of Commissioner of Taxes and Commissioner of Stamps.

He succeeded His Honor Mr. Justice Bunday as President of the State Board of Conciliation under the Conciliation Act, 1894, and still holds this position with his many other responsible offices. During the absence of the Right Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., Chief Justice, in England from March to October in 1897, Mr. Russell performed the duties of Acting Judge of the Supreme Court. He took an active interest in establishing the Public School Teachers' Superannuation Fund, and, since the passing of the Act in 1890, has been a member of the Board of Management of that excellent fund. Mr. Russell was President of the Public Service Association, and for several years worked hard

with the late Mr. J. A. Hartley and others in endeavoring to found a superannuation fund for the whole public service. He has served on many public Boards of Inquiry, and as Chairman, appointed by the Supreme Court, on the winding up of the Commercial Bank of South Australia, performed delicate and important duties.

As Commissioner of Insolvency and as Acting Judge, Mr. Russell has added to the respected name which he so well earned in his numerous other important offices. His knowledge of the insolvency law is very thorough, and his judgment has been above reproach. Since taking up these duties he has been called upon to adjudicate in very difficult cases, and in these, as in his office of administrator of the land and income tax, his findings have given general satisfaction. Mr. Russell has a keen, analytical mind and safe powers of discrimination. He is able to quickly grasp large and intricate problems and to reduce them to simple issues. There are few members of the South Australian Civil Service bearing such honorable records as his, and few enjoy such general regard and esteem.

Mr. J. M. Stuart, Q.C., *Crown Solicitor*

JAMES MARTIN STUART was born at Aberdeen, New Zealand, on September 20, 1834. He was educated in his native village, and served in the Imperial Post-office in the South Island for four years prior to the establishment of local government. In 1854 he removed to Victoria. For a short period young Stuart connected himself with banking affairs. He came to South Australia in 1861, and became a State school teacher. When 36 years of age he was courageous enough to apply himself to the study of law. In 1870 he took articles from Sir J. P. Boucaut, and in 1875, at the age of 41, was admitted as a barrister, joining the firm of Boucaut & Bruse. Soon after Sir J. P. Boucaut's elevation to the Bench, Mr. Stuart accepted the positions of Justice of the Peace, Special Magistrate of the Local Court of Adelaide, and Commissioner of Insolvency. He occupied these positions with credit until 1889, when he was appointed Crown Prosecutor and Crown Solicitor. Mr. Stuart has acted temporarily as Commissioner of Patents, Commissioner of Trade Marks, and Solicitor to the Lands Titles Department, in the absence of Mr. Turner, the permanent holder of these offices. Mr. Stuart was made a Q.C. in 1900.

Notwithstanding that he was 40 years of age before entering into the practice of his present profession, Mr. Stuart must be said to have had a bright career. It must be exceedingly gratifying to himself to know that his courage has been so well rewarded and his success so substantial in law. He is a man of great industry, and one who can begin a wrestle with some abstruse problem with a smile. His demeanor is dignified and thoughtful, and there are few more familiar figures at the Law Courts than his. His is a remarkable life, and one worthy of commendation and emulation.

Right Rev. J. R. Harmer, D.D., *Anglican Bishop of Adelaide*

AUSTRALIA, during its history, has provided a scene of labor for several notable Bishops of what is known as the Anglican Church, whose names are affectionately treasured in the memory of colonists. Many are the stories told concerning them—their exploits in the bush, their wit, and their great heartedness. These reverend

gentlemen have been essentially manly, and, as such a term is understood by bushmen, no more flattering compliment could be paid them. The duties of an Australian Church dignitary in no way resemble those of his brother-workers in England. In the colonies he has to travel long distances by train and coach and on horseback. He has often been lost in the monotonous and melancholy bush, and has sometimes endured some hardship before being rescued. He must be as strong physically as he is spiritually, for his lonely journeys sometimes extend for hundreds of miles through sparsely-settled country; and when he reaches his destination, he ministers to perhaps but a modest score or so of settlers. Indeed, he must be brave and earnest, good-humored and long-suffering.



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"roughing it" (as bush travelling and fare is termed), and their manly sermons suitable to the people, that these Australian prelates have become popular and beloved. On remote stations many scores of miles from the nearest township one is told in happy words divers stories of Bishops Moorhouse, Short, and Julius. A great churchman, when he answers to the bushman's ideal of manliness, has a substantial and lasting influence over the latter's mind.

Although his sojourn in South Australia has been comparatively short, we have no hesitation in declaring that the present Bishop of Adelaide, the Right Rev. Dr. Harmer,

It is because of their earnestness, their sturdiness when

has already endeared himself to the people. Owing to the advance of settlement, the development of country once remote, and the improved means of transit, he has not been called upon to undertake such arduous journeys as some of his predecessors; and yet, wherever he has gone in this extensive Province, he has made a good impression upon the bronzed, hardy, and critical resident, whether the denizen of a township or a backwoodsman. Dr. Harmer is young and energetic, and thoroughly earnest and sincere in his desire to serve his flock. He has so judged Australian character that he immediately places those with whom he converses at their ease, and shows them that he is a friend, and not a critic with the curling lip.

John Reginald Harmer was born at Maisemore, near Gloucester, England, 43 years ago. After a happy preparation period at Eton, he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he was destined to pursue a brilliant career. In 1878, his first year, he became Bell Scholar, which, though confined to sons of the clergy, always ranks high among the distinctions open to the younger students at the University. This scholarship has been achieved by such illustrious men as Alford, of Greek Testament fame; Kennedy, senior classic; Thirwell, the historian; Holder, senior classic; Butler, master of Trinity and late headmaster of Harrow; and Weldon, headmaster of Harrow. Then in 1883 he was Parus Prizeman, and Evans and Scholefield Prizeman. For the uninitiated it may be explained that the former is obtained for the accurate study of the Greek Testament, and the latter for the critical study of Holy Writ. In 1881, also, he was fifth in the first class for the Classical Tripos, and two years later in the Theological Tripos, thus winning what is known as a "Double First"—a very distinguished record indeed. In the following year he took his M.A. degree, and in 1885 the M.A. *ad eundem* at Durham University. Such were the distinguished scholaristic exploits of Dr. Harmer at the University. Among his fellows he was regarded as a rising man in the Church, and a brilliant classical scholar and theologian.

In 1883 Dr. Harmer was ordained a Deacon, and in the following year a Priest. From 1883 to 1889 he was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and from 1883 to 1884 he was curate of Monkwearmouth. He was Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, the late Dr. Lightfoot, from 1884 to 1889. While fulfilling the duties appertaining to this latter office, he was drawn into close relationship with the venerable and talented Bishop, and obtained a considerable knowledge of his life and studious nature. In 1889 he edited, for Macmillan & Co., "The Apostolic Fathers," and other of Dr. Lightfoot's posthumous works. To this severe task he brought a discriminating judgment and extensive erudition; and the books have proved of great value to Churchmen. During these years Dr. Harmer had been rising more and more in general favor. Both in the pulpit, and in his other numerous duties, he evinced much earnestness and singleness of purpose. He became a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and Examining Chaplain to Dr. Westcott, Dr. Lightfoot's successor in the Bishopric of Durham, in 1890; and in 1891 he was made vice-principal of the Cambridge Clergy Training School.

At Westminster Abbey, on May 1, 1895, Dr. Harmer was consecrated Bishop of Adelaide, in succession to Dr. Kennion, translated to the English See of Bath and Wells; and on July 2 of the same year, he arrived in this Province. It might be

considered by some that one so distinguished in scholarly attributes would find it difficult to identify himself with the conditions peculiar to a new country. Away from the great centres of learning and congenial association with men of proved talent, the scholar is apt to be depressed, unless he have some specially engrossing work to perform. Dr. Harmer quickly appraised Australian aspirations and the spirit of the colonist, and he entered sympathetically into his new work. From the centre of learning he came to what is indeed an isolated, and not specially intellectual, community. In his own sphere, he is copying the work of the colonist, and, divested of the pomp and circumstance of Church life in England, he has become a colonist in Church matters in South Australia. He has travelled extensively in the Province among the inland townships, on the desert track, and in the remote bush; and everywhere he has made new friends in his efforts to push the work of his Church. Dr. Harmer is a cultured preacher, and his sermons are bright and courageous, hopeful and ambitious, as is the colonist himself. St. Peter's Cathedral at North Adelaide is visited by large congregations, who listen attentively to his discourses, which are always marked by earnestness and sincerity.

Since his arrival in South Australia he has visited England to attend the Lambeth Conference. After an absence of eight months he returned to his southern field of labor in February, 1898. Bishop Harmer married, on January 3, 1895, Dorothy, daughter of the late Arthur Herbert Somers-Cocks, C.B., B.C.S., of London. Of Dr. Harmer, as showing his adaptability to the work he has chosen, it may be said that his life has undergone a complete transformation in its conditions, and that members of the Church of England in South Australia are the gainers.

Rev. James Jefferis, LL.D.

JAMES JEFFERIS was born at Bristol, Somerset, on April 4, 1833. His earlier education was received at a grammar school in Bristol. He subsequently studied at New College, London, affiliated with the London University. In 1855, Dr. Jefferis graduated in Arts, and in the following year took the Bachelor Degree in Law, subsequently graduating as LL.D. in Sydney University. He was ordained in 1858 as pastor of Saltaire Congregational Church, in Yorkshire, but in the following year removed to North Adelaide, South Australia, where for 18 years he labored vigorously and successfully as preacher, lecturer, and pastor. A lasting memorial of the influence exerted by Dr. Jefferis is seen in the University of Adelaide. In 1872, whilst Dr. Jefferis was Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Union College, Adelaide, a sum of £20,000 was offered by Mr. W. Watson Hughes as an endowment. At the suggestion of Dr. Jefferis, both the Council of the College and the donor consented to devote the money to the foundation of a University instead of to the purpose originally intended. Sir Thomas Elder gave another £20,000, the Government provided an endowment of £2,400 per annum and 50,000 acres of land, and thus a flourishing University arose, chiefly through the wise forethought and disinterested effort of many citizens, of which Dr. Jefferis was not the least. In 1877, and for the next 13 years, the scene of the Doctor's labors was in Sydney, New South Wales. In December, 1889, Dr. Jefferis returned to England, but came back to South Australia in 1894 to resume the pastorate of his old Church at North Adelaide.

Most Reverend John O'Reily, D.D., *Roman Catholic Archbishop of Adelaide*

THE Roman Catholic Church, from the early foundation of the several colonies of Australia, has been a most powerful religious denomination in these parts, and its success is to be ascribed to the ability and pious zeal of its clergy, as well as to the liberal enthusiasm of its adherents. In the infantile stages of the history of a colony,



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when many difficulties and vicissitudes had to be sternly faced, and with little pecuniary recompense, ministers of the Roman Catholic faith carried on their work with surprising vigor. The name of Archbishop O'Reily is inseparably connected with the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in Western and South Australia. Few ministers of his or any Church have devoted themselves so earnestly and energetically to the advancement of Christian interests in the Australian colonies.

John O'Reily (now Roman Catholic Archbishop of Adelaide) was born in November, 1846, in Kilkenny, Ireland. His elementary instruction was received in the Catholic parochial boys' school in St. John's Parish of Kilkenny. In January, 1858, he entered St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, where he laid the foundations of a comprehensive study in classics, science, and

history. His powers of retention equalled his application. Ideas, words, phrases, and whole quotations could be summoned up promptly in the memory when necessity demanded them. But it was not classics alone in which the future Archbishop revelled. Knowing and well perceiving the swift and rushing growth of scientific knowledge, O'Reily cultivated a close acquaintance with this ever-growing department of human knowledge. Exhaustive insight into the method of operations and results of science enabled him to balance more effectually the consequent inferences and hypotheses with the deductions and conclusions that centuries of close Scriptural study had presented to the spiritual world for guidance.

After six and a half years of incessant scholastic study at St. Kieran's College, the

Archbishop moved to All Hallow's College, Dublin, in September, 1864. At this time this celebrated institution enjoyed the reputation of being the largest purely missionary college in the world in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. At the time of the Archbishop's entrance there were no fewer than 300 resident students in the college. One year in this advanced hall of learning was spent in the study of Mental Philosophy, and four more were subsequently absorbed in forming a more intimate and deeper acquaintance with theological knowledge. In June, 1869, the Archbishop was ordained a priest, and a few weeks later he left Ireland for Perth, in Western Australia. There existed in that then little-known Province a wide field for the future Archbishop's labors, for Western Australia was then still the "Cinderella" of the Australian group. It had no pretensions then to development beyond a haphazard and precarious tillage of the soil; all its potentialities were crude and latent. If Father O'Reily in anticipation conjured up a mental vision of rich oriental vegetation luxuriantly clothing the shores and slopes of his place of disembarkation, he must have been woefully disappointed when his ship arrived off the sandy beach of Fremantle. There was no fine harbor there then. He could have been as little enchanted as was Darwin in his voyages round the world with the deserted, cheerless prospect afforded by the coast of Western Australia. In those days it was especially depressing in its sandy barrenness of aspect, and Father O'Reily probably felt it was small matter for wonder that the country to which he had come was not a popular Province. But landscapes did not concern the reverend Father to a degree likely to affect his inclinations for the work he was about to take up. He was first stationed at Perth; and here he remained for some time to enable him to acclimatise and adapt himself to the new life that spread itself before him. For a brief interval, Father O'Reily had charge of Newcastle and Northam, now two well-known agricultural centres, but then mere hamlets. Thence he was transferred to the charge of Fremantle, where he remained for the rest of his term in Western Australia. During his residence in the West, Archbishop O'Reily, in addition to the discharge of his ordinary parochial duties, did much for the advancement of the Catholic press. In 1874 the *Western Australian Record*, a journal published in the interests of the Roman Catholic body, was founded in Perth through the energy of Bishop Gibney, then Vicar-General of the diocese. For this organ Father O'Reily wrote the first leading article, and he remained an active contributor to its columns until he left the Colony for South Australia. His journalistic abilities, though they suffered somewhat from restriction to the main ends the journal had in view, were of a high order, and reflected a talent that only required exercise for its full development.

One of the decisions of the Plenary Council of Australasia in 1885 was that of petitioning the Holy See for the establishment of fresh dioceses in Australia; and one of the centres chosen as a seat for an episcopate was Port Augusta, in South Australia. For this See, Father O'Reily was recommended, and in course of time was duly nominated by Propaganda. The diocese comprises the northern portion of South Australia proper, together with a strip one degree of latitude in width belonging to the Northern Territory. The area of the diocese is 370,000 square miles, and the Roman Catholic population in that district in 1891 numbered 11,156, a proportion of one Catholic to every 33 square miles, while the whole population of his See did not exceed 53,184. During His Lordship's eight years of episcopate, considerable progress was made. In 1889 there were 7 parochial

districts, with 14 priests, 28 churches, and 7 presbyteries. In the beginning of 1895 there were 9 districts, 15 priests, 29 churches, and 8 presbyteries. In 1889 there were 610 children in the schools; in 1893 there were 875. In 1889 there were 6 convents, with 15 nuns, besides 11 lay teachers and 11 primary schools. In 1893 there were 8 convents, with 31 nuns, besides 9 lay teachers, 14 primary schools, and 1 high school. These figures exhibit a considerable expansion in the progressive cause of the Roman Catholic religion—an expansion which is to be ascribed chiefly to the efforts of the Bishop. His labors, so prolific of happy results and timely issues in the Port Augusta Diocese, were soon, however, to be transferred to a higher sphere of exercise; and the parting must have conjured up prominently in the memories of his flock the amount of valuable work he had done for them and among them.

By Papal decree, dated January 5, 1895, Dr. O'Reily was transferred to the Archiepiscopal See of Adelaide, rendered vacant by the demise of Archbishop Reynolds. In March of the same year Dr. O'Reily took up his new exalted position. But, however high and honorable this See may have been, it was wofully embarrassed with debt. But the Archbishop proved equal to the efforts required to establish the finances of the See on a stable basis. The liabilities at the date of his appointment amounted to no less than £57,000. His first essay consisted in summoning a general meeting of the Catholic laity of the city and suburbs, to put before them a statement of affairs and to arrange with them a plan of operations for the liquidation of this heavy debt. Since that Conference the Archbishop has been hard at work at his scheme, and his efforts to diminish the debt have been well seconded by the clergy and laity. In connection with the old accounts, up to March 31, 1900, an additional outlay of £29,254 had to be incurred. This carried the total liabilities to over £86,000. The moneys raised between the two periods of March 31, 1895, and March 31, 1900, totalled the handsome sum of £105,510 3s. 4d. Thus the original liability was brought down within that short period to £22,102 6s. 2d., and meanwhile the current expenditure of the diocese was being satisfactorily met by current revenue.

Every department of the Church received Dr. O'Reily's fostering care and tutelage. He introduced into the Province, and established at Glen Osmond, the Passionist Fathers, an order of priests devoted to the popular services known as missions; also the Marist Brothers, members of the teaching order who have recently taken charge of upper and primary schools at Port Adelaide. Owing to his initiative, a community of the Dominican Fraternity has been established at North Adelaide, and a company of sisters of one of the Nursing Orders of the Church has taken charge of the Private Hospital on Strangways Terrace in the same part of the capital. Within the Church, Dr. O'Reily has formed one of its greatest pillars. He is an indefatigable worker, never allowing his studious enthusiasm for a moment to forsake him in the mundane world, while at the same time, with the ardor of the days of college life, the learned doctor can plunge into the beauties of classic lore or make a pleasurable excursion into the limitless domain of philosophy. Nobly pious his life has ever been, its unfailing utility in rendering altruistic services to his brethren and his adherents standing out prominently in the record of his past performances. Kindly and magnanimous, with a whole-hearted love for those in whose spiritual interest he labors, Archbishop O'Reily is a conspicuous ornament of the Church to which he belongs, and which he so ably and zealously serves.

The late Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G.

THE late Sir Thomas Elder was born at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, in 1818. Leaving school as a youth, he received a thorough education in mercantile pursuits. Latterly he represented, with his father (the late George Elder), the firm of A. L. Elder and Co., established by his brother (A. L. Elder) in Adelaide in 1841. This business

was the forerunner of Elder, Smith, & Co., now one of the largest commercial houses in Australia. Sir Thomas came to South Australia as a partner in the original firm, which, after some changes, resolved itself into Elder, Smith, & Co., Mr. R. Barr Smith early joining Sir Thomas in the sole proprietary. Thus early the firm launched out into almost every department of colonial industry—especially the pastoral, which was thoroughly and vigorously developed. Millions and millions of acres were leased, and many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking wells and tanks, in both of which Mr. Thomas Elder was the pastoralist most largely engaged, and in tank-sinking by machinery he was the pioneer in South Australia. After exploring parties had penetrated the interior wilderness and reached the ocean in North Australia, he took up areas reckoned in thousands of square miles. On many of these



Duryea, Photo

isolated stations moderate fortunes were expended, but substantially the pastoral investments were remunerative, and helped to build up the large capital so meritoriously earned. At Paratoo 3,000 square miles were occupied; at Beltana, 900 square miles; and at Umberatana, Mount Lyndhurst, and Blanchewater, 3,000 square miles. Sir Thomas was a large supporter of the agricultural and horticultural industries, and his gardens at Birksgate, Glen Osmond, and Mount Lofty were models of their kind.

The success of the copper mines at the Kapunda and the Burra gave Sir Thomas great faith in the mineral resources of the Province, and in connection with the Wallaroo

and Moonta Mines, the firm of Elder, Smith, & Co. will always be remembered as the financiers who supplied the necessary capital for the initial working of the now famous leases which have contributed so largely to the material progress of South Australia. In the North-East, and also at Port Lincoln and Franklin Harbor, the firm sank considerable money in testing the mineral resources.

Through the commercial pursuits of Elder, Smith, & Co., and by his private enterprise, Sir Thomas became possessed of a fortune, in the distribution of which he was a great benefactor. Foremost in national importance were his services to exploration and geographical science. In 1861 he introduced camels for exploration and commercial purposes; and in 1872 he defrayed the cost of a preliminary exploration by the veteran Major Warburton. In 1873, after the Government had abandoned a proposal to equip an overland party, Sir Thomas Elder, in conjunction with Sir W. W. Hughes, provided the whole of the funds for the dispatch of Warburton. This expedition is noteworthy, for it was to pass over the deserts separating South Australia from the western coast, and it greatly dispelled the erroneous impression of the existence of a large sheet of water in interior Australia. It was on April 15, 1873, that Major Warburton, with 17 camels and six men, including a native named Charlie, set out from Alice Springs on their dreary journey, and, after terrible privations, reached Oakover River, on the north-west coast of Western Australia, on December 4, 1873. Thus was the continent bisected from south to north, and from east to west. Warburton owed his life to the camels, the faithfulness of his party, and to the ingenuity of the native boy Charlie. When, in 1873, W. C. Gosse sought to cover the deserts south of Warburton's track, Sir Thomas fitted out his expedition with camels; but Gosse had to turn back after he had reached the Western Australian border. Other parties were supplied by Sir Thomas with camels about this time, the chief amongst them being that of the intrepid Ernest Giles, the third explorer to cross the central deserts to the western seaboard. On August 24, 1875, Giles left Ouldabinna, and struck a south-west course for Perth, a route still further south of Sir John Forrest (1874) and Warburton. Giles staked his life on the issue; and again the camels were a supreme factor, for on one occasion they travelled 325 miles without water. With the same animals Giles returned to South Australia by a more northerly route. But Sir Thomas did not rest satisfied with the discoveries of these pathfinders. His firm had large tracts of other country explored by men whose journals do not find a place in history. Some 2,000 miles of territory near the Queensland border were opened up, beside other immense areas in the centre of South Australia. The last large exploration sent out by Sir Thomas Elder was in 1891—that led by David Lindsay. This was under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, of whom it was desired by the noble patron that scientific men of reputation "should form a conspicuous feature of this party, whose first duty was to attempt to traverse the unknown regions in North and Western Australia between the tracks of Forrest, Giles, Gosse, and Warburton." On April 22, 1891, Lindsay and his men, with 40 camels and six months' provisions, left Adelaide for the Peake. On reaching the interior it was found that there had been a long drought, which, as was afterwards seen, severely militated against the general success of the explorers. Despite this, areas of new country were passed through, and a track to Dundas in Western Australia was inspected and marked down as a mineral belt, which soon after became famous by reason

of gold discoveries. It is unnecessary to dwell on the mass of valuable scientific information given to the world through these expeditions promoted by Sir Thomas Elder.

Almost every kind of sport was furthered by Sir Thomas, both on land and sea. He was a former commodore of the old Glenelg Yacht Club, and owned a fine cutter yacht, the *Edith*. He was a liberal patron of the turf, and a sportsman in the true sense of the word. He owned a large stud farm at Morphetville, and several fine racehorses, with which he won many valuable prizes. He first started his racing in May, 1875, and in 1884 he retired, having owned such well known horses as "Gang Forward," "Newstead," "Maddelina," "Dunlop," "Hortense," "Guesswork," "Viceroy," and "Portsea."

The public benefactions of Sir Thomas were innumerable. Every charitable institution was helped by him, and in the encouragement of the higher education no one was more practical. In 1874 he gave £20,000 towards the endowment and building of the Adelaide University, which he supplemented in 1884 with £10,000, as an endowment of the medical school attached thereto. He largely aided the formation of the Chair of Music in the Adelaide University, and he founded, at the Royal College of Music, London, a scholarship, under which successive pupils have been sent to England to study. He presented the City of Adelaide with the handsome Rotunda which stands on the banks of the Torrens, and was liberal in ensuring the establishment of Zoological Gardens, and was for years President of the Acclimatisation Society. Sir Thomas presented several valuable animals to the Zoo during his lifetime. He gave £2,000 in the interest of Chalmers Church, Adelaide, and donated large sums in eleemosynary gifts. The National Gallery, the Museum, the various hospitals, colleges, and benevolent asylums received his practical sympathy.

Sir Thomas had little liking for public life. He entered the Legislative Council in 1863, and retired by rotation in 1869; re-entering in 1871, and finally resigned in 1878. Except during that period, he was rarely seen in public life. In 1878 he was knighted, and in 1887 the distinguished honor of G.C.M.G. was conferred on him—the late Sir Henry Ayers being the only other South Australian to attain this distinction.

From the time of his arrival in South Australia in 1854, Sir Thomas Elder paid four visits to England, and in 1878 he went to Europe as Hon. Commissioner from South Australia to the Paris Exhibition. For several years he lived in strict seclusion either at Glen Osmond or at Mount Lofty, in each of which he had a handsome residence.

He died on Saturday, March 6, 1897, at the Pinnacle, Mount Lofty, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. With him there went the most sincere friend the Province has had.

A statue is now in course of erection to perpetuate his memory, and has been subscribed to by residents of South Australia.

Although in life Sir Thomas was celebrated for his philanthropy, his benevolence did not end there. Not satisfied with the large gifts he made, he set the coping stone

to a noble career when he left the sum of £155,000 to be distributed among worthy institutions, besides directing that the succession duty thereon, amounting to £15,500, should be paid out of his estate. The University, which was already so indebted to him, was awarded the sum of £65,000, making £95,000 in all which it has received from him. The sum of £25,000 was apportioned to the National Gallery. His detailed bequests were: Medical School, Adelaide University, £20,000; Chair of Music, Adelaide University, £20,000; Adelaide University, £25,000; Adelaide Art Gallery (to be spent in pictures), £25,000; Prince Alfred College, £4,000; Way College, £2,000; Geographical Society, £2,000; Zoological Society, £2,000; Glenelg Institute, £1,000; Adelaide Hospital, £3,000; Seamen's Home, Port Adelaide, £2,000; Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Institution, £2,000; Port Augusta Hospital, £1,000; St. Margaret's Convalescent Home, £1,000; Children's Hospital, £1,000; Dr. Barnardo's Home, £1,000; Strangers' Friend and Charity Organisation Society, £1,000; Anglican Cathedral, £4,000; Presbyterian Church of South Australia, £6,000; Chalmers Presbyterian Church, £2,000; Y.M.C.A., £2,000; Adelaide City Mission, £2,000; and a fund for founding Working Men's Homes, £25,000.

The late Hon. Sir Arthur Blyth, C.B.

MARCH 21, 1823, was the birthday of Sir Arthur Blyth. He was educated at the King Edward VI. Grammar School, Birmingham. He reached South Australia with his parents in 1839, who settled in Adelaide. His father, Mr. William Blyth, took a prominent part in municipal matters, being a city councillor in 1840, and one of the city commissioners in 1849. Sir Arthur Blyth first entered public life as representative of Yatala in the Parliament of 1855, which passed the Constitution Act, giving responsible government to the Province. In 1857 Sir Arthur represented Gumeracha, which district returned him at each election, except the one in 1868, till that of 1875, when he was returned for North Adelaide. During this period he was in upwards of 11 Ministries (three times Premier), holding office for an aggregate period of 3,247 days—which, up to May 31, 1900, had only been exceeded by Right Hon. C. C. Kingston and Hon. T. Playford. He was twice Chief Secretary, four times Treasurer, twice Commissioner of Crown Lands, and twice Commissioner of Public Works, having had no fewer than 32 colleagues, a larger number than any other Minister of the Crown in South Australia. Sir Arthur was a Director of the South Australian Company, as well as of the National Bank, a member of the Synod of the Church of England and of the University Council, and a governor of St. Peter's College. In 1864 he was gazetted as entitled to permanently retain the title "Honorable." In February, 1877, he was appointed Agent-General, on the death of Mr. F. S. Dutton. He was knighted in 1877, and made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1886. He died in England on December 7, 1891, having served his country with dignity, fidelity, and ability.

The late Sir Henry Ayers, G.C.M.G.

WHEN Sir Henry Ayers died on June 11, 1897, South Australia lost one of its most notable men. He was one of those links connecting early days with more modern times. Sir Henry's record of service to the State ranks prominently in the annals of South Australian history. For 36 years he was a prominent figure in

politics, and for a quarter of a century he was a moving force in the country's government. His public career began when the Province was first cradled in responsible government, and he was seven times Premier, 11 times a Cabinet Minister, and for 12 years President of the Legislative Council.



Hammer & Co., Photo

Sir Henry Ayers was born at Portsea, England, on May 1, 1821. He was educated to the law, and left for South Australia in 1840, only four years after the Province's proclamation. He followed his profession in the office of the late Mr. J. H. Richman and the late Sir James Hurtle Fisher, the latter the first President of the Legislative Council after it became an elective body. In April, 1845, Sir Henry was appointed Secretary of the South Australian Mining Association, and for many years he discharged the duties appertaining

to this post with admirable business ability. When the Burra Burra Copper Mine was discovered in April, 1845, he became prominently associated with its interests. He firmly believed in its value, and invested accordingly. His faith was amply rewarded, and with enlarged means he was soon engaged in financial pursuits of considerable magnitude. He earned a reputation as a financier and financial adviser, and as one gifted with diplomacy, shrewd penetration, and a genuine spirit of enterprise. Right up to the time of his death Sir Henry was actively interested in financial affairs in South Australia, and promoted many of the sound trading institutions of to-day. One work of his, of which he was justly proud, was the Savings Bank. He was a trustee of this institution for 40

years, and was Chairman of the Board for many years, filling the chair, indeed, up to the time of his decease. In the South Australian Gas Company he was a large shareholder, and was Chairman of Directors from 1862. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Adelaide, and acted as a director for a long period. He was also on the directorate of the Bank of Australasia from 1862 to 1865. In the year 1873 he was appointed a director of the South Australian Board of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and afterwards chairman—which latter position he retained until he retired in accordance with the rules of the society. He was for 35 years Governor of the Botanic Gardens Board; and of the Old Colonists' Association, which was formed in 1883, Sir Henry was the first President. He has been known, on occasions when the funds of the society were not sufficient to meet deserving cases of impecunious pioneers, to put his hands in his own pocket. Sir Henry showed a deep concern in the matter of education, and was long a member and Treasurer of the University Council.

In politics, Sir Henry's public movements were governed by the same keen discrimination which made him so successful in the commercial world. To go back to the beginning of his political life means the turning over of numerous pages of an eventful past. On March 9, 1857, he was elected a member of the first Legislative Council after responsible government was conceded. At that time the whole Province voted as one constituency. There were 27 candidates for the 18 seats, and Sir Henry was the youngest member returned. Eight years later, in 1865, when he retired by effluxion of time, he was re-elected at the head of the poll, there being then 13 candidates for eight vacancies. Again, in 1873, he headed the poll out of the 13 candidates who sought the vacant seats. Not only did Sir Henry top the poll for the whole Province, but also headed the voting in 15 out of the 18 chief polling districts into which it was divided. Offering himself again in 1881, he alone was returned of the six retiring members who stood for re-election, although he was last on the list. All the old members had been subjected to much hostile criticism with regard to the reform of the Legislative Council, and true to his principles right throughout the campaign, Sir Henry had reason to congratulate himself on a victory carried in the teeth of a stormed citadel. In the session then opened the Constitution Further Amendment Act, 1881, was carried, and the Province was divided into four separate electoral districts. In 1888, Sir Henry and the Hon. J. Warren were chosen as representatives of the North-Eastern District. He retired in December, 1893, rich in political laurels, and bearing the kind opinions of his fellow-legislators.

The foregoing is merely the shell of Sir Henry's political record. Coming to details, as already stated, he was connected with 11 Ministries, in seven of which he was the Premier. The first of these was that formed by the late Mr. F. S. Dutton on July 4, 1863, Sir Henry representing the Government in the Legislative Council without portfolio. A difficulty arose on account of the Upper House taking strong umbrage at the Government being represented there by one who held no responsible executive office. The matter assumed a serious phase when the Council finally determined that it would not proceed with the business of the country unless its wishes were acceded to by the appointment of an executive Minister to conduct Government business in that Chamber. As a consequence, Sir Henry resigned; and, although it had very heavy support in

the Assembly, the Dutton Ministry collapsed. The political atmosphere at this time became particularly troubled, and all sorts of constitutional complications and difficulties beset the then Governor, Sir Dominic Daly; and in his extremity he sent for Sir Henry Ayers and asked him to form a Ministry. This task Sir Henry successfully accomplished, and on July 15, 1863, the old Ministry was subjected to a process of re-construction. The Cabinet (the tenth under responsible government) was composed of Sir Henry Ayers, Mr. (afterwards Judge) Andrews, and the Hons. J. Hart, L. Glyde, and Philip Santo, all of whom pre-deceased their political chief. Sir Henry guided the destinies of his first Ministry till July 22, 1864—a little over a year. He was at the head of the succeeding Government, which held office from July 22 to August 4, 1864. There was now a period of two years of "shifting change," in which Ministries quickly came and quickly went. Succeeding Sir Henry's last Ministry were those of the Hon. Mr. Blyth and Mr. Dutton, in each of which he held office. Then he once again took charge of the political helm; but the Ministry lived only for one month, and on October 23, 1865, Mr. Hart became Premier. This Administration survived but a few months, and was succeeded by the Boucaut Government, which came into power on March 28, 1866. Shortly after this, Sir Henry was gazetted an "Honorable," under orders from Downing Street. The Boucaut Ministry saw about one year and two months of office, and on May 3, 1867, the fourth Ayers Ministry took in hand the affairs of the country. Sir Henry held the reins of Government until September 24, 1868, when once again the Hon. J. Hart assumed control with his team. But the tenure of life of the Hart Administration was short indeed, the Ayers Government being again in office so soon after as October 13, with the same *personnel* as constituted the Cabinet of the previous month. These were days of great political turmoil, and the Ayers Ministry had been in office only 20 days when the Government formed by Mr. Strangways was sworn in, and remained in charge until May 12, 1870. On January 22, 1872, Sir Henry again had a hand in the formation of a Government, and two months later his Ministry was re-constructed. On July 22, 1873, he, with his fellow-Ministers, retired. Meanwhile, Sir Henry had had the dignity of C.M.G. conferred upon him, and on December 5, 1872, he was made a K.C.M.G. on account of his being Premier at the date of the completion of the Transcontinental Telegraph Line, an undertaking that reflects lasting glory on South Australia. In 1894 the Grand Cross of the Order was conferred on him—Sir Henry and the late Sir Thomas Elder being the only South Australians to receive this high decoration. Sir Henry was some time "out of harness" as a member of Government until he became Chief Secretary in the first Ministry formed by Sir John Colton. From this position he retired on October 26, 1877. There were some dramatic scenes leading up to this retirement, and the air in the Council Chamber was at times electrical. Sir Henry represented the Government in the Council, and a dispute arose between him and the members of the Upper House, which gave rise to many heated discussions and stormy scenes. Finally it was decided to take the management of affairs out of his hands, Sir William Morgan being elected by the Council to lead them. The end came, however, when the Colton Ministry was defeated by the third and last Boucaut Government. There was for some time a coldness of manner between Sir Henry Ayers and Sir William Morgan; but when, in 1881, Sir Henry became President of the Legislative Council, Sir William made the *amende honorable* by speaking in highly complimentary terms of Sir Henry, and by expressing his regret at having accepted the leadership of the Council

after Sir Henry had been deprived of it. Reviewing his Ministerial career, it will be seen that from July 4, 1863, to October 26, 1877, Sir Henry was connected with 11 Ministries—six of which were successive. While he was leader of the Legislative Council he held the portfolio of Chief Secretary. His colleagues in the various Cabinets were the late Judges Andrews and Stow, Sir A. Blyth, Sir R. D. Ross, Sir J. C. Bray, Sir W. Milne, and the Hons. J. H. Barrow, E. H. Derrington, F. S. Dutton, L. Glyde, J. Hart, T. Reynolds, H. K. Hughes, J. G. Ramsay, P. Santo, G. J. W. Stevenson, and Wentworth Cavenagh. Of those who were his fellow-Ministers, the survivors are Sir James Penn Boucaut, the Hon. Sir John Colton, the Hons. H. B. T. Strangways, J. Carr, and E. Ward.

Sir Henry Ayers' appointment to the Presidentship of the Council in 1881 was not his first experience of the Chair. In 1879 he acted as Deputy President during the absence of the then President, Sir William Milne. On the assembling of Parliament in 1881, Sir Henry was elected President; and in 1888 was re-elected. He stayed in the Presidential Chair till December 19, 1893, when he resigned his seat in the Council. On that occasion the Council recorded in its proceedings "its sense of the long and distinguished services of the hon. gentleman to the colony of South Australia." The Hon. J. H. Gordon, leading the Upper House, in moving the resolution, said that with the resignation of Sir Henry Ayers they "lost not only a member of ability and distinction, not only a President under whom every member of the Council had found it a pleasure to sit, but a kindly and sagacious friend, whose ripe experience and wise counsel were always at the service of those who sought them. His political career was unique in its uninterrupted length of service and in prominence."

As an intercolonial delegate, Sir Henry was on more than one occasion an able representative of the Province's interests. Together with the late Sir Arthur Blyth and the late Hon. Lavington Glyde, he attended, in 1863, the first Intercolonial Conference. The main purpose of this gathering was for the consideration of the subject of uniform tariffs and Customs duties and their distribution. Sir Henry Ayers and Sir Arthur Blyth also represented South Australia at the Intercolonial Conference held in Melbourne in December, 1864, in reference to the transportation of criminals from the United Kingdom. An address had formerly been adopted and submitted to the Queen opposing transportation to any of the Australian Colonies, and urging that the transportation of convicts to Western Australia should cease. The Conference made such an effectual remonstrance that the Imperial authorities were later induced to abandon a projected resumption, and the transportation to Western Australia ceased. In 1867 Sir Henry represented South Australia at an Intercolonial Conference in Melbourne on the ocean postal question. Early in 1873 another Intercolonial Conference was held at Sydney, and the matters set down for deliberation related to the Suez mail contract, Border duties, and others of some importance. The delegates from this Province were Sir Henry Ayers and the late Hon. J. H. Barrow. This Conference advised that the ocean mail steamers should call at Glenelg to receive and deliver mails; it settled the terms of a Border Duties Convention with New South Wales; abolished the system of collecting Customs duties on the Murray River, and substituted the payment of lump sums to be arranged on an equitable basis by the colonies more immediately concerned. When the delegates returned, they were specially thanked

by the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce for the valuable service they had rendered the Province. In January, 1877, Sydney was the scene of another conference, the object being the consideration of the duplication of the cable, the improvement of telegraph communication between Europe and Australia, and the reduction of the message tariff. With the Hon. E. Ward, M.L.C., Sir Henry attended, and this was the last occasion on which the distinguished politician filled an ambassadorial office.

Sir Henry Ayers bore the reputation of being one of the best administrators South Australia has had, and it was stated of him that "it is doubtful whether any South Australian Cabinet has ever had a better organiser." It is satisfactory to be able to record that during his long career he had the pleasure of living down a personal antagonism which was at times most dramatically displayed towards him by his opponents. The years intervening between 1863 and 1874, when he was in the midst of his greatest political activity, formed a period of progress and prosperity in South Australia. The public debt of the Province at the end of 1877 was under five millions, the era referred to being one of comparatively small borrowings from the London market. Sir Henry was a warm supporter of the then Surveyor-General's (Goyder) pastoral valuations during the session of 1864. In 1873 he vigorously opposed the Stamps and Succession Duties Bill introduced by the Boucaut Ministry, as well as the proposal to borrow £3,000,000 in connection with the furthering of the famous "broad and comprehensive policy" of that administration. To enumerate the different public Acts for which Sir Henry was directly responsible would go towards filling a book in itself. His good works live after him, and this notice cannot have a better conclusion than the following summary of Sir Henry's character, which appeared in the *Adelaide Register* on the occasion of his demise: "Sir Henry was peculiarly fitted to represent the people in the Senate hall and in the Cabinet office. As an administrator he took his full share of responsibility, and showed his ready grasp of detail. His culture and diplomatic training served him admirably in the discharge of the work appertaining to the occupancy of the highest positions in the State. No one presided over the deliberations of the Legislative Council with a higher conception of the requirements of the office. His rule was characterised by ability, gravity, impartiality, and courtesy. Without reflecting on his predecessors, it is safe to say he gave an added dignity to the office which any successor will find it difficult to maintain. His demeanor at the most trying times was always worthy of the traditions of the high position. He was in every way an able exponent of the Constitution, with whose history, and alike with its details, he was in the fullest sense familiar. After his retirement from Parliament, Sir Henry gradually withdrew from public affairs; and an admirable lecture delivered by him before the Australian Natives' Association has left on lasting record his testimony and his opinions concerning the achievements of the pioneer settlers of the Colony. Of him, as of a celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons, it might be truly said, 'his face and figure filled the eye, and his voice charmed and impressed the ear.' Sir Henry's uprightness in all things, his sturdy independence, his varied gifts, his tastes, his dignified, courtly bearing, and his personal associations, all combined to invest him with a distinction exceeded by few, if any, of our colonists, past or present, whose names are written large on the pages of colonial history."

Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G.

THE escutcheon and heraldry of our forefathers are now becoming the memorials and emblazonry of the mercantile house and factory. In Australia many English gentlemen of birth and position have established new homes and made fortunes. The colonising activity of pioneers of this class has, in most cases, been exceptional;



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they have long enjoyed the reputation of being accounted among our most useful and enterprising settlers. Standing high among these is Sir Samuel Davenport. In him we behold a blending of the old and new virtues. The grace and dignity of associations with an influential past have engrained in his being a strong regard for institutions and customs that are still the corner stone of our social fabric; while at the same time he has always shown himself fully animated by the spirit of colonial enterprise and progress. Descended from an old and distinguished English family, Sir Samuel Davenport was born in 1818, at Sherburn, Oxfordshire. His father was a man of position in the county of his ancestors, and at Great Wigston, Leicestershire, is to be seen a memorial erected in the church of that parish to his honored memory. Time, in its change-bringing flight, however, has obliterated most of the remains of the former greatness of the Davenport family. The neighborhood

of Stockport, where once dwelt their long unbroken line in all the pleasant and dignified circumstances of affluent English squirehood, is now covered with busy and smoky factories. The trade of Liverpool has effected wonderful transformations in that part of Lancashire where once the forefathers of Sir Samuel rode forth to hunt, and Dame Dorothy Davenport worked classical pictures in tapestry. Visions of *tempus actum* are all that now remain.

The earlier part of Sir Samuel's manhood was profitably spent in travelling round the southern shores of Europe. As he journeyed from one point to the other, he

was struck with the superabundant growth of fruit along the coast of the Mediterranean, and he set himself the task of an exhaustive examination into the methods there prevalent of vine, orange, olive, almond, and citron culture. The study was congenial to his inclinations, for Sir Samuel had already resolved on the pursuit of the horticultural industry immediately he became possessed of sufficient knowledge in regard to it. The information he reaped in connection with these investigations proved exceedingly valuable in his subsequent efforts and endeavors in this Province. Meanwhile, his brother, Mr. G. F. Davenport had visited South Australia in 1839, and purchased a special survey, the township of which he named Macclesfield, and Samuel, on his return to England, decided to follow in his wake. On his arrival in this Province early in 1843, he proceeded to the Macclesfield district, where he was one of the earliest settlers. His first venture was sheep-farming, which at that time was almost the only remunerative form of industry in the Province. His stock and acreage kept pace with his success in this direction, and, ere a few years had elapsed, the subject of this notice was the possessor of an extensive squatting estate.

In 1846 and 1847, on the appointment by Governor Robe, Sir Samuel Davenport sat as one of the non-official members of the then Legislative Council. This was Mr. Davenport's first introduction to public life. In connection with his legislative duties, it has often been recorded of him that he was wont to ride from his home in Macclesfield to the Upper Chamber in Adelaide, a distance of 27 miles, attend to his duties in the Council, and, after a long and tedious sitting, mount his horse and ride back again. Such a display of energy and devotion to public duty is not often met with in these times. These were the days when the Province knew no Road Boards. Each wayfarer and traveller had to cut his own path and fashion his own track; and in these circumstances it was well Mr. Davenport was a skilled horseman. No doubt his experiences in these long and lonely rides instilled into him some of the zeal he afterwards so conspicuously displayed in seeking and securing the improvement of the highways of the Province. The wide knowledge of the country that he had gained from frequent journeys through the districts adjoining Adelaide proved of immeasurable value afterwards in the drawing up of schemes with this object. Sir Samuel's experience was one of the best charts available for a guide.

As an explorer of the pioneering pastoralist type, he did great service in the opening up of new country. He was one of the first settlers to cross the Murray with stock, and, after getting down as far as Rivoli Bay, he tried to extend his operations, with rather disastrous results, however, for he lost some thousands of sheep from an unknown local disease, since called "coastal," as well as through the spcars and robberies of the aborigines, for protection against whom each flock was double manned by armed shepherds, and aided by a mounted man, also armed, whose rapid and unexpected movements did much to scare the natives. These evils were afterwards better controlled by substituting cattle and horses for sheep. At a subsequent date, however, his indefatigable energy succeeded in achieving the desired end. In the bush he was ever brave and fearless, and his eagerness to open up outlying territory for the benefit of the Province reflects his patriotic regard for his adopted country. The interests of others were never sacrificed in favor of his own. Having acted as honorary secretary of an Adelaide committee formed

in 1850 to select South Australian products and transmit them to the late Prince Albert's International Exhibition in London, 1851, Sir Samuel Davenport visited England early in that year, and after receiving an Exhibition Medal for services, returned to Adelaide in 1853.

In 1855 the Governor, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, appointed Sir Samuel Davenport one of the four non-official members of the enlarged Legislative Council appointed, with the addition of 16 elected members, to frame the Constitution Act.

In March, 1857, Sir Samuel Davenport was an elected member of the first Legislative Council under the Constitution Act, and so remained up to August 30, 1866, when he resigned. His policy was broad and liberal, taking its centre in the advocacy of such reforms as were necessary to the welfare of the Province. The Treasury, however, was still lean, and could not stand the strain of an elaborate programme of extension such as he was inclined to favor. Sir Samuel Davenport twice held the portfolio of Commissioner of Public Works. No administrative office could have suited his attainments better, and hardly any other politician of that epoch could have discharged the duties of that office in closer consonance with the requirements and the possibilities of the State. The first Torrens Dam was made mainly through his exertions in his ministerial capacity ; and the completion of this most necessary undertaking was attended with expressions of general satisfaction.

During many years past Sir Samuel has been prominently connected with varied phases of industry in the Province. The position of President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia was ably held by him for ten years ; and he also held the Presidentship of the Chamber of Manufactures simultaneously, with an additional six years added. The unqualified success which attended his mission to England in 1851 was instrumental in procuring for him the appointment of Executive Commissioner for South Australia at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, at the Sydney Exhibition in 1879, and at the Melbourne Exhibition in 1880. On his return to Adelaide from America, where he had worthily sustained the reputation of South Australia, he was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial, which was presented by Sir R. D. Hanson. On February 4, 1887, a similar tribute of appreciation was paid him, the presentation being made by Sir Henry Ayers, on his return from acting as Executive Commissioner in London. During the progress of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London in that year, in connection with which he again acquitted himself with commendable zeal as the representative of South Australia, he was made a K.C.M.G. by the Queen in consideration of his long and valuable services. The distinction of K.B. (Knight Bachelor) had already been conferred upon him for his conspicuous usefulness in advancing colonial interests. At the Indian and Colonial Exhibition the work which fell to his lot as Commissioner for South Australia was exceptionally heavy. He paid untiring attention to the supervision and arrangement of the South Australian exhibits, and the court in which they were exposed to observation and criticism became, through his exertions, a centre of attraction, and was generally pronounced to be one of the features of the Exhibition.

In 1887 Sir Samuel Davenport's ripe experience was availed of for the

promotion of the Jubilee Exhibition in Adelaide. To the furtherance of its useful objects and aims he generously gave his valuable assistance to the Executive Committee, of which he was a member.

For a long time past the early horticultural knowledge which he gained from his travels in Southern Europe has been turned by Sir Samuel to a good account in South Australia, where he has large vineyards, fruit orchards, and olive groves cultivated on scientific lines. Sir Samuel is a member of the directorates of several important local companies, including the influential South Australian Company. Of recent years he has led a quiet life, having kept aloof from public affairs.

Sir Samuel Davenport's contributions to the general advancement and development of South Australia can be estimated from the numerous forms of services he has rendered to it. His political reputation, however, is apt to suffer from the more conspicuous and appreciable success that has crowned his labors as the representative of the Province at the several Exhibitions with which he was officially concerned. But his career in Parliament was as full of merit as it was prolific of useful issues. His desire to help any good public cause as best he could was ever a distinguishing trait in his character, which always elicited the esteem of those who recognised the worthiness of his aims. Although now in his old age, his countenance bears the honorable impress of the rough and hard experience of early days spent in arduous toil in the bush. That rugged mask, as his numerous friends know well, may be easily and quickly illuminated with geniality and intelligence, leading characteristics of the possessor being generosity of heart combined with culture and much refinement of mind.

The late Hon. B. T. Finniss.

THE last to die of that splendid band of civil officers appointed in England to found the Province of South Australia was Mr. Finniss. He reached these shores months before the first Governor, and saw the country as an unexplored wilderness. Providence, kinder than man, permitted him to reside for upwards of 57 years among the community to which he devoted his best mental and bodily vigor, and to see the Province rise from the unknown to that high stage of development which it attained in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Boyle Travers Finniss was born at sea off the Cape of Good Hope on August 18, 1807, and was educated first in Greenwich, and then at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. Here he laid the foundation for an able military career, till on October 24, 1835, he sold out of the army.

Under the Act providing for the foundation of this Province, the Colonising Commissioners appointed Mr. Finniss an assistant surveyor at £100 a year on the staff placed at the disposal of Colonel Light, the Surveyor-General. In March, 1836, he sailed in the *Cygnet* for South Australia, and began his long connection with responsible affairs in South Australia. He assisted Colonel Light, of whom he was a cherished friend, in surveying Rapid Bay, and in choosing a site on the Torrens for the capital city—Adelaide.

Upon the death of Colonel Light, Mr. Finniss, in August, 1839, was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General, and subsequently Chief Draughtsman. His next appointment was that of Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

On April 28, 1847, Governor Robe appointed him Registrar-General and Treasurer, which entitled him to a seat in the old Legislative Council, and was thus employed until 1852, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary. He held this position until the inauguration of responsible government in 1857.

During the interregnum between the departure of Sir Henry Young and the arrival of Sir Richard MacDonnell—from December 20, 1854, to June 8, 1855— he was Acting Governor. Having been the chief officer under the old Constitution, and indefatigable in securing its alteration, it was only natural that he should be commissioned to form the first Cabinet. He assumed office on October 24, 1856, having for his colleagues Sir R. D. Hanson, Sir R. R. Torrens, Mr. Charles Bonney, and Captain Freeling. The Ministry was, however, only short-lived, being superseded on August 21, 1857, by a Cabinet formed by the Hon. John Baker. After 12 days the late Sir R. R. Torrens became Premier. Four weeks later saw Sir R. D. Hanson in office, and on June 12, 1858, Mr. Finniss became Treasurer in succession to the Hon. John Baker, retaining the position until May 9, 1860. During the first Parliament he sat in the House of Assembly as one of six representatives for the city of Adelaide, but in the second Parliament he was returned, with Mr. John Dunn, for Mount Barker. Upon the dissolution of the House in October, 1862, he retired from Parliament, nor did he again contest a seat until years afterwards, when he sought to enter the Legislative Council and was defeated.

In 1864, when it had been determined to found a settlement in the Northern Territory, the Ayers Government appointed Mr. Finniss its first Government Resident. His actions there not meeting with the approval of the Government, he was recalled.

In 1864 Mr. Finniss was gazetted as entitled to prefix for life his name with the title of "Honorable." In 1875 he was appointed a member of the Forest Board, a position which he held until 1881. In 1876 he acted as Auditor-General during the absence on leave of the late Mr. E. H. Kitchen.

Mr. Finniss took a great interest in military matters. He raised the Volunteer Company known as the "Adelaide Marksmen," and afterwards with Major Moore organised a force of 2,000 men under the Act of 1853, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staff and Inspecting Field Officer. He acted on several commissions to enquire into the defences of the Province.

His long connection with public affairs in South Australia enabled Mr. Finniss to write, and afterwards publish in 1866, a valuable work entitled the "Constitutional History of South Australia."

In December, 1893, the Hon. B. T. Finniss died at Kensington Park, Adelaide. The *Register* described him as "a man of determined character, varied capacity, and great usefulness, whose sense of duty was never impugned. He was, indeed, one of the finest colonists South Australia has ever possessed."

Hon. Sir John W. Downer, K.G.M.G., Q.C., M.P.

PERHAPS no Colony in the British realm can boast of a higher standard of legal attainment than that which is to be found in South Australia. It is also a noticeable and gratifying feature that the capabilities of most of these legal luminaries have been utilised in the political arena of the country. Not only has their

lustre enhanced the more parochial domain of South Australian legislation, but has also shone in a marked degree in the higher discussions of intercolonial and foreign questions. The noble ideal of building up an Australian Commonwealth has received a stimulus towards its realisation by these able constitutional architects. The name of Sir John Downer has, from its conception to its cradle, been prominently connected with the advancement of this statesmanlike aim. Though in South Australia he has won no uncertain political laurels, his influence and legislative merits are widely recognised and appraised beyond the boundaries of his native soil. His career is an inseparable portion of South Australian political progression, and, as a native of Adelaide, his public conduct must give especial pleasure to its inhabitants.



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John W. Downer was born in Adelaide on July 5, 1844, and received his early education at St. Peter's College. He afterwards studied for law, being called to the South Australian Bar in 1868. The work of acquiring a good *clientèle* in those days was no popinjay's task; but Sir John Downer forged the way, and, with his equally well-known brother, Mr. George Downer, established the firm of G. & J. Downer, one of the largest legal houses in South Australia.

Sir John had shown for several years an active interest in the public questions that affected the political weal of the Province, and in 1878 he contested and won a seat

in the Barossa electorate. This constituency Sir John has ably represented to the present time. He was not long in the House before his abilities as a debater and legislator were recognised. When Sir John Bray formed an Administration in June, 1881, he chose Sir John Downer as his Attorney-General. This portfolio was held till June, 1884, when the Government went out of office. In his capacity of Attorney-General he introduced and carried through the House a measure allowing persons charged with criminal offences to give evidence on their own behalf. He also succeeded in carrying the Married Women's Property Bill, which legislated in the just interests of the class to whom it was extended. The able manner in which he championed these measures found welcome panegyrics in the contemporary press and among his colleagues.

After Sir John Bray went to England, Sir John Downer became leader of the Opposition, and carried a want-of-confidence motion against the Colton Ministry, and assumed office as Premier and Attorney-General in June, 1885. This Ministry instituted a strong protective tariff, and decided many other important economic questions. In January, 1887, Sir John Downer attended the Colonial Conference in London, and was entrusted with the important and responsible duty of presenting the case for the assimilation of the law of England with that of the Province in regard to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. On this occasion it was agreed that Sir John Downer's performance reflected immense credit on his political sagacity and engineering skill. In his work at home Sir John displayed unusual statesmanlike resources and wide diplomatic shrewdness. Recognition of his valuable services was secured by the conferment on him of the K.C.M.G. dignity by the Queen. On his return to Adelaide after the achievement of his mission, he found his Ministry had suffered defeat. It was not till October 15, 1892, when he was successful in carrying a motion of want of confidence in the Holder Government, that Sir John assumed office as Premier of the Province. His position at the helm of public affairs did not continue further than June of the following year, when the Kingston party defeated his Government.

Sir John's connection with the work of Australian Federation dates from the Sydney Convention of 1883, when he was one of the representatives of South Australia. He may be said to have been one of its greatest promoters. Its multifold clauses and complex problems were earnestly studied by him, and the assiduous attention he has paid to the solution of its knotty issues is well shown by the intelligent account he has given of himself at more recent Conventions. In 1891, and again in 1897, he was chosen as delegate of the Province to the Federal Convention, and South Australia added to her political fame by the argumentative and constructive display of Sir John Downer before an assemblage of the most brilliant Australian political intellects. He did much to expedite the onerous and tardy work of the Convention by his constant readiness to lend positive counsel and advice. Though the interests of the smaller colonies naturally received his prime attention, he never obtruded these to the detriment or detracting of the general cause. It was only when something manifestly unfair and unjust to the welfare of the less populous States cropped up that Sir John's logic effectively asserted itself. Not only this Province, but the other smaller States must acknowledge their indebtedness to his wise and careful guardianship of their interests; and all well-wishers of the ultimate accomplishment of the national aim of Federation must recognise the patriotism and able assistance lent

by Sir John. The clauses of the great Commonwealth Bill, the most liberal and enlightened ever projected, bear the impress of his drafting skill, he with Messrs. Barton and O'Connor having been appointed the Executive of the Convention, under the title of "The Drafting Committee."

During his long public career, Sir John Downer has been prominently and actively associated with all public movements of any moment. On behalf of the colonies he has attended numerous conferences, and proved himself instrumental in advancing various interests entrusted to his guidance. He is a member of the University Council, and holds honorable positions in connection with organisations and institutions for promoting the social well-being of the community. His legal attainments were fittingly rewarded by his appointment, in 1878, as a Q.C. Sir John's professional and political achievements entitle him to sit in the forefront of Australia's most eminent and useful citizens. Few can produce a record so unchequered in its altruistic designs and attainments. The products of his legislative construction are still bearing their fruits in a prosperous and growing Province. He was no mere politician of the passing hour; the range of his submitted measures extended to an horizon which only a far-seeing and gifted eye could discern. The future, as well as the pressing needs of the present, seem each to obtain from the devising mind of Sir John its due share of careful attention. His legislative labors are writ large in the political development of South Australian history, and will remain as a monument to his disinterested activity and able public endeavors to promote the weal of his native land.

The late Samuel Beddome, *Police Magistrate*

THE gentleman who forms the subject of this memoir was one of the most upright magistrates who ever presided in a South Australian Court of Law. He was a man of much worldly wisdom who had a keen, penetrating judgment, and that wise acquaintance of human character which he combined with a knowledge of close reasoning necessary to the proper administration of the law. He was born in Manchester in 1817, and came to South Australia in 1843. For ten years prior to his arrival in South Australia he followed various avocations. The first two years of his colonial life were devoted to farming pursuits, but he came to Adelaide in October, 1845, and entered the Public Service as clerk in the Local Court, with the rank of constable, remaining in this clerical capacity till the end of 1856. On January 1, 1857, he was promoted to the Police Magistracy. The first Police Court over which Mr. Beddome presided was located in the old building which used to stand where the Telegraph and Money Order Departments of the General Post Office are now situated. For 33½ years Mr. Beddome sat as Police Magistrate, retiring on July 31, 1890, amid unfeigned expressions of general regret. He died in April, 1898—one of the most esteemed citizens of Adelaide. Mr. Beddome was a stern upholder of the strict impartiality of the Bench; and he carried out his duties fearlessly and in consonance with right and justice.

Hon. Sir Edwin T. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA can boast of wealthy citizens who have, by virtue of unremitting industry, raised themselves to an enviable point of affluence, and yet who, be it said to their honor, have utilised their abundance for the general good and welfare of the community. Perhaps in no place in the world does the famous saying of Aristotle, that

"man is a social animal," find more practical application than in Australia. If Fortune chance to have raised the privileged receivers of her bounties to a position of power, they seldom forget that they are citizens with a duty to perform in a rising colony. Patriotism, with its components of generosity and altruism, impels to liberality; and the Australian continent can boast of none more liberal in the disbursement of pecuniary assistance to deserving causes than South Australia's popular and well-known citizen, Sir Edwin Smith.



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clung for close on 35 years, during which period he led a life of unceasing and laborious activity, his industry being only equalled by his skill in his line of trade. He laid the nucleus of his fortune in the savings gleaned from his own physical exertions; and these were subsequently directed into other profitable channels, his investments bespeaking a discretionary judgment as well as an exemplary display of thrift in his early years. Thus he was ultimately able to forego a measure of his active business life, and devote himself to responsible but less continuously exacting public duties.

Sir Edwin had early exhibited a decided leaning to politics. His proclivities were

strengthened with the acquisition of knowledge, and his aspirations matured on reaching that point where length of purse enables a man to pursue more enthusiastically the bent of his inclinations. In 1871, therefore, Sir Edwin sought the suffrages of the electors of East Torrens, and he was returned to the House of Assembly. Time strengthened the bonds of sympathy between Sir Edwin and his constituents, and as often as he sought re-election at their hands, so often did they show their satisfaction with him by declaring in his favor. With the solitary exception of one year (when he was on a visit to England in 1877) Sir Edwin sat continuously for 21 years as the representative of East Torrens. His Parliamentary career has been characterised as one of genuine zeal for the advancement of the Province. He was a Progressionist, and whatever was moderately possible in the way of advancement received his hearty support. It is to the activity and intelligent regard of such men as Sir Edwin that South Australia owes in a great part her advanced Democratic and Liberal institutions.

Ministerial office he never sought, often as it was pressed upon him, preferring to maintain his independence and to assist the work of legislation by giving a moderate support, wherever possible, to the Government of the day. The only occasion on which he was induced to break his rule was in 1884, when he occupied for a few months only the position of Minister of Education in the Bray Government. He now enjoys the comparative leisure of a seat in the Legislative Council, having been elected by an immense majority at the head of the poll for the Southern Division in 1894.

It was but natural that a man like Sir Edwin should find considerable scope in the labors of municipal life. Perhaps in this utilitarian public department, more than in the hurly-burly of politics, a disinterested worker can confer immediate, if less extensive, good on the people of a town or city possessing municipal controlling machinery. Municipal life claimed Sir Edwin's attention first in 1867, when he was elected Mayor of the Kensington and Norwood Corporation. He continued in that capacity for three consecutive years. That he was a successful wearer of the mayoral robes may be gathered from the fact that in 1871 and 1872 he was again called to the civic chair. He had rendered notable service to the suburban municipality by his active administration and wide knowledge of its requirements. Sir Edwin can look back with satisfaction on that period of his administration as one of undoubted progressive activity. During his mayoralty, gas and water mains were first introduced into the municipality, and the various creeks which run through the town were bridged wherever the streets cross them—a highly necessary but very expensive undertaking. He has been President of the Norwood Institute from its inception.

In 1879 the citizens of Adelaide elected him as their Mayor. His past performances were known and appraised, and it was rightly judged that his worth would be proportionate on a wider stage. In 1880, and again in 1881, he proved himself highly qualified for the onerous duties of the chair by being elected Mayor. It would be impossible to enumerate the various administrative acts with which his name is closely associated during his tenure of the civic chair. Suffice it to say, he advanced the best interests of the city. His popularity became commensurate with his municipal activity, and the time he spent in framing by-laws was amply repaid by the esteem which his labors won for him. It is a

seeming paradox that the worry and harassing care of public life afford pleasure to some who feel a real stagnation when they retire from the midst of the turmoil. Perhaps it is so with Sir Edwin; for in 1888 and the following year he again yielded to a general wish that he should accept the Mayoralty of Adelaide. It must be remembered that these official duties were contemporaneous with those entailed on him by a seat in the Assembly.

Both city and suburbs are much indebted to Sir Edwin Smith for the facility of communication which now exists between them. The network of tramways which stretches on every side had its commencement in his active promotion of the Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Company, the first to undertake the laying down of lines to North Adelaide and Kensington. The advantages of the scheme were obvious to all, but it was he who first made it practically possible, brushing aside all difficulties with characteristic resolution, and piloting through Parliament the necessary legislation. He was for some years a director of the Company, but has latterly left the work of management to others.

The bed of the Torrens River as it runs through the city was for many years an ugly sight, and a thing of general offence. Remedies were suggested, but nothing practical was done until Sir Edwin and his colleagues in the City Council succeeded, after considerable discussion of various schemes, in carrying out a measure for its beautification. From an unsightly and unhealthy quagmire it was transformed into an attractive and useful sheet of water, and the lake then formed remains to this day one of the chief attractions of Adelaide. This transformation will long be remembered in connection with Sir Edwin's name, for his advocacy and energy were the principal factors in the carrying out of the scheme.

The Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887 is still fresh in the memory of the Province; so, too, are perhaps the great difficulties experienced in connection with the preliminary arrangements. It was in the midst of general doubt and uncertainty—at a point when the Government had actually abandoned the original scheme—that Sir Edwin stepped into the breach and obtained a dubious consent to a fresh start, on a basis of individual guarantees. His energy and influence soon obtained the requisite support, and the undertaking prospered from that moment. He became, inevitably, the practical head of the central committee of organisation, and infused into it his own spirit of activity. Sir Edwin's enthusiasm and earnest desire to see not only an Exhibition, but a successful Exhibition, induced him to contribute much time and labor for the furtherance of the undertaking, and it was but fitting that, as chief promoter and vice-president, he received a knighthood as a reward.

There was no doubt a certain fitness in the presentation to the city of Adelaide of the fine statue which forms the central adornment of King William Street by the man who had some years before been instrumental, as Mayor, in causing the opening up of Victoria Square, and so converting that street into one of the finest thoroughfares in the Southern Hemisphere. The lifelike presentment in bronze of Her Majesty the Queen was selected by Sir Edwin while on a visit to England in 1893, from the studio of Mr. Birch, A.R.A. It was cast at the Thames Ditton Foundry, under the supervision of the sculptor himself; and though several replicas of the work exist in various parts of

the world, the one in Adelaide is considered by competent judges to have no superior. The crowning scene took place in August, 1894, when, in the presence of the Earl of Kintore and a gathering of representative citizens, the donor formally presented to the Mayor and Corporation the statue of the Sovereign which is to hold for all time so commanding a position in the square that bears her name in the city named after a former English Queen.

A long chain of connections with various public institutions has not only tested Sir Edwin's co-operative tendencies, but heavily taxed his generosity also. To the deliberations of the controlling bodies he has brought an element of practical common-sense not always found allied to the benevolent mind; and to enable these institutions to start or continue on a solid basis, he has often made handsome donations. His hearty and practical response to multifold demands on his generosity has often been worthily commented upon by the press, but scores of grateful people could tell a tale of deeds of kindness that have been known to none but the recipient.

Sir Edwin is the present chairman of the Adelaide Savings Bank, having succeeded Sir Henry Ayers in that position after 26 years' service as an honorary trustee. He was and remains the first chairman of the National Park Commissioners, and has rendered great service in connection with this beautiful public resort. The Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association of South Australia enjoys his patronage, as does also the United Commercial Travellers' Association of Australasia. Sir Edwin holds a prominent position on the Adelaide Board of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, as well as on the Board of Management of the Zoological Gardens. He is also a Director of the Botanic Gardens, and it can be truly said of him that he has given up a well-earned leisure in order to minister to public requirements in all directions. For directorships and other remunerative positions he has never striven, and his wide services to the public have been given, almost without exception, in an honorary capacity. It is surprising that Sir Edwin can find time to discharge the further functions which pertain to his close affinity with charitable institutions. For many years he had a seat on the Adelaide Hospital Board, and he is still a trustee and vice-president of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Elder Workmen's Homes, as also of the Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society. Sir Edwin is also chairman of the Old Colonists' Association, which confers, quietly but well, much benefit upon those who, having borne the heat and burden of the early days of the Province, find themselves lacking of the good things of this world in their old age.

Such a list of official and largely honorary duties is formidable enough to excite curiosity as to how their requirements are all grappled with, and the fact that each receives cordial, active, and generous attention cannot but redound to the credit of the ready and untiring capacity of Sir Edwin Smith.

No other man in South Australia—nay, in Australia—has done more than he has in the interests of athletics. When the mere fact of his being in some capacity or other connected with over 100 clubs, associations, and other athletic fraternities is mentioned, this estimate of his relationship to the sporting world can best be judged. Not that Sir Edwin personally indulges to any great extent in these pastimes (though he was at one

time one of the crack rifle-shots of the Province); but, as he says himself, "I like to help the young men in their desire for athletic development." This is the motive which prompts him to render them assistance and practical encouragement. The turf Sir Edwin has never actively encouraged, though he bears no narrow prejudice against it; but in the direction of every other sport and pastime his sympathies are unbounded. He is President of the Adelaide Hunt Club, Patron of the South Australian Cricket, Rowing, Bowling, Chess, and Tennis Associations, and of the League of South Australian Wheelmen. To the various athletic clubs he has always been generous, and that generosity finds a warm acknowledgment in the hearts of all recipients of his kindness.

Sir Edwin has been married twice. In 1857 he took to wife Florence, daughter of the late Robert Stock, of Clifton, England; but her early death occurred in 1862. His second wife is Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Spicer, merchant, of Adelaide, to whom he became allied in 1869. Lady Smith has earned universal regard, as well for her social qualities as for the manner in which she has supported her husband's many benevolent undertakings.

Sir Edwin Smith, both as a citizen and as a man, is highly and rightly beloved of the people of Adelaide and vicinity, for whom he has done so much. A consistent supporter of religion in every form, he is the centre of a wide circle of esteem and respect. People of every class and denomination unite to do him homage. His life has been one long series of services for the general weal, brightened by the gems of kindness of heart and far-reaching philanthropy. The unanimous wish of all South Australians is that his days may yet be long in the land.

Mr. William Robinson Boothby, C.M.G., B.A. *Sheriff of South Australia*

SINCE early in the "fifties" South Australia has been popularly acquainted with the name of Boothby. In 1853 Mr. Benjamin Boothby arrived in South Australia, and on August 28 of that year was sworn in as a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was a native of Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, and for some time occupied the positions of Revising Barrister for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of Recorder of Pontefract. Her Majesty's Government offered him the appointment of Second Judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia, which he forthwith accepted. Judge Boothby conducted his onerous duties until 1867, when he disagreed with the Government of South Australia upon the Real Property Act (Torrens Act). He died on June 21, 1868.

Two of Judge Boothby's sons became prominent men in the South Australian Civil Service, and one of them was Mr. William Robinson Boothby, Sheriff of South Australia, the subject of our memoir. This gentleman was born in England on September 26, 1829. He took his B.A. degree at the London University, and accompanied his father to Australia in

1853, entering the South Australian Civil Service in December, 1854, as Deputy Sheriff, and appointed Sheriff in March, 1856. He was a member of the Court of Disputed Returns for the Legislative Council in 1854, and became Returning Officer for the Province in 1856. He has been called upon from time to time to advise the Government as to alterations in the Electoral Acts, the first occasion being after the election in 1857, when Mr. Boothby devised the present system of conducting the ballot. He was next engaged to report on the South Australian system of voting; and these reports were printed and laid on the table of the House of Commons in 1872, at the time the Ballot Bill was under consideration in the British Legislature. The South Australian plan of voting ultimately became law in England and in most of the United States of America.

Mr. Boothby's valuable opinion has been sought on several occasions by Select Committees appointed by the Legislature to take evidence and report on electoral matters and the subdivision of the Province into electoral districts. In May, 1888, he wrote a report on the Constitution granted to South Australia. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Boothby acted as Returning Officer for the Legislative Council, the whole Province forming the district, and, with one exception, he presided at every scrutiny of votes. During this lengthened period no case of bribery or undue influence was ever brought before a Court of Disputed Returns relative to the elections for the Upper House. He is still Returning Officer for the Province and for the Central District of the Legislative Council. As Sheriff, he has had the charge and control of the prisons of South Australia since 1854, and, for nearly 30 years, of the Convict Department. Mr. Boothby drafted the Prisons Act, 1869-70, and framed the regulations connected with its administration, receiving for this work the special commendation of the Government. Mr. Boothby, in 1862, designed the present system of forming Jurors' Rolls, and drafted the Jury Act, No. 1, 1862, in which year he was appointed Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court. He was Captain in the Volunteer Artillery, B Battery, in the "fifties." He acted for many years as Chairman of the Annual Board of Tenders for Government Supplies, and he has acted on several important Royal Commissions. He is now a member of the Supply and Tender Board.

On the foundation of the University of Adelaide in 1874, Mr. Boothby was appointed a member of the first Council; and he has continued a member of that governing body ever since, having been periodically re-elected by the Senate.

In 1876, when on leave, he visited most of the prisons and convict establishments of the United Kingdom, his visit of inspection proving of great benefit to the Province in the erection—largely by prison labor—of buildings of a more suitable character as prisons.

In addition to enquiring into the workings of penal establishments in Great Britain, Mr. Boothby toured the south of France and Italy to study and report on olive cultivation. He published a highly instructive brochure as a result of his investigations, and, on his return, utilised prison labor in planting many acres with olives round the Adelaide Gaol. In July, 1893, Mr. Boothby was the recipient of a handsome presentation at the hands of the various Returning Officers of the Province; and in January, 1893, Her Majesty conferred on him the dignity of C.M.G.

The late Hon. Sir John Cox Bray, K.C.M.G.

NO South Australian will readily forget the name at the head of this sketch, nor the amiable face shown in the accompanying portrait. Sir John Bray was a politician of high reputation, and there was that about his demise which appealed to the hearts of the people. After an exile, in obedience to duty, of over two years' duration

in London, where he served as Agent-General of the Province, he was returning to his native land, and had accomplished part of the voyage, when death overtook him. The climax was so unexpected and pathetic that the people of South Australia were moved to emotional grief. In recent times the counterpart of the surprise and sorrow was experienced when the late Hon. David Bews, the Minister of Education, died suddenly in Melbourne.



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Sir John Bray was a son of the Province. His father, the late Mr. Thomas Cox Bray, arrived in South Australia in the "thirties," when the people were sowing in tribulation the seeds of prosperity. Like his contemporaries, Mr. T. C. Bray felt the brunt of the colonising delays of 1837-8, and of the financial storms of 1841-2. He carried on business in Hindley Street, then the "hub" of Adelaide, for many years, and gained a

meritorious position in the Province. Sir John Bray was born in Adelaide in 1842, received his preliminary education at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and finished his scholastic career in England. After being articled to the law, he was admitted to practice in 1870, joining Mr. J. B. Sheridan in partnership. With the changes so characteristic of Australian legal houses, the firm subsequently became Bray, Foster, & Hackett, then Bray & Hackett, the latter gentleman being Mr. J. T. Hackett, B.A. These two lawyers were associated together until 1891. Although Sir John Bray never practised very actively in the courts, he had an important general connection. He was recognised as a good lawyer, and the practice of the firm was reliable.

But Sir John Bray's heart was in politics. He possessed the gifts of a clever parliamentary debater, with the powers of a leader and of a sturdy fighter. As a young man, he was so successful in debating societies that complimentary references were continually appearing in the press concerning his "promising career." In the year following his admission to the Bar he entered the House of Assembly as representative of East Adelaide, and he held the suffrage of that electorate for 20 successive years, in itself an incontrovertible indication of his reputation as a politician. From the first, Sir John won an established place as a debater; and as his experience became more extensive, he gradually forged a way to the forefront. Four years after entering Parliament, in March, 1875, he became Minister of Justice and Education in the Blyth Administration, in succession to Mr. Justice Bunday. This was the beginning of his Ministerial career, and he aggregated over eight years in office. He held a position in six Cabinets, being Premier in one Government for about three years.

As a Minister of the Crown, Sir John at once became popular, as well among the officers under him as among his colleagues and the private members of the House. Indeed, it might be said that those who were his most vigorous opponents were as much his friends as those who looked upon his politics as bound to save the country. Very soon after Mr. Bray had joined the Blyth Ministry, it was defeated by Mr. Boucaut (now Sir James Penn Boucaut); but in June, 1876, Mr. Boucaut retired, and Sir John Colton, who had been Treasurer in the Ministry of June, 1875, was entrusted with the task of forming a new combination. Sir John Bray became Attorney-General, and he held office from June 6, 1876, to October 26, 1877. Succeeding Sir John Colton as Premiers were Mr. Boucaut and Sir William Morgan. This was a period of political storm, and he who rode upon it the highest was the indefatigable and spirited Mr. Boucaut, whose initiative and example supplied fire and fierceness to the Parliamentary debates.

In the storm and stress of Australian politics there are no clearly defined permanent parties as such are understood in old countries. The growth of population and the rapidity with which the conditions alter necessitate periodical changes of political tactics, and thus it comes about that those who may be of identical views in one year are, a year or two later, unrelenting opponents. Ministries are, as a rule, short-lived; parties are quickly demolished, formed and re-formed, and the inveterate political enemies of to-day become the bosom friends of to-morrow. The Boucaut Cabinet lasted for twelve months, and then the Morgan Cabinet enjoyed nearly three years' term of office—a period of reaction after the previous stress. In March, 1881, Sir William Morgan's Ministry was reconstructed; in June it left office. Then followed unique circumstances in the Province, which resulted in Sir John Bray rising to the dignity of Premier. First the Hon. G. C. Hawker was asked to form a new Cabinet, and declined. Then Sir John Colton was approached, but he also refused, and advised that Sir John Bray be entrusted with the task. Sir John accepted the undertaking, and on June 24, 1881, he entered into office as Premier and Chief Secretary, having as colleagues Sir John Downer, the Hon. Alfred Catt, the Hon. J. L. Parsons, and the late Hons. L. Glyde and J. G. Ramsay. Sir John Bray thus became the first native-born Premier of South Australia—a distinctive honor which was well deserved. He had already been the second South Australian to hold a seat in a Cabinet, Sir R. C. Baker in the Hart Administration being the first in this respect.

Sir John Bray was Premier from June 24, 1881, to June 16, 1884. In March, 1884, the Hon. J. L. Parsons was appointed Government Resident of the Northern Territory, and his portfolio was taken by Sir E. T. Smith. The Hon. L. Glyde was defeated in seeking re-election, and in the reconstruction in April, the late Mr. David Bower accepted the vacant portfolio. In the meantime Sir John Colton had been on a trip to England. Upon his return he was so dissatisfied with certain of the Premier's proposals that he moved and carried a no-confidence motion. Sir John Colton then took office, but in 1885 he in turn was defeated by Sir John Downer, while Sir John Bray was on a visit to Great Britain. When the latter returned he accepted a portfolio under his former colleague. This combination was generally known as the "Downer-Bray administration." In 1886 Sir John Downer proceeded to England to attend an Imperial conference, and Sir John Bray became Acting-Premier. Before the Chief's return, the Ministry, in June, 1887, was defeated by Mr. Thomas Playford. Dr. Cockburn succeeded Mr. Playford in June, 1889, but in August, 1890, the see-saw reversed, and he had to give way again to the latter. In the new combination Sir John Bray filled the office of Chief Secretary—under his old political enemy, be it noted.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly (Sir R. D. Ross) having died during recess, upon the House re-assembling on May 31, 1888, Sir J. C. Bray was elected as Speaker; but he only held the position till June 5, 1890, preferring the greater excitement to be found on the floor of the House to the quiet dignity of the Speaker's chair. Whilst Speaker he received his knighthood, an honor which he had declined some years previously.

In deference to the wish of Mr. Playford, in 1892 Sir John Bray resigned his portfolio in order to fill the position of Agent-General in London. Early in 1892 he proceeded to England, and there he remained until 1894. The rigorous climate of the old country did not agree with his health, and he left England to return to South Australia. When nearing Colombo in the *Oceana*, the popular politician died on June 13, 1894. His death was so sudden that the news was received with consternation throughout the Province, and innumerable expressions of sorrow were forwarded to the late knight's relatives. A chorus of lament mingled with eulogy arose on every side, and Sir John Bray's demise was looked upon in the light of a public calamity. It is certain that, had he survived, his position in the Province during recent years would have been important and useful.

During his political career Sir John Bray materially affected the interests of South Australia. Being a son of the soil, so to speak, he naturally held the country very close to his heart, and whatever he did was done with the earnest and enthusiastic desire to serve his native land. He sponsored numbers of measures which were calculated to stimulate development and good government, and he gave of his talents and his energy freely and conscientiously. In the less public but humane arenas of utility, he devoted his time and his purse to philanthropy. He was associated with numbers of charitable bodies, and was a patron of healthy sport. His presence in the Province was so indispensable that in Parliament and other spheres his want has been felt more than is generally recognised. His friends cherish the memory of the kindly and sympathetic knight, while the people of South Australia generally mourn the loss of an exceptionally able, upright, open-handed, and open-hearted public man.

Hon. Sir John Colton, K.C.M.G.

IT is fitting Royalty should acknowledge in a distinctive manner the useful work done by colonial public men in their public cause. Official decorations have from time to time been conferred on prominent Australian politicians, in recognition of services rendered in the moulding of Greater Britain; and of South Australians thus distinguished

none has been more deserving of the recognition than Sir John Colton. This political veteran was born in Devonshire in 1823, and came to Adelaide with his father in 1839. He followed various commercial pursuits until he reached the age of 19 years, when he established a small business which has now grown into the well-known firm of Colton and Co., wholesale harness and hardware merchants. The expansion of the business kept pace with the growth of the Province, and reached such substantial proportions that a few years ago it was floated into a limited company. Sir John was actively identified with his business until 1883, when he retired after a commercial life of great industry.

Political and municipal duties also claimed his attention. He was chosen Alderman of the City of Adelaide in 1859, and in 1862 was returned at the head of the



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poll to the House of Assembly for the district of Noarlunga, a constituency which he represented throughout the whole of his active political career. Into the question of social politics, Sir John, with an ardent desire for progressive legislation, entered with keen enthusiasm. His attitude in the House always commanded respect, and his speeches were listened to with close attention. It was a matter of little surprise in political circles when he was asked to take the Commissionership of Public Works in the Strangways Ministry in 1868. He held this portfolio for two years, during which time his official duties were discharged with shrewd administrative ability. One of the measures introduced by the Strangways Ministry was that of a uniform land tax of a halfpenny per acre, and Sir John loyally adhered to

the wishes of his colleagues, though the Bill was anything but favorably viewed in his electorate. The result was that Sir John lost his seat at the next general elections; but after the lapse of one Parliament he was again elected for his old constituency.

His capabilities and untiring energy in regard to municipal affairs had not meanwhile been allowed to pass unnoticed, and he was elected to the position of Mayor of Adelaide in 1874. The Chief Magistrate's chair had few such able occupants, and his tenure of office was characterised by assiduous attention to promotive matters in municipal legislation, as well as tactful generalship in directing the deliberations of the civic fathers. Contemporaneous with this official dignity was his accession to the Boucaut Ministry as Treasurer. In this capacity he took a leading part in formulating "the great and comprehensive policy" which marked the Ministry's occupancy of the Treasury benches.

In June, 1876, Sir John Colton formed a Government of his own, and for 16 months held the Premiership of the Province. But with the kaleidoscopic changes in Ministries that were the usual feature of those days of political unrest, the Boucaut Government again came into power in October, 1877. Sir John Colton's health was now failing, and so critical did it become that in August of the following year he resigned his seat and made a lengthened tour of the world for recuperation, after his many years of incessant and wearying work. On his return to South Australia he re-entered the Assembly in the new Parliament of 1881. In June of that year the late Sir William Morgan retired from the Premiership, and with his resignation came that of his Ministers. One of these, the late Hon. G. C. Hawker, having declined to form a new Cabinet, Sir John Colton was sent for by the Governor; but on account of ill-health he had to reluctantly decline the task with which it was sought to entrust him. He, however, suggested a former colleague in the person of Sir J. C. Bray, with the result that a new Ministry was formed by that gentleman. Sir John, seeing that his health was again beginning to wane, took another trip to Europe. The change had a salutary effect, and he returned to the arena of political discussion to take his seat on the Opposition benches. The reason for this change of position in the House was attributable to Sir John Colton's strenuous resistance to a Property Tax Bill which Sir John Bray desired to adopt. He succeeded in carrying a motion of want of confidence in his political god-child, and was not long in office before he induced Parliament to inaugurate what he deemed a more equitable land and income tax. In 1885, Sir John Colton's Ministry retired from office, and was succeeded by the Downer Government. In 1887 he retired finally from the noisy arena of politics. Feelings of unfeigned regret were expressed far and wide at this withdrawal of his public services. Appreciation of his political conduct found unanimous acclaim, when in the new year of 1892 Sir John Colton received the distinguished order of K.C.M.G.

His connection with religious, social, and charitable movements cannot be effaced from the memories of those for whom he so generously and disinterestedly labored. He has ever been a prominent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, as well as a Sunday-school teacher and superintendent. His philanthropic disposition is reflected in his many benefactions. His life, both in public and private, has been genuinely sincere; his private business, lucrative as it undoubtedly was, has ever been sacrificed on the altar of public devotion; and round his name are gathered deep feelings of venerable regard.

Sir Charles Todd, K.C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., etc.

THE importation of scientific men from England from time to time marks an important stage in the progressive history of the colonies. When as yet the bucolic era reigned undisturbed, little was expected in the way of scientific facilities by the rustic selector, and possibly less was received. But the birth of various industries and manufactures,

and the consequent endeavors to form connections with the world of commerce beyond its territory, induced each colony to strive to possess those conveniences which alone could ensure progress and progressive prosperity.

It was consequent on the imperative need for organisation of the South Australian Telegraph Department, that an invitation was extended by the Government of South Australia to Mr. Charles Todd, a young Englishman, who had, however, even then won favorable distinction in England in the mathematical faculty of Physics. Not only had his scholastic qualifications been proved, but extra-Academic success in the world of experience and practice had stamped him as exceptionally qualified. Astronomy, which seems an appendage to the control of Posts and Telegraphs in the Australian colonies, was the subject in which he had specially



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gained his laurels in England. But this absorbing study had to stoop somewhat to the more urgent demands of systematic development of the electric system. Mr. Todd's acceptance of the offer made to him inaugurated a new era in the Department, and the value of his services can be measured by the extension of the telegraph system, by the efficiency of the postal arrangements, and by the undoubted advantages he has conferred on the whole of the Australian colonies by the memorable achievement of the establishment of the Transcontinental wire.

Sir Charles Todd was born at Islington, London, on July 7, 1826, and received his primary education at the Greenwich Schools. On December 6, 1841, he entered the

Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and it may be mentioned that while in this service he was one of the earliest observers of the wonderful planet Neptune. The discovery of this long-concealed world was a great triumph of the reasoning methods of inductive logic. From the hour of his admission to the observatorial service, Sir Charles labored unrelaxingly. To such proficiency did he attain in a few years that he attracted the notice of the Astronomer-Royal, who evinced satisfaction at the success of his early career. After seven years of faithful and student-like devotion to the foundation sciences of the Observatory, he left the service of that institution to accept the post of Assistant-Astronomer at Cambridge to the late Rev. Professor Chalice. In this great scholastic arena, Sir Charles (then plain Mr. Todd) pursued his investigations amidst an elevated mental atmosphere, and his operations in the laboratory proved him to be a scientist of unusual ability. The ardent young astronomer next accepted the offer of Sir G. B. Airy (then Mr. Airy), the late Astronomer-Royal, of the position of Assistant-Astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

For a year Sir Charles held this position, when the position of Superintendent of Telegraphs and Government Astronomer for the Province of South Australia was offered to him through the Astronomer-Royal (the late Sir G. B. Airy). This appointment was accepted, and he left England in July, 1855, to undertake his new duties.

It may fairly be said that Sir Charles Todd practically inaugurated the electric telegraph system in South Australia. Under his skilful superintendence connecting wires were constructed through different parts of the Province, and a well-woven network of electrical communications was spread over it in a comparatively short period of time. The enthusiasm and willing enterprise of the Government enabled him to carry out this work with less of the hindrance and difficulty which usually retards developmental work of a scientific kind. The value of the new system soon became generally recognised; and it was seen that Sir Charles had initiated a successful policy of extending communications throughout the Province, which was to develop with the growth of time.

His greatest achievement, and that with which his name will ever be associated, is the construction of the Transcontinental Telegraph line from Port Darwin to Adelaide. Western Europe had done her ample share in this utilitarian venture. She had brought the cable through submarine depths to the shores of North Australia; and there it lay waiting for the enterprising spirit of Australia to join ends. South Australia supplied the necessary finance and enthusiasm, and under Sir Charles Todd's personal survey and superintendence, the line was successfully laid, across the desert and through the bush, from top to bottom of the Continent. Many are the stories that are told of the great privations and vicissitudes endured by those who carried out the work of erecting the line through the little-known interior wastes. But the personal stimulus of the indefatigable Sir Charles animated the workers, while his capacity as an organiser facilitated their laborious and dangerous task. Sir Charles had ridden across the stretch of 2,000 miles now spanned by the wire, and inspected the route throughout, thus qualifying himself for directing the undertaking. On its completion in August, 1872, amid the congratulations of England and

the colonies, Sir Charles was awarded warm thanks for his valuable labors, by notable representative bodies in all parts of the world. In the undertaking Sir Charles was ably assisted by Mr. R. R. Knuckey, who shared his enthusiasm and not a little of his scientific ardor. For this achievement the Queen bestowed on Sir Charles the order of C.M.G. At a later date (1893) he was further honored by receiving the order of K.C.M.G.

On the amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Departments in 1870, Sir Charles became Postmaster-General, and in this official capacity he has taken part as the representative of South Australia in almost all the Australian Conventions assembled to discuss matters connected with the postal service. In 1885 he represented the Province at the International Telegraphic Conference held at Berlin. Much valuable information was acquired by him at this scientific gathering, and the interchange of useful and progressive opinion among the authorities at this meeting was not without good effect in connection with the postal service of South Australia. On the breaking up of the Convention (in 1886) Sir Charles proceeded to England, where he delivered a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute on "Telegraphic enterprise in Australia." For his many services in the interests of science and commercial advancement, he received from the Senate of Cambridge University the honorary degree of M.A. (*honoris causa*).

As Government Astronomer of the Province, Sir Charles has pursued careful investigations and instituted many researches in this department. An extensive series of astronomical and meteorological observations has been tabulated under his direction, and has proved of great service to the Province from time to time.

Sir Charles is a Fellow of the Royal Society of England, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, a Fellow of the British Meteorological Society, and an honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Over and above these enviable distinctions, he has been elected a member of two advanced European scientific institutes. In South Australia he has been a hard and successful worker for the advancement of science. The Royal Society and the Institute of Surveyors of South Australia have both received from him prominent and ready support, and his large fund of general as well as special information has contributed no little to the prestige of these two scientifically promotive institutions. The University of Adelaide found in him an able adviser as well as a genial sympathiser. He is still a member of the Council of the University, for whose welfare his energies are ever ready. He sits on the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, and was for many years a member of the Council of the South Australian School of Mines. His enthusiasm is not apparently focussed on one point. It radiates in whatever direction he can render assistance in the way of educational or intellectual advance. Few Australians can look down the valley of their past official life, as he can, and see so many monuments of serviceable work and so many evidences of worth and skill. Certainly few exceed Sir Charles in the length of official service; for, in 1891, he had the unusual happiness of celebrating the jubilee of his entrance into the Government service. Congratulations and good wishes for his prolonged health flowed in pleasantly on that occasion, and Sir Charles could not, on these manifestations, but feel gratified that the results of his life-long, arduous labors were duly appreciated by those whom he had served.

The late Hon. Sir William Milne

AMONG the names distinguished in South Australian history, Sir William Milne's is not the least. Arriving in the Province less than three years after its proclamation, he was at first prominently associated with business affairs. Upon the inauguration of responsible government he entered Parliament, and pursued an extensive and successful

career as a Minister of the Crown.

His name was one of the most familiar among the veteran settlers, and a sketch of his life will be interesting, not only to them, but to the younger members of the community as well.



Solomon, Photo

of people. In 1842 Mr. Milne went to Hobart, Tasmania, to fill an appointment in the Commissariat Department. Happily, he did not elect to settle permanently in the island colony, but, after three years, returned to South Australia. Having entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, he founded a wine and spirit connection in Adelaide. He afterwards took over the business of the late Mr. Patrick Auld. His ventures were so successful that in 1857 he sold his business and retired. The story of his connection with commercial affairs is short, as his rise and retirement were rapid.

He was the eldest son of Mr. William Milne, of West Common, near Glasgow, and was born on May 17, 1822. His father was a Glasgow merchant. Upon leaving the High School, the young man was engaged for some years in his parent's office. He left Scotland in 1839, for the then recently established Province of South Australia, and landed at Holdfast Bay on October 29 of that year, from the barque *Palmyra*. A few lightly-stocked pastoral stations were already in existence, and upon one of these the young colonist gained a useful experience. But at this time the prospects of the little community were very gloomy, and soon a financial cataclysm caused a serious exodus

When responsible government was inaugurated he was elected one of the pioneer

members of the Assembly. He was chosen for Onkaparinga on March 9, 1857, representing that constituency until 1868. In 1869 he was elected to the Legislative Council, and held a seat until 1881. In 1876 he had the dignity of Knight Bachelor conferred upon him in recognition of his splendid services to the Province and to responsible government.

For a period aggregating five years and eight months Sir William Milne was a Minister of the Crown, principally in the Crown Lands Office. He held the Lands portfolio in the first Baker Administration from August 21 to September 1, 1857; in the Hanson Ministry from July 5, 1859, to May 9, 1860; in the Ayers Ministry from July 22 to August 4, 1864; and in the Boucaut Ministry from March 28, 1866, to May 3, 1867. As Commissioner of Public Works he served in the reconstructed Cabinet of the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse from February 19, 1862, to July 4, 1863, and in the Blyth Administration from August 4, 1864, to March 22, 1865. He was Chief Secretary in the Hart Government from May 30, 1870, to November 10, 1871, and in the succeeding Ministry of Sir Arthur Blyth from November 10, 1871, to January 22, 1872. He thus served the State in many important capacities, and was a member of more Cabinets than but few other South Australians. In his day he was in the forefront of politics, and was esteemed as an administrator whose assistance was invaluable, and whose departmental work was characterised by industry and thoroughness. He was a public speaker of considerable force, and his clear and concise language, with his sincere demeanor, gained general respect in debate. Indeed, he was a political warrior of tried and respected powers. He was one of the first Ministers of the Crown in South Australia. While Commissioner of Crown Lands he sponsored several useful Bills, and inaugurated valuable reforms. He introduced the Scrub Lands Act, which enabled and encouraged settlers to take up lands which were previously practically unutilised. He introduced a Scab in Sheep Act, and initiated legislation which resulted in the transformation of many swamp and lagoon areas in the South-East into rich alluvial country. Through his instrumentality, agricultural settlement was given a great impetus. He was one of the most earnest supporters of Sir R. R. Torrens' famous Real Property Act. Railways, telegraphs, water supplies, and other public works received very substantial assistance from him. The Bill providing for the construction of the Overland Telegraph line through South Australia to Port Darwin, and connecting by cable with the chief electric systems of the world, was introduced by the Government of which he was a member. He rendered valuable assistance in the passing of the Bill, and was Chief Secretary while the work was being carried out. He warmly advocated the establishment of water supplies at Port Augusta and at Port Adelaide, and took official part in their construction.

But it is not possible to give full details of the many political services of Sir William Milne. His contemporaries considered that he thoroughly deserved knighthood, and he was sincerely complimented when he received that distinction. Upon the death of Sir John Morphett he was elected, on June 25, 1873, President of the Legislative Council, and he continued in that important office for several years.

Almost throughout his career he was prominent in public matters. He was for many years chairman of the Central Roads Board, and took an active part in the Volunteer movement. He was a member of both the Mounted and Foot Forces, and held a

Captain's commission. For a number of years he represented several wealthy absentees, and was for a long period Chairman of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines Company, besides others. He was a trustee of the Savings Bank, and was a member of the Council of the Zoological Acclimatisation Society. He was also a member of the Committee of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Sir William attained a ripe old age in South Australia, and was a magnificent example of the healthiness of the climate. Even though his local career had been an active one, it was in itself the span of a long life. For several of his last years he lived in well earned retirement, and then, on April 23, 1895, he died at his country residence at Mount Lofty. On his death the newspapers published very flattering eulogiums upon the veteran, and agreed that he had been a durable bulwark to the State. His eldest son is Mr. William Milne, who was born in Adelaide in 1849.

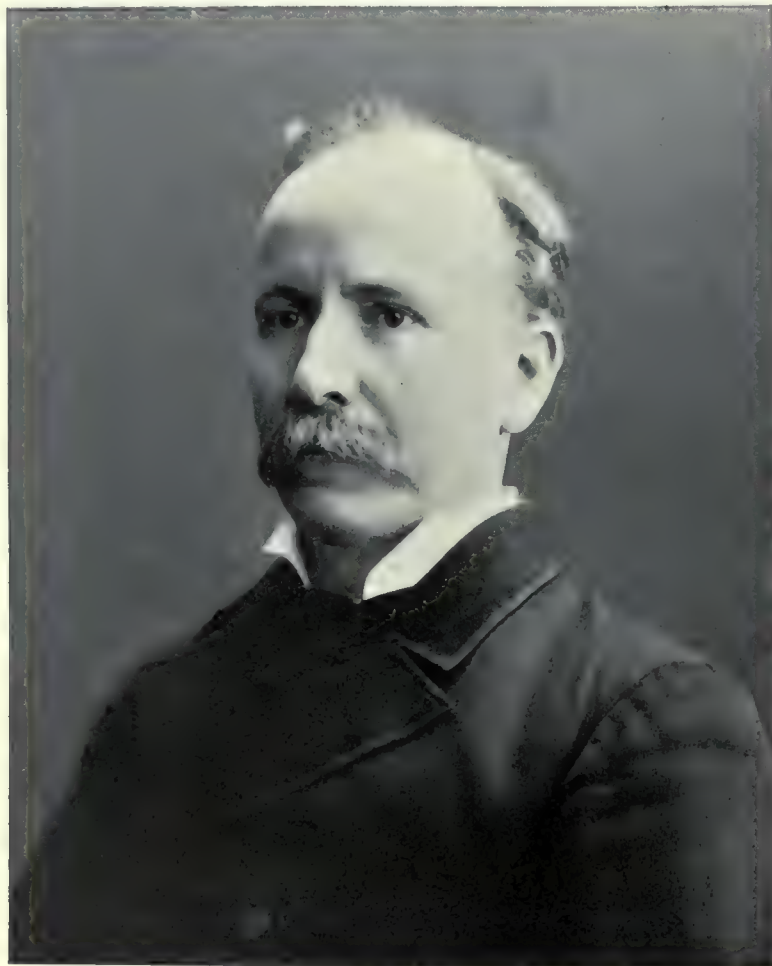
The reader may judge, from this hurried sketch, of the prominent place Sir William Milne holds in the history of South Australia. He devoted his talents sincerely to the welfare of the Province, and was as popular and respected in private as in public life.

The late Mr. George Woodroffe Goyder, C.M.G.

"GOYDER'S line of rainfall" has become almost a proverb in the Province — signifying an imaginary line defined by Mr. Goyder as separating the wet from the dry districts of South Australia, based upon observations made by that gentleman during a 30,000 miles' ride on horseback over the pastoral lands. Mr. Goyder was born in 1824, and received his education at Glasgow. After serving an apprenticeship with a firm of engineers, he emigrated to South Australia in 1848, entering the public service on June 10, 1851. On January 17, 1853, he became Chief Clerk in the Lands Office; was appointed Assistant Surveyor-General on September 14, 1854; Deputy Surveyor-General on January 1, 1858; and Surveyor-General on January 19, 1861, occupying that position until his resignation on June 30, 1894. In the furtherance of his official duties he made several exploratory expeditions to the interior of the Province, and was sent to the Northern Territory upon the recall of the Hon. B. T. Finnis. Whilst there he fixed upon Palmerston as the site for the capital, and surveyed some 500,000 acres in the surrounding neighborhood. For this work he was given the thanks of the Parliament and a bonus of £500. Other of his official duties were the valuation of pastoral leases, the draining and reclaiming of swampy country — more particularly in the South-East, and the conserving and providing of water by damming or well-sinking for the development of the far northern country. After his retirement he lived at Warrakilla, near Echunga, in the hills, where he had an orchard and valuable estate. He died on November 2, 1898.

Sir Langdon Bonython

THE Advertiser has always had the advantage of being under the definite editorial control of one man. It was started by a company, but the articles of agreement prescribed that Mr. J. H. Barrow should guide its policy without interference from any of his co-directors. Through the changes of ownership which took place between



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that date and the time of his death in 1874, the same conditions operated. Sir John Langdon Bonython joined the staff of the paper in December, 1864, and though then only 16 years of age, he rapidly acquired relations of a confidential nature with the founder of the paper, much of whose spirit was breathed into him. He always admired Mr. Barrow, and he set himself to work to master his methods and to put himself *en rapport* with his policy. When the senior proprietor died, Sir Langdon had already attained a position of considerable influence, and was always consulted in the higher matters of policy. He has a natural aptitude and a keen insight, which made him from the beginning an ideal journalist, and he seldom allowed the paper to go astray, even when he was not its ruling force. Many years ago, he became the absolute arbiter of its destiny, and the

progress of *The Advertiser* is an eloquent testimony to Sir Langdon's skill, judgment, and tireless industry. He recognised the need there was for fostering the struggling manufactures of the Province, and by the constant and forcible advocacy of a protective system in the columns of *The Advertiser* that help they so urgently required was rendered at the opportune moment, so that the profitable export trade which South Australia now enjoys, as well as its internal commercial health, is due in a very large measure to his patriotism and foresight.

Sir Langdon again proved that he knew "the season when to take occasion by

the hand," when in 1881 he saw the general demand for cheap papers, and advocated the reduction of the price of *The Advertiser* to one penny. As public support was more and more liberally accorded, Sir Langdon showed a greater desire to retain and increase it. *The Advertiser* grew in size and attractiveness as the years rolled on, and it is still growing. Machinery of the most modern description was added as the existing plant passed out of date, and at the present moment there is not a newspaper office in the world which is better equipped than that over which Sir Langdon rules, while there is no other city or town of the same size as Adelaide which can show anything even approximating to *The Advertiser* in completeness of outfit or extent of circulation. It was the first office in South Australia to employ a stereotyping plant or a really up-to-date printing press; and at the present moment it is well in advance of every other office in the Province. The clear view of business needs in the establishment has been paralleled by the clearness of vision concerning the wants of the Province.

In its policy, as in its management, it has always been progressive. It has sought the good of the Province as a whole—the producer, the artisan, the commercial man, the manufacturer, and the capitalist—without respect to class or party. Sir Langdon has always been independent of outside influence, and he has pressed forward consistently to the goal he set before him, which was the prosperity and stability of South Australia as a nation. Largely as the result of this high-minded seeking after the best things, rather than those which seemed to be expedient at the time, the way has been made clear for the Province to enter the Federal compact with an assured confidence that it would not suffer by the trade competition of the neighboring States.

The paper and its attitude towards the genuine advancement of the people, of whom it is the most potent champion, have always been Sir Langdon's chief concern. With all his weight of work and responsibility, however, he has not been a man of one interest. He has always displayed a willingness to step outside the editorial office to help in public matters in his capacity as a private individual, where he could do real good by such action; for he does not value mere complimentary offices, and when he accepts a position he is ready to undertake all the duties fairly appertaining to it.

Sir Langdon Bonython was born in London on October 15, 1848, and is a son of Mr. George Langdon Bonython. On the father's side he represents the main branch of an ancient Cornish family—the Bonythons of Bonython and Carclew, who were landowners in Cornwall more than seven centuries ago. Sir Langdon came to South Australia with his parents, both of whom still survive, when he was quite a child; and he was educated in Adelaide, one of his earliest teachers at Brougham School having been Mr. T. Burgan, now a member of the Board of Inspectors which controls the Department of Public Instruction. Having early shown a leaning towards literature, Sir Langdon, directly after leaving school, secured a position on the staff of *The Advertiser*, and there won an immediate place in the esteem and confidence of Mr. J. H. Barrow, who was a keen judge of character. To that gentleman's guidance Sir Langdon has always acknowledged a very great indebtedness, and he attributes his success to the

kindly interest which Mr. Barrow took in his work. He did work, too. The staff of the paper was very small in those days, and the responsibilities of each member of it were exceedingly heavy. Sir Langdon, however, never showed any disposition to shirk the many and various duties imposed upon him, although his very willingness to be of service increased the number of the tasks laid upon him. He toiled for the love of it, and because he was deeply interested in the success of the paper—never stopping to ask whether the engagement allotted, or which he had voluntarily undertaken because he saw it needed doing, did or did not come within his proper routine. If others made their labor as light as possible, that was a matter for themselves; he had no inclination to follow their example.

Sir Langdon's zeal, though actuated by a higher motive, brought its due reward in rapid and substantial promotion. While quite a youth he was made chief of the reporting staff, and shortly afterwards he became sub-editor, which office very soon developed into that of managing editor. In 1878 Sir Langdon received a proof of the confidence of his employers by being admitted a member of the firm of Messrs. Barrow & King, a place in the proprietorship being at the same time found for the late Mr. Frederic B. Burden, a step-son of Mr. Barrow. Mr. Thomas King retired from the partnership in 1884, the style of the firm being then changed to that of Messrs. Burden & Bonython; while, in 1893, Mr. Burden, who had previously gone to England, parted with his interest, and Sir Langdon Bonython became sole proprietor, being then not 45 years of age. Seldom, anywhere else, has there been such a steady record of individual progress won entirely by merit and industry.

Sir Langdon has long taken a deep interest in education, believing, as he does, that there is no nobler vocation than that of the teacher. His enthusiasm in the cause has been demonstrated in a very practical manner. He was gazetted a member of the Adelaide School Board when it was created on August 10, 1881, and two years later he became chairman, an office which he still fills with accustomed conscientiousness. In that capacity he exercises control over the principal schools of the metropolis, and his influence has ever proved of a beneficial character, alike to the State, the teachers, and the children. In 1886, Sir Langdon was appointed a member of the Technical Education Commission, on whose recommendation the splendid School of Mines and Industries, now one of the principal glories of the South Australian education system, was established. Indeed, it was due to his initiative that the proposal took definite shape. He was an original member of the Council of the institution, in which he has ever manifested more than a father's interest; and when, in 1889, Sir John Cockburn, the first president, became Premier of the Province, Sir Langdon succeeded to that honorable post, the executive work of which he has since performed in a signally successful manner. It was owing to his tireless care that the school lived through the troublous times immediately following its birth; and it is chiefly due to his energy, prudence, and forethought that it has attained its present status. The knighthood conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen in May, 1898, was a fitting recognition of the magnificent services rendered to the cause of education; and it is pleasant to know that the earliest congratulations on the reception of that richly-deserved honor came from the members of the Adelaide Teachers' Association, who,

during the following August, tendered him a banquet, at which the attendance was very large and completely representative. Another important position, in an educational sense, held by Sir Langdon is the presidency of the Council of the Roseworthy College, the chief centre of agricultural instruction in the Province. Sir Langdon was a Commissioner for South Australia to the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition in 1888, and many years previous to that date he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace. He is vice-president of the Council of the South Australian Branch of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, and he was a founder and vice-president (the chief office being occupied by Sir James Boucaut) of the Cornish Association. Many other offices have been filled by him, and indeed no opportunity of assisting in the intellectual or social advantage of the land he loves so well has ever been neglected. His reputation has gone out through the length and breadth of the Province, and in other Australian cities as well as in Great Britain he is known because of his patriotic desire to prove in all respects a good and useful friend of progress and culture.

Sir Langdon is an excellent platform speaker and trenchant writer. His method is to go to the heart of things with as little circumlocution as possible, and both his utterances and his articles are full of point, vigor, and eloquence. Politically he has always been a great power, as well as socially, but he has never wielded his influence for selfish ends, and he has never allowed himself to be placed under an obligation to any particular party. His whole career has been marked by a manly spirit of independence, which has compelled universal respect. He takes a great delight in books, and possesses one of the most valuable libraries to be found in any private house in Australia. His pride in his Cornish ancestry has made him a devoted student of the history of Cornwall and its people, concerning both of which he is a recognised authority. His busy life contains no idle moments, and the recreations of his leisure are all part of his great plan for continually acquiring knowledge. Until the winter of 1900 he took no holidays, but an illness caused by close application to work compelled him then to take a sea voyage, and he made a long-desired journey to Europe, where, however, he continued his favorite pursuits, and concentrated his attention on the accumulation of information likely to be of service to his much-loved School of Mines and other institutions with which he is officially connected.

Sir Langdon's eldest son, Mr. Lavington Bonython, is closely associated with his father in the management of *The Advertiser* and its kindred papers.

Edward Charles Stirling, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.,

Corresponding Member of the Royal Zoological Society of London; Honorary Fellow of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; Fellow of the Medical and Chirurgical Society; Member of the Clinical Society of London; Member of the Physiological Society; Professor of Physiology in the University of Adelaide; Director of the South Australian Museum

THE dominant feature of Professor Stirling's life has been his devoted labors in the cause of science. His reputation in this direction is not confined merely to the Province

in which he was born, but has sped so far that he has received decoration from the Queen and acknowledgment from foreign Royalty. It would indeed be hard to estimate the value of the work he has contributed to scientific research, more especially of that relating to the anthropology and fauna of Australia. As a young man his career was brilliant, and it is gratifying to know that in the maturer years of life he has drawn additional distinction to his name.



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Edward Charles Stirling was born at Strathalbyn, South Australia, in 1848, and is the eldest son of the late Hon. Edward Stirling, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of this Province. He was educated primarily at St. Peter's College, at that time under the guiding hand of Archdeacon Farr. Leaving St. Peter's, he proceeded to the Continent, studying for some time in Germany and France, after which he matriculated as a student at Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated there as B.A., with honors

in natural science, and in due course proceeded to the degree of M.A. Embracing medicine as a profession, Dr. Stirling graduated as M.B. and M.D. at the University. Having meanwhile entered as a student at St. George's Hospital, London, he became a Member, and subsequently acquired the higher distinction of the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. At the close of his studentship he was appointed House Surgeon at St. George's, and a few years subsequently was elected on the staff as Assistant Surgeon. In addition to this post at St. George's, he also became successively, Lecturer on Microscopic Anatomy, joint Lecturer on Operative Surgery, and

Lecturer on Physiology, at that institution. He was also elected Surgeon to the Belgrave Hospital for Sick Children.

These positions Dr. Stirling resigned in 1881, and, returning to the land of his birth, he was very shortly afterwards elected Lecturer on Physiology at the Adelaide University—a position which he held until 1900, when the Lectureship was converted into a Professorship, Dr. Stirling being then appointed to the new Chair. In his position as a member of the Council of the University, he has taken a prominent share in the foundation of the Medical School which has been so liberally endowed by the late Sir Thomas Elder. As a teacher he has taken a large and active share in its work ever since its establishment. Having been appointed Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital soon after his arrival in South Australia, he eventually became Senior Surgeon, and held that position until the resignation of the whole medical staff took place at the time of the Hospital dispute.

Appointed in 1882, Dr. Stirling was for many years a member of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, and he now occupies the position of Director of the Museum, which owes much to his management. He was appointed first President of the State Children's Department on its establishment as an independent institution, and this position he held for two years. In medical matters he has taken a prominently active part, having been President of the South Australian branch of the British Medical Association. In 1887 he was elected, though he did not serve, as President of the first Intercolonial Medical Congress, held in Adelaide. In the following year he was nominated, and acted, as President of the Section of Surgery at the Congress held in Melbourne. With Dr. Paterson, he represented South Australia in 1888 on a Royal Commission held in Sydney with the object of ascertaining how far it might be possible to apply the dissemination of infective diseases (particularly Pasteur's chicken cholera) to the destruction of rabbits. In 1892 he was elected corresponding member of the Royal Zoological Society of London; and in the same year received a gold medal from the Queen Regent of Holland for "services to science." The following year he received the signal honor of election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of England. He has been President of the Royal Society of South Australia, and is the author of many scientific works and papers in connection with that body, the Royal Zoological Society of London, the Intercolonial Medical Congresses, the British Medical Association, and several other societies.

Professor Stirling's scientific work has not been entirely confined to the laboratory, for in 1892 he accompanied Lord Kintore on his journey across the continent from Port Darwin to Adelaide; and in 1894 he took part in the work of the Horn exploring expedition to Central Australia as medical officer and anthropologist, embodying the results of his labors in a paper which forms part of the published report of that expedition. His name is perhaps best known in connection with the remarkable blind marsupial mole, *Notoryctes typhlops*, discovered at Idracowra Station, on the Finke, by Mr. J. F. Bishop, which his description in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia" first made known to the scientific world. His name, in conjunction with that of Mr. Zietz, will also be remembered in connection with a discovery at Lake Callabonna (originally made some years ago by Mr. Ragless) of an immense deposit of fossil bones. These included

many remains of the huge marsupial, *Diprotodon australis*; and, amongst others, were those of a wingless bird as large as the moa of New Zealand, which has been made known under the name of *Genyornis newtoni*.

It is not within the scope of this notice to give full details of Dr. Stirling's accomplishments in science, but the distinction of C.M.G. which the Queen conferred on him in 1893, and his election to the Royal Society, were indications that his work was highly meritorious. Only once has Dr. Stirling entered politics, and that was in 1884, when he was elected at the top of the poll for North Adelaide, his colleague being the late Mr. G. C. Hawker. Whilst in the Legislature he took a keen interest in the question of Woman's Suffrage, and was the first to propose and carry, though without an absolute majority, a measure for the admission of women to the franchise. Being defeated at the next election, in 1887, he has not since sought to enter the political arena. His brother, the Hon. J. L. Stirling, is a conspicuous member of the Legislative Council.

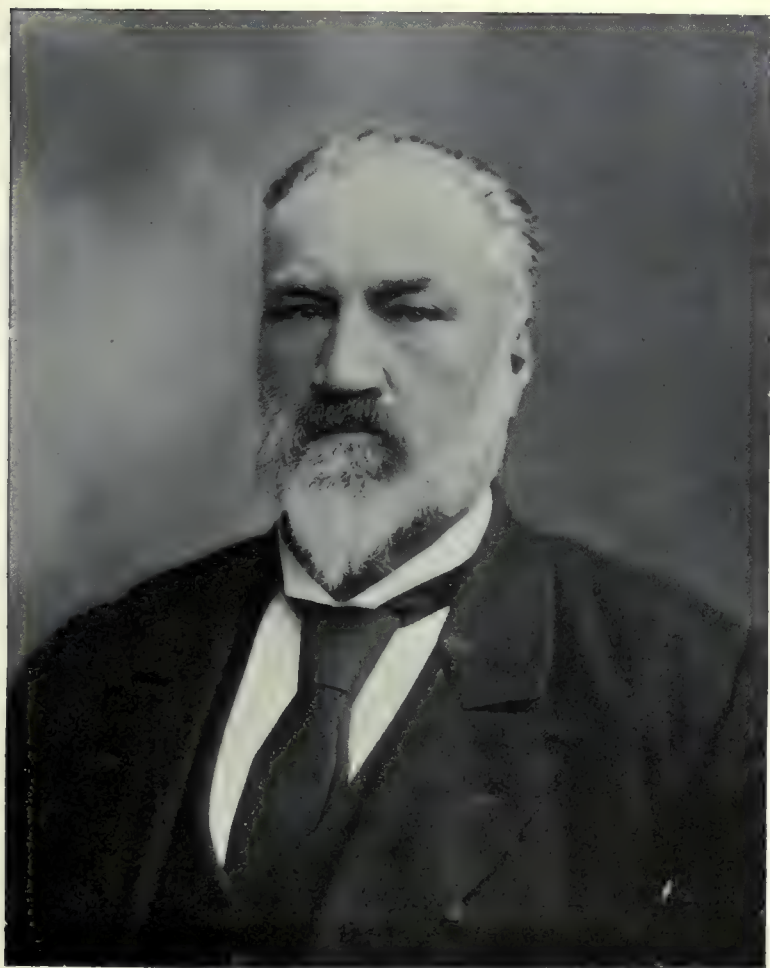
It is by the work of such men that South Australia makes herself known among the highest and most cultured men of the age. In its particular and select sphere this is as indispensable as a reputation for advanced political economy. Dr. Stirling's name will be handed down to subsequent generations as a leading scientist, a successful teacher, and a worthy citizen.

Hon. J. H. Howe, M.L.C.

IN the county town of Forfar, Scotland, the Hon. J. H. Howe was born in 1839, and at the age of 16 he sailed for South Australia. On his arrival he joined the Mounted Police Force. For some time he remained in this capacity, gaining a great knowledge of the interior, which has stood him in good stead in his political life, more particularly in his administration of the Crown Lands Department. He afterwards started business at Gawler; and it was in that town he first entered into municipal life, being chosen by the people of that municipality to serve them as councillor. He next engaged in grazing and agricultural pursuits. In 1881 he was returned to the House of Assembly for the Stanley District. From 1884 to 1896 he represented the District of Gladstone, the change being due to an alteration in the Electoral Act. At the general elections of 1896 Mr. Howe lost his seat. In 1897, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council for the Northern District. For his knowledge of land legislation and administrative ability, Sir John Downer twice apportioned him the portfolio of Commissioner of Crown Lands. He was also Commissioner of Public Works in the Cockburn Government; and in July, 1890, was made "Honorable" for life. Mr. Howe is associated with many mining, commercial, and pastoral pursuits in various parts of the Province. He was one of the delegates of the Province at the Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne Federal Conventions, and to the discussions on the Commonwealth Bill he brought a full and ready mind. Mr. Howe has ever been a true friend to the deserving poor; and his proposal to give the Federal Parliament power to legislate for "invalid and old-age pensions" was carried by an overwhelming majority before the work of the Convention terminated.

Hon. Thomas Playford, M.P.

FOR number of terms of Ministerial responsibility held in South Australia, the Hon. Mr. Playford and Sir Henry Ayers probably hold the record. Each has very substantially impressed his judgment and vigor on the pages of local history, and each has been an enthusiastic friend of the Province.



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Mr. Playford has held office in seven Administrations, in two of which he was Premier, and, reckoning re-constructed Ministries, has been a member of ten. So excellent and straightforward has been his conduct that he has earned the popular *sobriquet* of "Honest Tom"—a name that has clung to him for many years.

Thomas Playford was born in London in 1837, and is the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Playford, for many years pastor of the Bentham Street Chapel, Adelaide. The latter was one of our earliest colonial ministers, and, when quite young, entered the army and served in the Life Guards under Wellington at Waterloo. "This gentleman," says a biographer, "was highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities and unassuming demeanor." The family came to South Australia in 1843, and here the subject of this memoir received his education. But though not privileged to enjoy a lengthy career at school, he was a very ready pupil when he entered into manhood; and all South Australians respect the solid information which he is possessed of. For many years he was engaged in farming at Mitcham, whereupon he proceeded to Norton's Summit and cultivated one of the finest fruit gardens in Australia. This has been the occupation of Mr. Playford's life, and he is never happier than when, escaping from his political duties, he is able to quietly tend his orchard and his vegetables.

As a youth, Mr. Playford was attracted to debating societies, and in such a useful training ground acquired his undoubted power in debate. Upon taking up his residence

at Norton's Summit he evinced an active interest in local government matters, and for 21 years was chairman of the East Torrens District Council. He was for three years a member of the Central Road Board, and for five years president of the Association of District Chairmen. The rugged strength of his views caused the electors of Onkaparinga to return him to the House of Assembly in 1868; and then began one of the most useful and meritorious parliamentary careers enjoyed by any man in South Australia. He served Onkaparinga in two Parliaments, and then spent three years in retirement. In 1875 he was elected for East Torrens, a district which he continuously represented until 1887. In the latter year he was not returned, but was immediately elected for the district of Newcastle, which included Port Augusta. In 1890, however, he returned to his old love—East Torrens—and sat for that constituency until April 17, 1894, when he accepted the appointment of Agent-General to the Province in London.

Soon after his entry into Parliament Mr. Playford figured as a liberal land reformer, and in this branch of legislation his largest and best work has been done. He actively assisted Mr. Strangways in passing the celebrated Land Bill which gave to farmers the opportunity of taking up land on deferred payments. Upon the retirement of the Hon. W. A. E. West-Erskine, in February, 1876, he became Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Boucaut Administration; and then followed a series of Ministerial responsibilities, of which, for the sake of reference, we give a connected list. Mr. Playford was Commissioner of Crown Lands in three of Sir James Boucaut's Administrations—from February 2 to March 25, 1876; from March 25 to June 6, 1876; and from October 26, 1877, to September 27, 1878. He accepted the same portfolio in the succeeding Government of Sir William Morgan, which remained in power from September 27, 1878, to March 10, 1881; and from March 10 to June 24, 1881. He was Commissioner of Public Works under Sir John Colton from June 16, 1884, to February 4, 1885; and Commissioner of Crown Lands from February 4 to June 16, 1885. He was Premier and Treasurer from June 11, 1887, to June 27, 1889; and from August 19, 1890, to January 6, 1892; and Premier and Commissioner of Crown Lands from January 6, to June 21, 1892. When the Kingston Government assumed office, on June 16, 1893, he took the portfolio of Treasurer, which he held until his departure for England, in April, 1894. Altogether the Hon. Thomas Playford held office for 3,556 days—nearly 10 years—being the longest period up to May 31, 1900, that any member of the South Australian Parliament has served as a Minister of the Crown. His colleagues in the different ministries were—Right Hons. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., and C. C. Kingston, M.L.C.; Sir A. Blyth, C.B.; the Hons. Sir J. C. Bray, Sir J. Colton, Sir J. Coles, Sir R. C. Baker, Sir J. P. Boucaut, Sir J. A. Cockburn, Alfred Catt, J. H. Gordon, G. C. Hawker, F. W. Holder, J. G. Jenkins, C. Mann, W. Morgan, J. G. Ramsay, W. B. Rounsevell, and E. Ward; and Messrs. M. P. F. Basedow, D. Bews, N. Blyth, W. Copley, W. Everard, H. Gawler, P. P. Gillen, R. Homburg, J. C. F. Johnson, and T. King.

After the retirement of the Morgan Government, in 1881, Mr. Playford, with the late Hon. G. C. Hawker, M.P., and His Honor Judge Bunday, had the title of "Honorable" conferred upon him for life. It is not possible to here give a detailed account of the many legislative successes of Mr. Playford. They have been as diverse

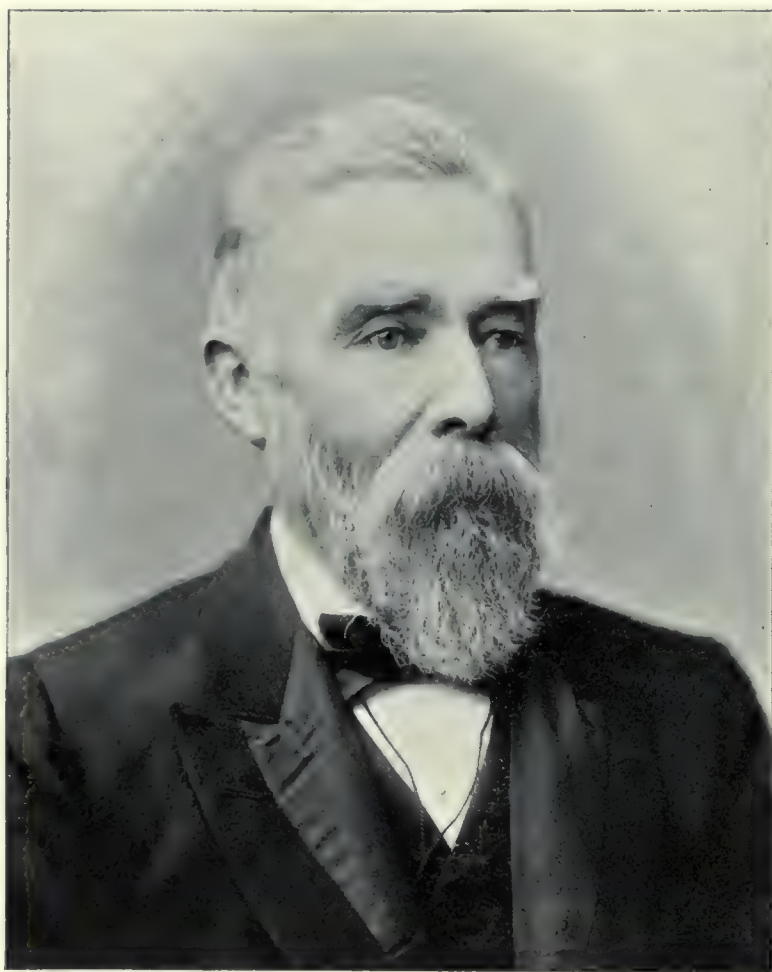
as they have been generally useful and important, and they have won for him a name unsurpassed in the Province. In the Parliament of 1887 he was appointed leader of the Protectionist side of the House, against the Downer-Bray Government, and in this capacity successfully led the Opposition in defeating the Administration. As a consequence, he formed a Government, whose two years' term of office was exceedingly active. During that period he piloted a Protective Tariff Bill through the House. Upon the occasion of the Hon. Dr. Cockburn carrying a motion of want of confidence against him, in June, 1889, Mr. Playford's reply was declared to be one of the most masterly ever heard within the walls of the Chamber. In his second Administration, having taken the Lands portfolio, he, in January, 1892, visited India, with the view of discovering the coolie labor that was most adapted to the circumstances of the Northern Territory. Soon after his return, his Ministry was defeated by Mr. Holder. As Treasurer, Mr. Playford was responsible for five Budgets, and it is certain that no more successful financier ever had charge of the department in South Australia. He managed to obtain a surplus on each occasion, and, in addition, wiped off the old deficit to the extent of £300,000. While Commissioner of Public Works, he introduced to Parliament the Bill providing for the construction of the railway from Petersburg to Cockburn, which has been the best-paying line laid down in South Australia.

In historical intercolonial gatherings the Hon. Mr. Playford's intelligence is well known. He was one of the first two South Australian delegates to the Federal Council of Australasia, and presided over the third session held in Hobart, Tasmania, in January and February, 1889. With Dr. Cockburn he represented this Province at the Federal Conference held in Melbourne in February, 1889, and his speeches on that occasion attracted considerable attention for their common-sense and vigor. He was also selected as a delegate to the historical Sydney Convention of 1891, and rendered material service to the cause of Federation. He was practically the instigator of the memorable Chinese Conference in Sydney in 1888. On all these occasions his striking personality and common-sense carried considerable weight.

As an administrator, Mr. Playford is businesslike and thorough. His knowledge of the land laws of the Province is beyond cavil, and he is recognised as a leading authority on all questions relating thereto or to water conservation. During his term of office as Agent-General in London—from April, 1894, to June, 1898 he proved himself one of the most capable and sensible that had ever represented South Australia. Very substantial improvements and innovations were made in the system, and the service got to be of vital value to the Province. Despite the request of the Government that he would remain longer in the old country, his health caused him to relinquish the duties—a step that was viewed by the colonists with regret. On his return he again sought parliamentary honors, and was returned on April 29, 1899, to represent the District of Gumeracha in the House of Assembly. It is well known that during the jubilee year (1897) the Secretary of State for the Colonies pressed Mr. Playford to accept a K.C.M.G.-ship, but (compatible with his rugged independence) he respectfully declined. Mr. Playford's firmness of character, strong individuality, and native ability have made him a prominent figure in Australian political life.

Hon. John Langdon Parsons, M.L.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA is possessed of many eloquent speakers, among whom the Hon. J. L. Parsons is of the chief. A clear reasoner, and with a wide knowledge, he dresses his subjects in such choice language that he may be termed a purist. There is a charm and vitality about Mr. Parsons as a speaker that have won the applause of many a large audience.



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The Hon. John Langdon Parsons was born at Botathen, near Launceston, Cornwall, in 1837, and is the son of Mr. Edward Parsons. He studied for the ministry in the Baptist denomination, at Regent's Park College, London, and came to South Australia in 1863. Remaining here for but four months, he proceeded to New Zealand, and at Dunedin had charge of the Baptist Church for four years. At the expiration of that period he returned to South Australia, and became pastor of the Angaston Baptist Church during the absence of the Rev. J. Hannay. Then, upon the retirement of the late Rev. G. Stonehouse, in 1869, he accepted the pastorate of the North Adelaide Baptist Church. He remained there until after the erection of the Tynte Street Church, when he retired from the ministry, and went to England and Norway for

the sake of his health. After some months, he resumed his connection with the Province, and adopted a commercial career.

Because of his marked abilities, it was not likely that Mr. Parsons would long remain out of public life. He was for some years a useful member of the old Council of Education, and in that capacity demonstrated a vital interest in educational matters. In 1878 he was elected to represent Encounter Bay in the House of Assembly, and, as members of the Council of Education drew fees from the Government, he resigned that appointment. Parliament supplied an excellent scope for a man of Mr. Parsons' calibre,

and he soon became an acquisition in debate. In educational subjects he was particularly active. In 1881 he sought the suffrage of the North Adelaide constituency, and was elected. In June of that year, when the late Sir John Bray formed his first Ministry, the portfolio of Minister of Education conjointly with the control of the affairs of the Northern Territory, was offered to and accepted by Mr. Parsons. For about three years he retained that position, and was able to perform much good work in his department. As Minister of Education, he was more enlightened and useful than most who have occupied the office in South Australia. In March, 1884, he retired from the Government, and was granted the Queen's permission to bear for life the title of "Honorable" within the Empire. While conducting the affairs of the Northern Territory, he, with other members of Parliament, visited that portion of the Province, and, says a biographer of the time, "the result proved highly satisfactory, especially to the inhabitants of the Territory, who are likely in the future to be the recipients of many benefits and favors from the Government, to which they have long been strangers."

Having learnt a great deal concerning the Northern Territory and the conditions of life and industries there, the Hon. J. L. Parsons was, in 1884, appointed its Government Resident and removed to the north coast. He occupied the influential position until 1890, and meanwhile got a more thorough knowledge of the wants of the residents. In the latter year he resigned, and was elected one of the first members for the Territory in the House of Assembly. At the dissolution of Parliament three years later he did not seek re-election. In 1896 the Hon. J. L. Parsons was appointed Consul for Japan, having in the previous year visited that country as Hon. Commissioner for the Government of South Australia to enquire into the prospects of opening up trade relations with Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands. He revisited Japan in 1898. At the election of delegates to the Federal Convention in 1897 the Hon. J. L. Parsons was unsuccessful, but he was returned to the Legislative Council for the Central District in February, 1901.

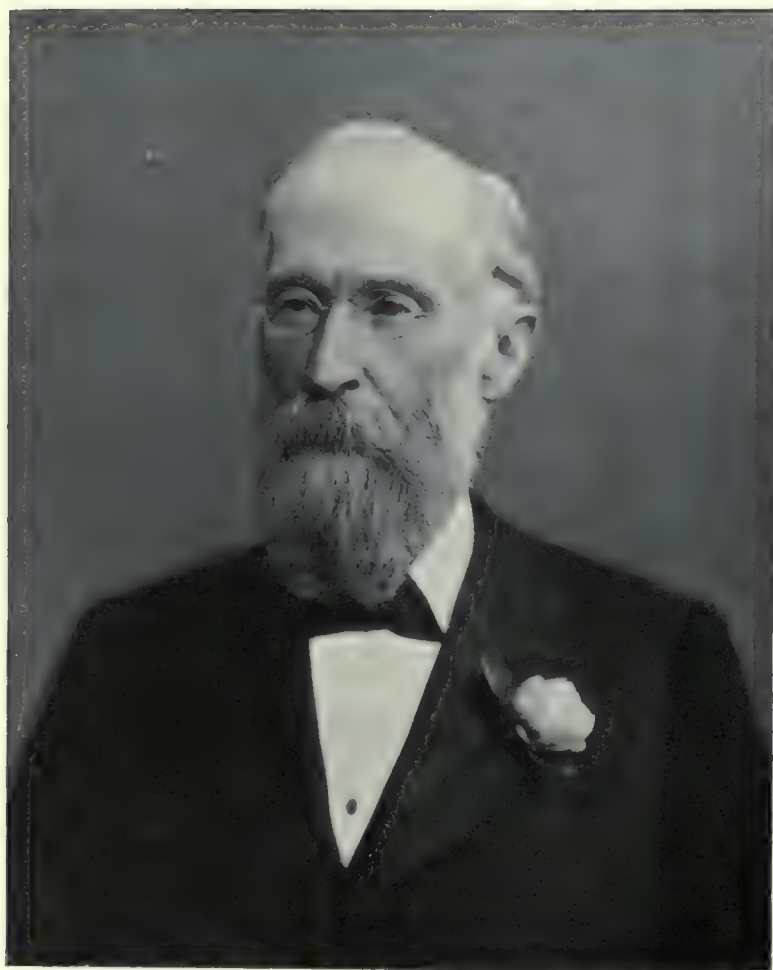
Mr. Parsons still continues his exertions for the development of the resources of the Northern Territory. He recognises that a country which touches almost 12 degrees from the Equator must be legislated for and administered as a tropical country. Sugar, Liberian coffee, ramie, indiarubber trees, ginger, tapioca, arrowroot, sesam, millets, and all other tropical and sub-tropical products can be produced with economic success if suitable labor is permitted. The supply can be obtained from our own Empire, India, under an Act carried through Parliament by Mr. Parsons in 1882. On terminable engagements a "white Australia" can be preserved, and a profitable field for the investment of capital, and the employment of Europeans as overseers, etc., can be secured.

One of the most scholarly men in South Australia, Mr. Parsons has delivered numerous lectures, which have been instructive and entertaining as much for their research as for their eloquence. We conclude by a quotation from Loyau's "Representative Men of South Australia" (1883):—"Mr. Parsons is a logical and straightforward politician, and whilst having the interests of the constituency he represents thoroughly at heart, he never appears to forget the duty he owes to the country at large."

Hon. Alfred Catt, M.P. (*Chairman of Committees of the House of Assembly*)

AMONG the solid and reliable politicians of South Australia the name of the Hon. Alfred Catt holds an honored place. During a long series of years Mr. Catt has represented in the Assembly one of the most important agricultural districts in the Province; and that he has for so long a period secured the suffrages of the electors of

the wheat-growing district of Gladstone is in itself a signification of his worth and of his acquaintance with the wants of the country population. But Mr. Catt not only secures the respect and votes of electors, he has also obtained the suffrage of the elected of the people. On June 5, 1890, he was appointed Chairman of Committees of the House of Assembly, and he has filled that position to the credit of the House and to the credit of himself. His impartiality, geniality, tact, and constitutional knowledge, combined with a decision of manner and firmness of mind when confronted with difficulties of parliamentary procedure, peculiarly qualify him for his difficult position.



Hammer & Co., Photo

Alfred Catt was born at Newington, near Sittingbourne, Kent, in 1833. When 16 years of age he came to South Australia, and for 10 years was farming at Balhannah and Strathalbyn, making

a thorough study of agriculture. He soon began to take an interest in the public well-being of these places; and it was not long before he became a councillor of Strathalbyn, and later Mayor of that town. Afterwards he became chairman of the Gladstone District Council; and his deliberations and actions in consort with these local bodies showed him to be a man of solid understanding, who was destined to step beyond the rather circumscribed limits of municipal provincialism. Taking a survey of the then existing land legislation, he made a thorough study of its potentialities, and it was not surprising that he, in 1881, received a requisition from the constituency of Stanley to become a candidate for their

parliamentary suffrages. He was returned to the House of Assembly in company with the Hon. J. H. Howe, now M.L.C.; and he sat for Stanley until 1884, when the re-construction of electorates was brought about. Mr. Catt then stood for Gladstone, which contained a great portion of his old constituency, and was returned; and he has continued to represent that electorate without interruption to the present time, on two occasions being returned unopposed.

Mr. Catt was but a month in the House when he was given the portfolio of Minister of Crown Lands in the Bray Government, which held office from June, 1881, till June, 1884. The conferment of Ministerial office upon him thus early in his political life was a signal tribute to Mr. Catt's ability; and his administration of the land laws amply bore out the high opinion his friends had formed of him. During Mr. Catt's tenure of office certain land legislation was passed relative to relieving selectors of some of their liabilities to the State. There was much acrimonious debate and discussion raised at the time as to the manner in which the Bill was administered by the Commissioner. The chief objection urged against Mr. Catt was that he allowed surrenders in some cases which did not merit relief. But he contended—and it proved rightly, too—that he had no option save to accept surrenders in all cases. Mr. Catt again became a member of Government, his political chief this time being the Hon. T. Playford, in whose Ministry he was Minister of Public Works from June, 1887, to June, 1889.

The subject of this sketch has always been a powerful advocate for water conservation and irrigation. Whilst in the Bray Ministry, he introduced the first Bill for water conservation, and carried it through the Assembly practically without opposition. It was, however, rejected by the Legislative Council. Mr. Catt took a very active part in securing the passing of the Beetaloo Water Scheme; and he it was who introduced and practically carried the Railway Commissioners Bill when Minister of Public Works. Early in 1887 he was accorded the title "Honorable" by the Queen; and it was three years later—June, 1890—that he was elected, without opposition, Chairman of Committees of the House of Assembly. His predecessors in this office were the late Mr. William Townsend, Hon. John Carr, Mr. Luke Liddiard Furner, and the Hon. Ebenezer Ward.

Ever since his arrival in the Colony, Mr. Catt has taken the greatest interest in religious matters. For several years he has been Superintendent of the Strathalbyn, Gladstone, Pirie Street, and Parkside Wesleyan Sunday-schools, and he has held the position of President of the Sunday-school Union. In all charitable and philanthropic affairs he has ever shown a sympathetic and kindly spirit. As a man he is conscientious to a degree, while as a politician he is the embodiment of earnestness and energy, and to these latter qualities are due many of the wise laws put on our statute books. He has been an active member of the Volunteer Force, holding the rank of Lieutenant of the Strathalbyn force, Captain of the Gladstone corps, and Captain of the Reserve Force. He was President of the Strathalbyn and Gladstone Institutes, both being built during his term of office. He was also a member of the Hospital Board for some years, Chairman of the Murray Water Commission, Chairman of the Barossa Irrigation Commission, and of other Commissions. He was appointed a J.P. in 1881.

Hon. William Benjamin Rounsevell, M.P.

NO class of citizens in South Australia, judging by members in Parliament at different times, can be said to serve their country more faithfully than the commercial section. At all periods of the Province's growth, their political activity has been great. There are leading commercial men in the City of Adelaide who have in one way or another



Adcock, Photo

sacrificed personal interests for the public weal. The popular mind is exceedingly apt to under-estimate the amount of self-abnegation displayed in serving public interests. The time of a commercial man is exceedingly valuable to his numerous interests, and leading business men have a strong excuse for remaining aloof from the arena of politics because of the tide of duties that daily waits them at their office.

William Benjamin Rounsevell comes within the circle of this meritorious class. Though his business connections were sufficient to absorb his undivided attention, he yet found time for a long exercise of political and Ministerial duties. His services were appreciated all the more in consequence of the valuable private time he voluntarily allowed to remain unutilised for his nearer ends. He was born in South Australia in 1842. His father,

the late William Rounsevell, owned an extensive coaching business, which has long since been merged into the firm of John Hill & Co., Ltd. Mr. Rounsevell received his education at Whinham College. On leaving school, the carefulness of his father had provided amply for his sons' welfare. On the paternal death Mr. Rounsevell and his brother John became heirs to a large amount of valuable property. The legacy enabled the two brothers to embark on enterprises of an ambitious nature. Pastoral and commercial undertakings of an extensive kind were entered into with active enthusiasm, and a successful wine and spirit business was conducted simultaneously in the city. Various enterprises were boldly attacked by the energetic firm, and a profitable connection established in many lines and branches of

commercial pursuits. For a long time the pressure of their growing business, and the close attention demanded for careful fostering in order to establish it firmly necessitated the restriction of energy to their private interests. But public life at length moved Mr. W. B. Rounsevell's efforts. In 1875 he entered Parliament for the Burra, and represented that constituency for 15 years, when Port Adelaide became the chosen seat of his political labors.

He acquitted himself most creditably in the Assembly. He was an ardent supporter of his party, a strong debater, and a capable speaker. There was no lukewarmness attached to his conduct in the House. When party feeling ran high, and warm discussions made the political pulse beat faster, he was always at his post in the front rank of debaters. His ability to hold a ministerial office was recognised, and his past achievements warranted his promotion to a portfolio. When Mr. G. S. Fowler resigned his position in the Morgan Ministry, Mr. Rounsevell was appointed Treasurer in May, 1881. The administration of this important office was continued by the new Minister till the retirement of the Government in the following June. The period of ministerial activity was too brief to admit of any material change being introduced in the administration of his department. It was then his fortune to be seated in the ranks of the Opposition. The Bray Government was busy in bringing forward measures antagonistic to the ideas of their opponents, and a stream of hot debate flowed fast. Taxation and Land proposals met with a storm of solid resistance from the Opposition. Mr. Rounsevell ably supported the cause of his party, and declaimed with forceful effect. His unwearying efforts to bar their passage through the House, were welcomingly appreciated by his colleagues. At no previous time did he figure with such prominence, or render such distinguished services. The Government was doomed to lose the seals of office. In 1884 Sir John Colton formed his Administration, and Mr. Rounsevell was appointed to his former portfolio of Treasurer. Sir John and his Ministry suffered defeat, however, in June of the following year. With considerable vigor Mr. Rounsevell had set himself the task of reorganising certain portions of his department and of improving it. But the fickleness of Ministerial fortune stepped in and snapped the thread of his projected activity. At subsequent periods of parliamentary history Mr. Rounsevell filled the same Ministerial office in the Playford and Downer Governments. The experience which he had amassed from previous occupations of the post enabled him to proceed more definitely and with greater confidence with the responsible work of administering satisfactorily the numerous affairs of the Treasury Department. Much approval was shown towards the conduct of his office, and it was admitted by all unbiassed minds that Mr. Rounsevell's ability was congenial to this departmental exercise, and that his administrative efforts were fruitful of manifold success. He retired temporarily from public life in 1893, having earned the title of "Honorable" for life. At the general elections of 1899 he was again returned to the House of Assembly, this time for the district of Burra.

In sporting, and especially coursing matters, great interest has been evinced by Mr. Rounsevell. He is a keen and true sportsman, and for many years consistently contributed his patronage and support to the welfare of the higher pastimes. In Glenelg Council matters his public usefulness was eagerly availed of, and the office of Mayor of that municipality was held by him for two years. He took an active interest in municipal affairs during his connection with the Council, and did his utmost to advance the welfare and prosperity of the town.

Hon. David Morley Charleston, M.L.C.

THIS gentleman was one of the earliest members of the Parliamentary Labor Party in South Australia, which has since become a powerful political organisation ; and even those whose political views have been in direct and somewhat bitter opposition to his, admire his ability equally with his tolerance. He was born in Cornwall on May 27,

1848, was educated at the National Schools, and also received a certain amount of private tuition. He served an apprenticeship to engineering in his native town of Hayle, with a well-known firm of engineers ; and in 1870 he became a member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Between that year and 1874 he was associated with labor reform movements in London. In the latter year he proceeded to San Francisco, where he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as a marine engineer. In 1884 he came to South Australia, and was appointed Clerk of Works at the new Hackney Bridge, subsequently joining the Adelaide Steamship Company. In 1887 he was engaged as engineer at the English and Australian Copper Company's works, and superintended the erection of their machinery.



Charleston Studios

In 1887 he began to take an active part in local labor reform movements, and in December, 1888, he was one of the first trades and labor representatives to be gazetted by the Government a Justice of the Peace. He was largely associated with the settlement of important labor disputes while occupying the position of Chairman of the Eight Hours Protective Society and President of the United Trades and Labor Council of South Australia.

In May, 1891, Mr. Charleston was elected by the Central District to the Legislative Council, and here the clearness, earnestness, and comprehension shown in his speeches, and the intellectual standard of the man, secured respectful attention and consideration. He has been the mainstay of the Reform Party in the Upper House, and has also travelled widely

in the Province lecturing on vital questions of political moment. He has been prominently connected with the Homesteads League and Village Settlement efforts. In 1896, owing to his refusal to bind himself to the platform of the Parliamentary Labor Party, he seceded from that body, and went before the electors on an independent ticket. His return illustrated the confidence that he had won from his constituents independent of the demands of his old political organisation. Mr. Charleston is a respected member of the Upper House, and an ornament of the Reform Party.

Hon. J. V. O'Loghlin, M.L.C.

GUMERACHA was the birthplace of Mr. J. V. O'Loghlin in 1852, his father being an old pioneer settler of the Province. On leaving school Mr. O'Loghlin engaged in farming and grazing pursuits for some time. Abandoning after a while the atmosphere of rustic life, he passed the next seven years with the South Australian Carrying Company, Limited, which at that time had the sole control of the goods traffic on the Government Railways, when he was appointed manager of the firm's Gawler branch, one of the most important outside of the capital at that time. A change in the policy of the Government with regard to the goods traffic necessitated Mr. O'Loghlin seeking a fresh field of labor, which he found with the firm of W. Duffield & Co. as wheatbuyer; and when this house amalgamated with the Adelaide Milling Company, his services were retained, and at the time of his election to Parliament, he was manager of the Company's mills at Gladstone.

It was whilst engaged in the wheat trade that Mr. O'Loghlin turned his attention to journalism. The *Terowie Enterprise* was his first venture, whilst at a later period he became editor and managing director of the *Southern Cross*.

In May, 1888, he was returned to the Upper House for the Northern District, which district he has represented ever since. He has closely identified himself with many promotive movements, and on the retirement of the Hon. J. H. Gordon from the Kingston Government on February 15, 1896, Mr. O'Loghlin was a few weeks later chosen to fill the post of Chief Secretary, with the leadership of the Legislative Council. He remained in office till the fall of the Ministry on December 1, 1899.

Mr. O'Loghlin is an "Honorable" for life, Vice-president of the Irish National Federation, a member of the Australian Natives' Association, a trustee of the Savings Bank, and a captain in the Defence Force. He has served on several important Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees, notably the Barossa Water Commission, Blyth to Gladstone Railway, Queensland Border Railway, and Hospital Select Committees, and the Select Committee on Free Conferences between the two Houses. He was elected a member of the Gladstone Corporation in 1880. In Parliament he has proved himself an effective debater and a man of advanced Liberal views.

Hon. John James Duncan, M.L.C.

IN bestowing the praise due to the pioneers who built up this Province, the names of their sons should also be held in remembrance. These successors have also supplied their share of the bone and sinew of the country. Such an one is the Hon. John James Duncan, a noted pastoralist of the Province. He was born at Anstruther,

Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1845, and is the eldest son of the late Captain Duncan, who, with his family, came to South Australia in 1854. Captain Duncan became associated with Mr. (afterwards Sir) Walter Watson Hughes (his brother-in-law) in pastoral pursuits, and together these gentlemen acquired a sheep station which embraced what is now the Wallaroo and Moonta copper-mining districts. Both Mr. J. J. Duncan and his brother, Mr. Walter Hughes Duncan, M.P., spent some of their early years on this station. J. J. Duncan was educated first privately, then at St. Peter's College, at Bentley, near Gawler, and at the Watervale Grammar School. Before he attended a public school, and while resident at Wallaroo, the copper discoveries were made in that district; and he it was who conveyed the news of the discovery to his uncle, Sir W. W. Hughes, who then resided at "The Peak," near Watervale.



Dighton, Photo

He also drove the first four miners, who had been engaged at the Burra, to the site of the Wallaroo Mine. When Moonta was discovered, he also drove the first workmen to that mine.

After leaving school, Mr. Duncan had the advantage of three years' training in the mercantile office of Messrs. Elder, Smith, & Co. He afterwards became attached to the smelting works and then to the mines at Wallaroo, charged with the financial administration. Subsequently he was given charge of some of the station properties of his uncle, and, on the death of the latter, succeeded him as the owner of the properties known as Gum Creek, near the Burra, and Hughes Park, near Watervale. It may be mentioned that

Mr. Duncan in the "seventies" had an experience of a unique and alarming character during a trip to inspect country in the interior. Caught at the Macumba Creek in heavy floods which surrounded them, he and his two companions, the late Mr. Treloar and his son, Mr. A. Treloar, were compelled to take refuge in a tree. They were forced to remain, almost destitute of food, in its branches for four days and four nights before the water fell sufficiently to enable them to reach dry land. Hughes Park, Mr. Duncan's country home, is situated among the hills to the west of Watervale; and a fine site has been improved by building and planting. As a sheep-breeder, Mr. Duncan is well known, the wool from his flocks being among the finest produced in South Australia.

Mr. Duncan early became identified with public matters. He first entered Parliament when 26 years of age, in 1871, for Port Adelaide, which was in those days a huge electorate embracing Yorke Peninsula. Before the next general election a redistribution of seats had taken place, and in 1875 Mr. Duncan was returned for the Wallaroo division of his former district. After six years in Parliament he withdrew from public life in order to visit the old country; and when on the Continent in 1878 he acted as a Commissioner for South Australia at the Paris Exhibition. On returning to South Australia, he was elected to the Assembly in 1884 for Wooroorra, his home constituency, which he represented until 1890. In the following year he was elected to the Upper House as a member for the North-Eastern District, and retained this seat until 1896, when he retired to again visit the old country, having thus served in Parliament for 18 years. He is now once more a member of the Legislative Council, having been again returned without opposition in 1900 for the same district.

Mr. Duncan believes in absolute freedom as a member of Parliament, and has never accepted office, although offers of portfolios have been made to him by at least three Premiers. During the existence of the Neutral Party in the Assembly, Mr. Duncan was its chairman, a position in strict consonance with his refusal to ally himself with any Government. He has always carefully guarded the interests of those whom he represented, and on pastoral and agricultural subjects in particular his utterances have ever been of intelligent interest. Mr. Duncan has been associated with several Royal Commissions; amongst others the Railway Commission in 1885, and the Defence Select Committee in 1887.

He was a trustee of the Savings Bank for several years; also a Director of the Wallaroo Mining and Smelting Company. Mr. Duncan held the rank of Captain of the Watervale Rifle Company of Volunteers, and served as Councillor in the Upper Wakefield District Council—as chairman for a time. He was associated with the formation of the National Defence League, now incorporated with the Australasian National League, and had the honor of being appointed to the presidency of that body.

Mr. Duncan has done more for South Australia than most men. His work has been enduring, and his principles unquestioned. He takes rank as a representative man in the public and private spheres of life, and his name is held in genuine esteem.

Hon. John Lewis, M.L.C.

JUDGING from those who survive, the men who excelled in forcing a path through the monotonous labyrinths of the Australian bush, thirty, forty, and fifty years ago, possessed gifts and characteristics which fitted them to forge their way in the important grades of industrial pursuits. The sturdy qualities which a man must possess who voluntarily

shuts himself out from the world and settles down to life work on lonely, untrodden expanses, could be applied as successfully in other fields. It was only the fearless, the strong-minded and able-bodied, who could hope to succeed in the pioneering work of opening up a new country.



Hammer & Co., Photo

untrodden: but a sturdy band of squatters was constantly pushing further back into unknown territory. Mr. Lewis performed a share in this developmental work, and in 1871 he struck out on a yet bolder task than he had previously essayed.

A few travellers had followed Stuart after his journey overland from the southern to the northern coast, and the Government was engaged in constructing the Overland Telegraph line. But next to nothing was known of the interior vastness, and very few private parties had been courageous enough to explore it. Warburton, Forrest, and Giles had not yet

Among this sturdy class in South Australia is Mr. John Lewis, a somewhat recent addition to the members of the Legislative Council of the Province. He was born at Brighton (S.A.), in 1842, and is the son of one of the earliest pioneers of South Australia, the late Mr. James Lewis. After leaving school, young Lewis worked with his father at Richmond Farm, near Adelaide, whence he proceeded into the back country and was engaged in various pursuits connected with the occupation of the land. At that period much northern country now settled was

trodden the immense silent deserts between South Australia and the western coast of the Continent. Mr. Lewis procured horses and began the formidable task of traversing the desolate interior in order to reach the Northern Territory. While *en route*, the Government commissioned him to act as *estafette* between the constructing parties of the continental telegraph line, and for three months he carried the telegrams from Tennant's Creek to Daly Waters and *vice versa*. Over the route he had chosen were long stretches of arid country; but Mr. Lewis was fortunate in having a favorable season for his trip. He eventually reached settlement in the Northern Territory, and this success brought him great *kudos*. He remained on the northern coast for about five years, engaged in mining, exploring, and in various other businesses. Substantially the Northern Territory had to be opened up, and several enterprising individuals joined with Mr. Lewis in this large undertaking. The country was fairly populated with aborigines, who in certain localities were untrustworthy and even dangerous. Several of the explorers were attacked by them, but Mr. Lewis experienced little trouble at their hands. In 1873 he was sent as leader of a relief party to search for the African explorers, Borrowdale and Perman, who were lost between Port Darwin and Port Essington. Mr. Lewis is the only man who has travelled overland from Melbourne to Vashon Head, Coburg Peninsula, going from extreme south to extreme north of the Australian Continent.

After many interesting and entertaining experiences in the far north, he returned to Adelaide in 1876, when he devoted himself to commercial pursuits. He joined Mr. W. Liston and Mr. J. Shakes in the stock and station business; and, having opened a branch at Koorunga, most of his subsequent career has been spent in the northern districts in supervising the operations of the firm in that part. The enterprise became extensive, and many notable stock sales have been conducted by the firm, especially at the Burra. Recognised as one of the best judges of stock in the Province, Mr. Lewis is a successful salesman; and he is credited with having conducted one of the largest stock sales ever held in Australia, disposing of 47,000 sheep and 1,200 head of cattle in one market. A few years ago the firm was amalgamated with G. W. Bagot, and incorporated under the name of Bagot, Shakes, & Lewis, Ltd., and it now conducts one of the largest stock and station agency businesses in South Australia, Mr. Lewis being one of the managing directors. He is largely interested in station properties, and frequently officiates at agricultural shows as judge of horses, cattle, and sheep.

Mr. Lewis has had three years' experience in municipal matters; and he was chairman of the Burra branch of the Agricultural Bureau for many years. He is a devoted florist, and noted for his encouragement of the growth of chrysanthemums. He was President of the South Australian Horticultural and Floricultural Society for 1899. Being fond of outdoor sports, he, as a young man, was often found riding in steeplechases and following the hounds, and later was an enthusiastic polo-player, having been for 12 years President of the Burra Burra Polo Club, only resigning that position in 1899.

In June, 1898, he was elected by the North-Eastern District as a member of the Legislative Council, of which body he is still a member.

Hon. Andrew Tennant, M.L.C.

OF the men who made Australia, the pastoral settlers in the lonely and forbidding wilderness are not the least. These men have entered the theatre of hardship with a smiling face, and voluntarily accepted a living burial of months and years duration. Though the pioneer of Africa had to fight wild beasts and wild men, the

pioneer interior pastoralist of Australia had to face more dispiriting enemies. There is some excitement in a battle with large game; there is nothing inspiring in an encounter with droughts, in melancholy scenery and awful silence. But the squatters in the interior deserts of South Australia have always shown the courage and persistency of truly brave men. A glance at the map of the Province conveys an impression of distance; a perusal of the works of explorers in these wilds tells of dread desolation and every kind of discouragement. And yet men of the good old home stock have been found willing to face the dangers and difficulties of the remote "bush"; and among such in South Australia have been members of the Tennant family.



Hammer & Co., Photo

Mr. Andrew Tennant was born in Dumfriesshire in 1835. His father, Mr. John Tennant, was one of the earliest pioneers of the

Province of South Australia, arriving here in 1838, when Andrew was but three years old. Immediately upon his arrival, Mr. John Tennant began pastoral pursuits at Dry Creek, near Adelaide. In those days the pastoralist desiring wealth depended chiefly on the natural increase of his flocks. To purchase stock cost a modest fortune; and to sell sheep was at times equally difficult. So the pastoralist had to carefully nurture his small flock not even killing an animal for food; while the blackfellow, whenever he could, wantonly speared the stock, and thus often ruined the struggling owner. Mr. John Tennant, however, gradually extended his operations, selecting station properties at the

Chain of Ponds and at Lyndoch Valley, in the Gumeracha district, and afterwards at the Burra, which latter district was becoming famous by reason of the rich copper mines it contained. With all the hardihood of the pathfinder, and the irrepressible spirit of the pioneer, Mr. John Tennant decided to establish a station at Port Lincoln, on the western side of Spencer Gulf. To get sheep overland to this locality a tedious and dangerous journey north of Gulfs St. Vincent and Spencer was necessary, through unsettled and largely desolate country. Few pastoralists had been bold enough to essay so serious an undertaking, and those few met with many disasters. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. John Tennant set out on his dreary undertaking with his cattle and sheep. Starting in the winter, the party got as far as the present location of Quorn, when they were attacked by a tribe of aborigines. Two of the party were murdered, and numbers of the sheep were driven off and idly killed by the blacks. So serious was the depredation, that Mr. Tennant turned back to recoup his forces. In the following winter, however, he set out again on his intended expedition, and this time he was fortunate enough to reach his destination at Port Lincoln. The first man to get safely across to this place with stock, he passed on his way hostages to the desert Sphinx, or victims to the vengeance of the black men. Mr. Tennant, sen., purchased the Tallala Station, 15 miles from Port Lincoln, from Mr. White, of White Park, and there he ran cattle and sheep for many years.

Being but an infant when he reached the Province, Andrew Tennant imbibed the adventurous spirit of the pioneers, and grew up in the peculiar conditions of the real Australian bush. Even as a boy he was prepared to go forth into the wilds and fight the rover's battle. To the youth of the "forties" there was a delightful attraction in being able to visit unexplored territory, unknown to civilised races since the creation. Andrew was educated at Mr. Wicks' school in North Adelaide, the Principal of which afterwards became Inspector of Schools under the Government. When 18 years old, young Tennant took cattle and sheep, and pushed farther west than the Port Lincoln environs. Near the shores of Lake Newland, close to Port Elliston, he took possession of a locality abandoned by Mr. Pinkerton, who was forced back to civilised parts by the raids of blacks. Both men and stock had been killed by them at this place; but young Tennant was not afraid of the aborigines, and for seven years he kept them in subjection while managing his sheep and cattle station. After this period, he owned stations successively at Mount Wedge, Coffin Bay, and Streaky Bay (Pavaba).

In 1866 Mr. Andrew Tennant leased a large block of country, known as Baroota, at Port Germein; but, as is so often necessary in the remote areas of South Australia, where the rainfall is scanty and uncertain, and droughts are fierce, he soon moved thence to other pastures. On this occasion he went farther into the North country, and took over the Orrama and Barratta Runs from Sir Thomas Elder, which had been depopulated by the drought of 1865-6. He remained there for a year or two, and then sold these properties to Mr. A. McCulloch. Next he purchased the Willipa Estate, in the same neighborhood; following this up with the acquisition of Moolooloo (800 square miles), Uldulya (5,000 square miles), and Murapatina, near the copper district of Manna (1,500 square miles). The Uldulya Station was situated in the interior, at Alice Springs, and included in its area the central telegraph station. Mr. Tennant kept about 11,000

head of cattle on this large area of country. After ten years of varied fortune, Mr. Tennant relinquished this run, also another which he had taken up at Lake Eyre. More recently he established the Yardea Station (450 square miles), towards the Western Australian border. At present he owns Willipa, Moolooloo, and Yardea, which have an aggregate area of 1,430 square miles; besides a large tract at Middle Back, Port Augusta West. He possesses also considerable freehold property in the city and suburbs of Adelaide, and 13,000 acres on the Wakefield River, six miles from Riverton. He holds other large commercial interests; and has been a Director of the Adelaide Steamship Company since its formation. He is also a Director of the China Traders Company. He has been a Justice of the Peace for a long period, and has been for many years a Mason under the Grand Constitution.

From 1881 to 1887 he was a member of the House of Assembly for the Flinders District, which includes Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, and the country down to Orroroo. Mr. Tennant was a member of the Pastoral Commission which sat during 1897-8, and the result of his hard-won experience was of great service to the Board in their deliberations as to the best means for furthering the pastoral industry in South Australia. In November, 1898, he was elected by a substantial majority as a representative of the Northern District in the Legislative Council.

The late Dr. Allan Campbell

A **S**PLENDID colonist, an able legislator, and a noble philanthropist was lost to South Australia when Dr. Allan Campbell died on October 30, 1898. It is not too much to say that the news of his death spread a painful sensation throughout the whole community, for his was one of the most honored names in the Province. Throughout his career in South Australia, his life was one of unsparing activity, devoted in the main to the public weal.

Allan Campbell was born in the Barony Parish of Glasgow in 1836, and his early youth was passed at Cathcart, a village about four miles south of that city. His elementary education was imparted in the parish school of his birthplace, and in the closing years of his education he devoted himself to the higher branches of study, especially mathematics and physical science. His first aim was to qualify himself for the architectural profession; but, his health failing, he abandoned this pursuit. Some years afterwards he applied himself vigorously to the study of medicine; and in 1867 he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, also of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. His first medical appointment was at a London hospital; but to escape the rigors of a cold climate he decided to emigrate to the colonies. Having relations in South Australia, he came to this Province in 1869, and at once entered into the practice of his profession, in conjunction with Dr. H. Wheeler, then a well-known member of the local medical fraternity. Dr. Campbell remained in active practice right up to the day of his death.

Early in his residence here he became identified with the Society of Arts, and remained an active supporter of that institution for over 25 years. He early interested

himself in the cause of education, and for a long while held a seat on the old Board of Education. Under the Act of 1875 he became a member of the Education Council, and for some time acted as chairman. Dr. Campbell earnestly believed, with the Latinist of old, that "the welfare of the people is the first great law," and in the matter of the public health he labored long and zealously. As a member of the Central Board of Health he did valuable work, and also on the University Council.

Dr. Campbell entered Parliament in 1878, when he was returned to the Legislative Council, retaining his seat there for 20 years—up to the day of his demise. From first to last he thoroughly discharged his duties, championing every good cause with an enthusiasm, straightforwardness, and trustworthiness which won him an honored name. He proved himself learned in constitutional matters, and scarcely any man had more influence on the passing of the laws of the last 20 years than Dr. Campbell; this, too, in face of the fact that he never held office in any Government, save for a few days as a member of the Cockburn Administration without office. The deceased doctor was an ardent Federalist, and a prominent supporter of South Australian industries.

Dr. Campbell served on a large number of Royal Commissions and Select Committees. The crowning work of his political life was his strong advocacy of the Public Health Bill, and this he regarded as one of the most important measures that has ever come before Parliament. He was in politics a Freetrader, a Liberal, and a Democrat, and admirably fulfilled his political pledges.

But it is in the work of philanthropy that Dr. Campbell's name will ever be kindly—ay, fondly—associated. But two days before he died he put the coping-stone to a noble object by opening the Convalescent Home for Children at Mount Lofty. There was something dramatically pathetic in this incident, for no sooner had he returned home from the opening ceremony than he was seized with the illness which so speedily proved fatal. It is consoling to know he was spared to see one more good object of his initiation satisfactorily accomplished. Dr. Campbell was one of the original four who founded the Children's Hospital; and the great success of that institution has been mainly due to his indefatigable exertion on its behalf. The "Allan Campbell" Building is an extensive addition to a really noble pile of buildings, which was solely due to the doctor's initiative. The Bacteriological Institute, also founded by him in connection with this hospital, has proved itself of much benefit and value in the treatment of diphtheria and kindred ailments.

Dr. Campbell was President of the Homestead League, and also exerted his influence in the House in support of the Working Men's Block Movement. He originated the charitable organisation known as the District Trained Nursing Society, whose object is to render assistance to the sick poor in their respective homes. Other offices which he held were in connection with the St. John Ambulance Society; the Sunday-school Union, of which for three years he was President; the Caledonian Society, of which he was twice Chief; and the South Australian Literary Societies' Union, of which he was a Past-president; and for a time trustee of the Savings Bank; a member of, and one time chairman of, the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Art Gallery, and Museum.

Hon. John Lancelot Stirling, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.

THE subject of this notice, second son of the late Mr. E. Stirling, was born at Strathalbyn in 1849. He received his preliminary education at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and then, after two years spent on the Continent, he proceeded to England, where he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1871 he took the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. He also distinguished himself as an athlete. He won the Oxford and Cambridge Hurdle Race in record time, and held the amateur championship of England for hurdle racing in 1870 and in 1871. Leaving the University Mr. Stirling studied for the Bar, and in 1872 was called to the Inner Temple. Contrary to expectation, he did not, however, devote himself to the law; the free, active arena in which he was cradled was more attractive to him. He returned to South Australia in 1876, and entered into pastoral pursuits. Besides holding a considerable area of country in South Australia and New South Wales, he is one of the prominent pastoralists of the Province, and has been President of the Pastoralists' Association of South Australia and West Darling since its formation, besides representing this association at the federal conferences held in the various colonies. He is largely interested in a number of Adelaide financial institutions, is a Director of John Hill & Co., of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mining Company, the Australian Mutual Provident Society, the Mortgage Company of S. A., and of the South Australian Company. He is an ex-President and a Committeeman of the Royal Agricultural Society. He has been for some years Chairman of the Strathalbyn District Council.

As befitted one of his attainments and position, the Hon. J. L. Stirling has become a politician of reputation and experience. For many years he has been recognised as a reliable legislator who possesses a clear insight and a ready gift of speech. He was elected for Mount Barker to the Legislative Assembly in 1881, and was returned at the head of the poll in 1884. He was defeated in 1887 by Dr. Cockburn; but in May, 1888, at a bye-election caused by the death of Sir R. D. Ross, he was elected for the district of Gumeracha. He retired from the Lower House in 1890, but in the same year became a member of the Legislative Council for the Southern District, which he continues to represent. The Hon. J. L. Stirling is not afraid of expressing his political convictions, no matter whether they be against the popular cry. He has very substantially influenced legislation, and has sponsored several useful measures. He has naturally taken much interest in the pastoral legislation of South Australia, and his experience has enabled him to urge on Parliament for many years the necessity of liberal measures in order to preserve vitality in this important industry. He acted on the Royal Commission on pastoral matters on whose report the Bill of 1898 was founded. He is a member of committee and also steward in the South Australian Jockey Club, as well as associated with several other racing clubs. He is an ex-Master of the Hunt Club, acted as Hon. Judge for the South Australian Coursing Club, and was the founder, and for years the captain, of the Adelaide Polo Club, playing for South Australia in most of the intercolonial and other matches.

The opinions of the Hon. J. L. Stirling carry great weight in the community. His solid views, his social position, and his talents constitute him one of our most influential residents.

The late Mr. Samuel Tomkinson

THE late Mr. Samuel Tomkinson was for many years, and up to the time of his death, one of the best-known figures in Adelaide. During a long public career he pursued his own way, and followed a policy suggested by his principles altogether independent of popularity. He was born in Wales, and educated privately. At the early



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age of 12 years he was apprenticed in the office of a West Indian merchant in Liverpool, and after fulfilling his time he went in for banking, which profession he followed from 1836 to 1850. In the latter year he received the appointment of Manager of the Bank of Australasia in Adelaide. Arriving in South Australia in September, 1850, he at once took up his duties, and for 28 years he continued to manage the Adelaide branch of the bank. This period was one of much moment, and those years in the "fifties" saw Adelaide and South Australia generally pass through many important changes. Mr. Tomkinson now became identified with public and semi-public affairs in the Province, and eventually found his way into the more stormy arena of politics. It is little wonder that he did, for in England he had taken a leading part in the great Corn Law agitation, and marched in association under the banner of the illustrious John Bright and the noted Richard

Cobden. He opened his public career in the Province by becoming a member of the Royal Commission which, in 1853, was appointed to enquire into the system of State accounts, of which body he was appointed chairman. Other Commissions upon which Mr. Tomkinson sat subsequently were respectively appointed to investigate and report upon the Education Board, the liquor laws, and the Police Department. He was twice Chairman of the South Australian Chamber of Commerce.

In order to ascertain the real character of the rush to the Victorian goldfields

which threatened to seriously deplete South Australia of her population in 1851-2, Mr. Tomkinson, accompanied by Messrs. Dutton and Neville Bagot, rode overland to Victoria and inspected the goldfields of Ballarat, Bendigo, Maryborough, and Mount Alexander in turn.

Returning to Adelaide, Mr. Tomkinson found the various banking institutions in the city in a highly critical state. The Governor, Sir Henry Young, had been prevailed upon to introduce what was known as the Bullion Act in the emergency of the run which had taken place on the banks, and which departing colonists to Victoria had caused. This measure was passed in one day; and by its provisions Victorian gold was made a legal tender at the rate of £3 11s. an ounce. Mr. Tomkinson opposed the Bullion Bill on the ground that it was contrary to the currency laws of the British Empire and repugnant to Imperial legislation. It was in this critical time for the Province that Mr. Tomkinson's strong individuality was conspicuously manifested; and although he was unsuccessful in his endeavors, he held unswervingly to his opinions.

Relinquishing his management of the Bank of Australasia in 1879, Mr. Tomkinson entered politics in 1881 as a member for Gumeracha in the Assembly. In 1885 he decided to stand for the Upper House, and was returned as a representative for the Southern District, which he served for ten years. In May, 1897, he was elected a member for the Central District in the Legislative Council.

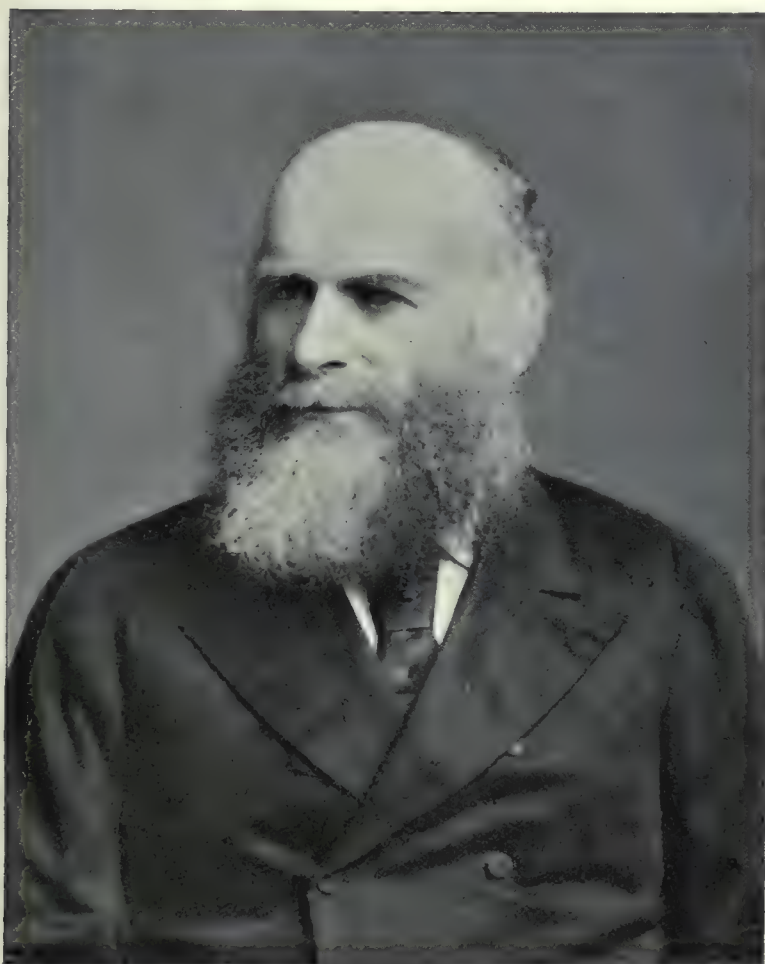
Mr. Tomkinson was created a J.P. in 1858, and was Chairman of the Adelaide Licensing Bench. He was also long identified with the municipal growth of Adelaide as an Alderman of the city; holding that position for 12 years, he infused an amount of dignity into the deliberative functions of the civic body that should distinguish every person who holds the suffrage of the ratepayers of an important city.

He was one of the founders of the South Australian Gas Company, and sat for 20 years on the directorial Board of that corporation. For many years he was deputy-chairman of the well-known Burra Burra Mine. He was the oldest member of the Church of England Synod, to which he was appointed by the late Bishop Short. His long and active life came to an end in August, 1899.

It is somewhat difficult to estimate the worth to the community of such a man as Mr. Tomkinson. He never sought for office under any Government, contenting himself with being independent of all parties. His powerful will bowed only to the dictates of his principles, and refused to give way to the cries of those people whom he thought were going too fast. He was therefore by no means a faddist in politics so far as giving any support to what he would call "experimental legislation." There is no doubt that he sometimes acted as a strong influence in helping to keep in hand the restive elements of a virile democracy, which, while attractive might lead to disaster. So solid were Mr. Tomkinson's opinions that he was never afraid to stand alone in the arena. A firm resolve, a conscientious opinion, and an earnest desire to help, are qualities eminently to be admired.

Hon. John Warren, M.L.C.

THOUGH colonial Parliaments may not reflect that amount of honor and dignity which by its universal and national importance and tradition is attached to the British Houses of Lords and Commons, there is yet something of loftiness, position, and responsibility about a membership in these provincial Legislatures of the Empire. It



Solomon, Photo.

is at times declared by certain classes of colonists that to be a member of Parliament is to hold a doubtful connection and is no honor. It is not creditable to their intelligence, and especially to their patriotism, that they should announce such views; for while some of those who represent the suffrage of the people may not be of the best, or be gifted with stateliness of intelligence, nothing should deter the man with suitable gifts from placing his services at the disposal of his country to provide for the welfare of his contemporaries and of his descendants. There is a deal of work for good men to do, and they should be ready to do it.

It is gratifying to observe in both Houses of the South Australian Legislature men who represent the best intelligence of the community. Of such the Hon. John Warren is an example. Mr. Warren was born at Elgin,

Scotland, in 1830, and in 1842 came to South Australia in the *Iona*, his father having preceded him. Mr. Warren, senior, first established a brewery on the Torrens, and continued at this business for two years, when he sold it to Messrs. Auld & Shand. He then purchased an estate at Springfield, near Mount Crawford, and there the son, the subject of this notice, has since resided. The virgin land was systematically developed, and upon it has been erected a charming residence. In improving it, and in performing the duties of a useful country squire, the main portion of Mr. Warren's life has been spent. Remote from curious eyes, in rural quietude, he has toiled long and toiled fruitfully. He has unobtrusively

striven to do his duty to himself and to his neighbors. At a more recent date, Mr. Warren, in partnership with Mr. Thomas Hogarth, selected an extensive run at Strangways Springs, in the interior. Mr. Hogarth died about twelve months ago, and Mr. Warren, with Mr. Hogarth's sons, now has control of the property. For many years Mr. Warren was Chairman of the Mount Crawford District Council, and during that period performed excellent service for the district. He was for several years Captain of the Williamstown Company of Volunteers, and is a prominent member of the Anglican Church in his own district.

His political career began in 1888. Four years before (in 1884) he was nominated for election to the House of Assembly for the District of Barossa, but was defeated. In May, 1888, however, he was returned for the North-Eastern District to the Legislative Council; and so satisfied were his constituents with the manner in which he performed his duties, that at the election in May, 1897, he was returned at the head of the poll. Mr. Warren has upon occasion taken a prominent part in legislative debates, and has delivered sturdy speeches on land matters, his professed aim being the enactment of just laws for the producers, the most important class in the Province, for in them the welfare of the whole community is completely bound up. If the agricultural and pastoral industries be depressed, South Australia has very weak and tottering bases to fall back on. This fact the Hon. Mr. Warren seems to fully recognise, and, as a consequence, he seeks to encourage production to the utmost of the resources of the Province. Although his views may not meet with the approval of the majority, they are yet the outcome of his observations, and, as that, should command the greatest weight.

Hon. A. R. Addison, M.L.C.

ARTHUR RICHMAN ADDISON was born in Adelaide in 1843, and is a son of Mr. T. P. Addison, at one time Deputy Collector of Customs. He was educated at St. Peter's College, after leaving which he entered the service of Younghusband and Co., merchants, then that of the National Bank, and subsequently the Bank of South Australia, being appointed to the branch at Port Elliot, then a flourishing trade centre. Joining Mr. W. Bowman in his milling business at Port Elliot, Mr. Addison became not only a business man of some standing in the district, but also a useful public man. He entered the local municipal council, of which he filled the office of chairman. From Port Elliot the Hon. A. R. Addison removed to Orroroo, where, in partnership with Mr. Truslove, he established a substantial milling business. With this concern he has since been identified. Early in his residence in the North, Mr. Addison associated himself with the Orroroo Volunteer Force, of which he became Captain. He also prominently interested himself with good effect in all matters relating to the welfare of the district. His straightforwardness and shrewdness made him respected throughout the countryside, and when, in 1889, he offered himself to the electors of the Northern District in the Legislative Council, he was duly elected. He is a Liberal in politics, and upon the retirement in 1896 of the Hon. J. H. Gordon from the Kingston Cabinet, he was offered, but declined, the portfolio of Chief Secretary.

Hon. Charles Willcox, M.L.C.

MANY features of the career of this successful colonist are known to South Australians. Appreciated as these points are for the underlying principles they reflect, they would be much more generally recognised in the light of Mr. Willcox's whole course of actions since first he set foot on the shores of the Province. For long he toiled in different

rustic spheres far from the hub of city life, with his eye on progress and his heart fastened to his work. He had the grit and endurance of a true colonist.



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In the parish of Boroughbridge, Somersetshire, situated on the Parreth, a tributary of the majestic Severn, Mr. Willcox was born in 1845, and was educated at a private school in the neighborhood. At the age of 18 he sailed for South Australia, where he arrived in the course of the year 1863. The advice given to those about to emigrate—"that they should fit themselves for any sort of employment"—though perhaps unwelcome, nevertheless had to be followed in most cases. Mr. Willcox was young, strong, and full of pluck and vigor. Into the bush he plunged, for he could not afford a choice of avocation. After 18 months in the South-East, he came to the capital. Like many more who can divine the secret keys and springs of success, he thought a city presented greater facilities for those who had the capabilities of taking advantage of their knowledge. In Adelaide he engaged with the firm of Goode Brothers, wholesale merchants, and remained in their employ for a space of three years. He then decided to take a trip to the old country. In 1867, therefore, he was back once more in England; but the restless spirit of colonial activity did not suffer him to remain longer than twelve months in the homeland. On his return to Adelaide with some capital he purchased a few blocks of land in North Adelaide, and on these he built several houses. At this time the agricultural industry of the Province was developing with considerable rapidity, and in 1873 Mr. Willcox, in company with Mr. W. Gilbert, M.P., developed the

business of Gilbert, Willcox, & Co., hay and corn merchants. For ten years the two partners shared the profits of this business, but in 1883 Mr. Willcox bought Mr. Gilbert's interests and became sole proprietor. He then took another holiday trip home. Prosperity attended his subsequent efforts in South Australia, and in 1886 he purchased the Payneham and Paradise Tramway Company, in conjunction with the late Hon. W. Everard. This investment proved remunerative; and at the end of three years Mr. Everard's interest was bought by Mr. Willcox. Following up his speculative ventures, Mr. Willcox purchased, in 1896, the Goodwood and Clarence Park Tramway Company. The large coaching and livery establishment of John Hill & Co. next attracted Mr. Willcox's attention, and to-day he is the largest shareholder in that lucrative business, and sits on the directorate as chairman, having held that position for the last ten years.

Mr. Willcox has for a considerable period identified himself with municipal and public affairs, and evinced a keen interest in all that affects the welfare of the capital. In 1884 he stood for Robe Ward in the City Council, and was returned. From that time he sat for many years in the Council, successively passing through the grades of Councillor and Alderman, until in 1892 his usefulness and devotion to the affairs of the city were rewarded by his election as Mayor, an office he again held in the following year. He conducted his administration with dignity and tact, and the city enjoyed a period of beneficial and wholesome legislation under his mayoralty.

Politics possessed some interest for Mr. Willcox, and in 1896 he was returned as one of the representatives of the North-Eastern District for the Legislative Council by one of the largest majorities ever obtained in the electorate. Mr. Willcox had sought to enter the political arena before, but by an unfortunate technicality his election had been declared invalid. He had sought the suffrages of the electors of Gumeracha, had successfully conducted his campaign, and the poll declared in his favor. But it was objected that he was a Government contractor; and rather than legally fight over this incapacitating circumstance, he yielded to the wishes of certain political friends and resigned. Since his advent to the Upper House he has proved himself a useful legislator.

Mr. Willcox is a trustee of the Y.M.C.A. Building, as well as a member of the managing committee of that institution. He is a trustee of the North Adelaide Institute, and a director of many mining and commercial companies. His name is prominently associated with the Chambers of Commerce and Manufactures, organisations to which he has consistently lent his practical assistance. For many years he has taken a leading part in the affairs of the Agricultural Society, and is now an active member of that body. Mr. Willcox has been a prominent adherent and supporter of the Baptist Church in North Adelaide for the last quarter of a century.

To the people in North Adelaide he has done a memorable municipal service in beautifying and embellishing the locality, particularly Brougham Place Square, while to the general advance of the city he has devoted time, pains, and ability. His commercial energies have percolated into almost every local channel in and about Adelaide, and to-day he employs probably more labor than any other single person in the Province. Philanthropy has ever kept pace with his financial success; and many charitable institutions, promotive organisations, fraternities, and guilds have had occasion to express their gratitude for his timely help.

Mr. W. P. Cummins, M.P.

AS is very right and proper in a Province such as South Australia, the Parliament contains a fair proportion of men who have had a somewhat extended experience in agricultural affairs. The Province depends so largely on this industry, with that of pastoral pursuits, that such representation is but natural and necessary. Of this class

of representatives, Mr. W. P. Cummins may be taken as a specimen of the Middle North farmers—the Stanley district, which includes some of the finest agricultural lands and most prosperous farmers in South Australia.



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William Patrick Cummins was born at Virginia, South Australia, on April 12, 1855. He was educated in his native town, and when old enough assisted his parents on their farm at Peachy Belt. In 1871 his father, the late Richard Cummins, removed to Collinsfield, and Mr. W. P. Cummins continued his association with him until 1885, when, in partnership with his brother, Mr. J. J. Cummins, he started grazing and farming operations at "Fairview," Hope's Gap, near Collinsfield. Notwithstanding the droughts that have been so frequent since that year, their efforts have been successful.

For many years Mr. Cummins has been prominently associated with public affairs in the district of his residence. He was for several years a member of the Snowtown District Council, and is a Justice of the Peace. He has been an active member of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, having been chosen first President of the Redhill branch of that society. In these ways he became well and favorably known throughout the district, and when in October, 1896, he offered himself to the suffragists of the Stanley District for a seat in the House of Assembly, he was elected. Mr. Cummins is the successor of the late Hon. P. P. Gillen, and follows his predecessor in the liberality of his political views.

Mr. John Darling, jun., M.P.

AGRICULTURAL produce, a great national resource of South Australia, lacked for many years a convenient and systematic form of expansion and export. A few city merchants and large farmers attempted to open up markets across the seas for colonial produce; but their proceedings were irregular and their success limited by the

comparative smallness of their undertakings. Mr. John Darling, the father of the subject of this biography, with a far-seeing eye—a clear, calculating instinct—opened up a channel of extensive and expanding business activity in connection with the grain trade of South Australia. Mr. John Darling, jun., became a partner with his father, and the business eventually assumed very large proportions.



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machinery. Considerable difficulty was experienced at first in organising his intentions and methods of procedure; but Mr. Darling, sen., gradually surmounted all obstacles, and with great financial acuteness carried his business on with ever-increasing success and profit.

When, in 1866, Mr. John Darling, jun., completed his education, he entered the counting-house of his father. After gaining a thorough acquaintance with the various details of the business, he became a partner in 1872, and the firm was thereafter known as J. Darling & Son, millers, grain and general merchants. Mr. Darling had worked hard during his term of apprenticeship, and, as a partner, showed an exhaustive, well-acquired knowledge of the work in which he was engaged. The business grew rapidly.

The efforts of the firm were severely taxed to cope with the increasing trade, while considerable exertions were used in opening up influential relationships with British and foreign commercial houses. To expedite and assist matters in this direction, Mr. Darling made an eminently successful trip to England by way of America in 1881. Another visit to the home country was undertaken in 1894 by Mr. Darling, jun., in the important interests of the firm. The nature of its commercial pursuits necessitated close association with the leading marts of the United Kingdom for the export trade. The firm has established its claims to be considered among the largest grain merchants in Australasia; and it has branches in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

Mr. Darling, jun., has identified himself with many commercial ventures outside his own particular business as a wheat and grain merchant. In intercolonial and coasting shipping he has been largely interested for the last 27 years; and he has held the responsible post of President of the General Employers' Union of South Australia. This honorary position is by no means a sinecure. On the contrary, the efforts, energies, and skill of its prominent members and officials have often been called into active and anxious requisition. The presidential office holds within its province the lever for much good and harm in the relations obtaining between employer and employé, and diplomacy, tact, and discretionary judgment are not only in constant exercise, but are indispensable to the safe guidance of the Union. He has also been Director, for several years, of the Port Adelaide Dock Company, and has also occupied the presidential chair of the Shipowners' Association of South Australia. His interests in mining centre largely round the famous Broken Hill mines; and in 1892 he was appointed a director of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company. His able services as President of the South Australian Chamber of Commerce in 1891, also in 1899, gave abundant proof of his comprehensive knowledge of commerce and finance.

In April, 1896, Mr. Darling, jun., was returned for the electorate of East Torrens, and as a parliamentary representative he has more than exceeded the favorable expectations formed of his political capabilities. He has proved himself an earnest politician, careful of the interests of his constituency, and zealous for the prosperity and well-being of the Province in which he has so large a stake. As an authority on finance, he has few peers in the House of Assembly.

The principal grain supply of the firm of Darling & Son has lately been drawn from the Riverina and Victoria, there being a compulsion to fall back on these places owing to the disastrous seasons South Australia has unfortunately experienced of late years. Mr. Darling sen., retired from the business in October, 1897, since which time the subject of this sketch has been sole proprietor. On November 1, 1900, Mr. Darling purchased the goodwill of the business so long carried on by Messrs. J. Dunn & Co., together with their Eclipse Roller Flour Mills at Port Adelaide. His commercial success merits the congratulatory admiration of all who can appreciate the magnitude of the business reared, developed, and extended by his own skill and perseverance. Mr. Darling bears with him that influential authority that ever accrues to the acknowledged virtues of a *savant*. His superior standing in the ranks of Australian commerce, his uncommon financial and business qualifications, have attracted to his respected personality profound regard and marks of general esteem.

Mr. Walter Hughes Duncan, M.P.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA is so dependent on her agricultural and pastoral industries that it is but right and fair they should have due representation in the Parliament of the Province. Prominent among those members of the House of Assembly who represent the pastoral interests is Mr. Walter Hughes Duncan, who sits for Onkaparinga in that



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Chamber. He was born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1848, and he and his brother, John James Duncan, came to South Australia with their father, Captain John Duncan, in 1854. Captain Duncan and his brother-in-law, Sir Walter Watson Hughes, engaged in squatting, and took up station property, which was eventually found to contain the famous Wallaroo and Moonta Copper Mines. The station, as originally selected by them, ran from Tipera Springs to Tickera Springs, and from Wallaroo to Green's Plains, covering altogether a very considerable area. Mr. Duncan spent his boyhood years on the fraternal property, and was sent to be educated at St. Peter's College with his brother Mr. J. J. Duncan. After the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines had been discovered, Mr. J. J. Duncan was given control of the office at the mines, whilst Mr. W. H. Duncan proceeded to Cambridge. Having

spent two years at that seat of learning, he returned to South Australia, and immediately engaged in pastoral pursuits, as his father had done before him.

In 1871 he was given a station in the North-East—by name Oulnina—a property of 800 square miles, which he still holds. In conjunction with his brother he also selected a large cattle station in the Far North; but that venture was subsequently abandoned. Mr. W. H. Duncan is proprietor of Mernowie, a fine farming property near Saddleworth. In this district he resided for eight years, and during that period took a more than passing interest in the public affairs of the locality. He was Chairman of the Waterloo District Council for five years.

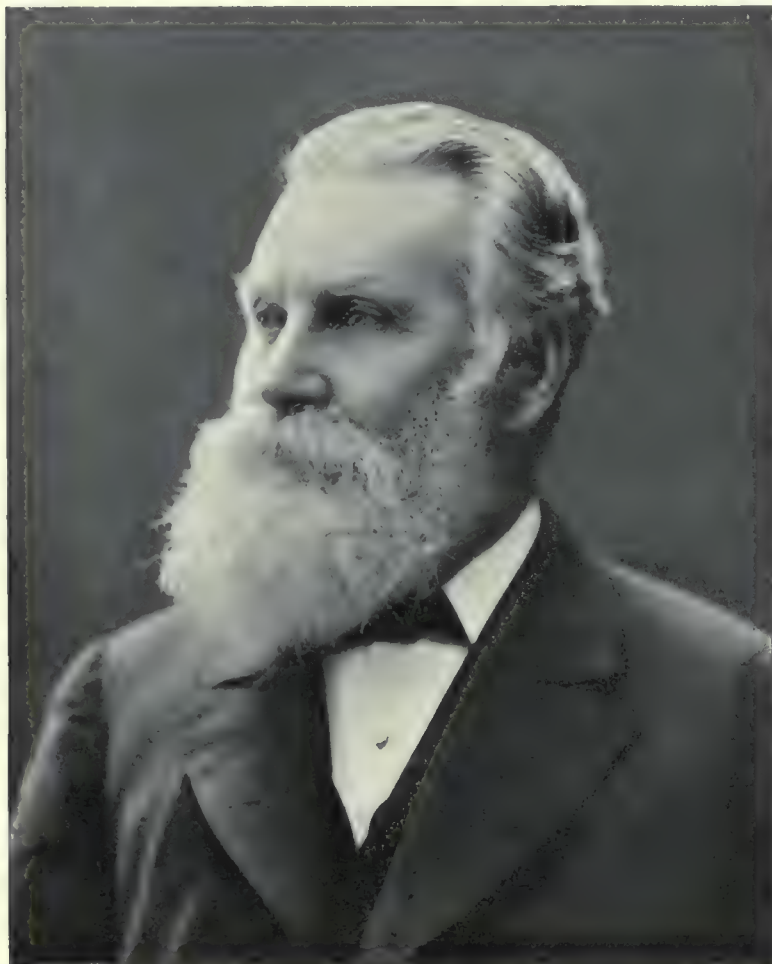
Of late years Mr. Duncan has resided at Stirling West, in the Onkaparinga District, and, as has been mentioned, it is this constituency he represents in the Lower House of the Legislature. He presented himself as a candidate in April, 1896, and was returned at the head of the poll, defeating five other candidates. He occupied the same triumphant position also in the General Election of 1899. Since his advent in politics he has brought to bear much sound and useful knowledge on pastoral matters—a subject with which he naturally is well acquainted. Though not a “Rupert of debate,” Mr. Duncan can hold his own in Parliamentary discussion. To inspect his station properties he has to travel over a considerable area of country, and his face is a familiar one throughout the settled districts in the North of this Province. Mr. Duncan has many admirable qualities which commend him to his fellows.

Mr. Robert Caldwell, M.P.

THE member of Parliament who speaks oftenest and longest is not necessarily the best representative of a constituency. Of the quiet members, Mr. Robert Caldwell is held in great regard. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1843, and six years later was brought to this Province by his father. Mr. Caldwell, sen., engaged in agricultural pursuits at various places in the Province; he was among the earliest settlers on the Alma Plains, and subsequently at Mount Templeton. Eventually he removed to Yorke Peninsula. At this period Robert Caldwell left his father and struck out on his own behalf. Possessed of bodily vigor and an alert intelligence, he became a farmer at Woodside, in the Onkaparinga district, and there he has since remained. During all these years he had studied the economic conditions of South Australia, and obtained a good mastery of the subject. He had formed his own opinions on local requirements, and the trend of legislation. In 1884 he wooed the suffrages of the electors of Yorke Peninsula, and was returned by them to the House of Assembly. In 1887 he was re-elected. In 1890 he offered his services to the Onkaparinga electors, and was returned at the head of the poll. He still sits for that constituency. He has always evinced an active interest in all movements for promoting the agricultural interests of the Province, and has sat on several Commissions appointed to deal with these interests. Mr. Caldwell is a friend to all productive industries, and has fathered numbers of motions in their favor. His earnestness in Parliament has made him popular, and it is safe to say that there are few such earnest politicians. Of the Woodside Institute Mr. Caldwell was one of the first presidents; he was also one of the earliest members of the School Board of Advice for that locality. He has been a frequent contributor to the press, in poetry as well as in prose. From his place in the House he champions the cause of the oppressed. Because of his sincerity, and his readiness to render help, he is respected both in and out of Parliament. His recommendations are best exemplified by the continuous length of his parliamentary career.

Mr. William Gilbert, M.P.

IT is to the possession of common-sense, intelligence, and businesslike method that Mr. William Gilbert's excellence and value as a legislator must be ascribed. During a long parliamentary career he has been an indefatigable worker, and as an earnest supporter of the principle of Bible-reading in State schools, local option, Sunday closing, and in other social reforms, he has been particularly prominent.



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William Gilbert is a native of Aylesbury, Bucks, and was born in 1829. He was brought up to the engineering and machinery business with his father, and carried on himself a large concern in that line for many years. Leaving this business he engaged in milling pursuits at Wooburn, near Maidenhead, England, which not proving satisfactory, he came to South Australia. At one time, in England, Mr. Gilbert evinced a special interest in the Corn Law agitation; his activity in this direction causing him to be summoned to the bar of the House of Commons to give evidence in an election enquiry arising from the historical turmoil. In 1869, already 40 years old, he came to South Australia, and a few years later began that series of public services so well appreciated in the Pro-

vince. He entered into business as a hay and chaff merchant and wheatbuyer in Adelaide Mr. C. Willcox joining him two years later; subsequently the latter gentleman became sole proprietor, Mr. Gilbert carrying on a similar business with his nephew, Mr. Payne, at Gawler and Adelaide. He has also, for the past 29 years, been interested in farming pursuits in Yatala, the district he represents in Parliament.

Until 1878, Mr. Gilbert was gaining a footing in South Australia, and quietly mastering the conditions of government and society in the Province. In that year he was elected a member of the Adelaide City Council, and he has been continuously serving the public in some prominent capacity ever since. In 1879 he retired from the Council, and in 1881 was elected to the House of Assembly for the Yatala constituency. So satisfied

have the electors of this district been with him as their representative that they have returned him at each succeeding election. Colonial electors are of such an unstable character that the representative of any one district must be exceedingly worthy who can retain their confidence for a period of over 20 years. The business qualities and excellent common-sense of Mr. Gilbert were rapidly made apparent to his brother legislators, and he has sat on a large number of Royal Commissions and Committees. In 1882 he was a member of the Royal Commission which advised on the redistribution of electoral districts; in 1886 he was on the Stores Commission; in 1890 on the Angaston Railway and the Aged Poor Commissions; in 1894 he was on the Blyth-Gladstone Railway and Intercolonial Free Trade Commissions; and in 1897 he was a member of the Northern Territory Commission. With Sir John Colton and Mr. M. Salom, he is one of the three Charity Commissioners. In 1894 he was successful in carrying a motion to remove the Royal Agricultural Society from the old grounds to the new Exhibition and Grounds. These varied enquiring and advisory duties demanded a vast amount of work and, because of their diverse nature, of researchful knowledge. In gathering evidence, and in weighing and sifting it, Mr. Gilbert was always businesslike and judicial; and his discrimination greatly assisted the labors of these bodies. An ardent religionist, he was successful, in 1883, in having the Totalisator Act repealed; but three years later, in 1886, another Totalisator Bill was introduced and carried. In 1890 a long debate took place on a motion by Mr. Gilbert to secure Bible-reading in State schools. The whole Province was excited over this controversial subject; but the proposal was negatived. Upon another occasion Mr. Gilbert unsuccessfully sought to remove the bar preventing ministers of religion from sitting in Parliament.

At different times Mr. Gilbert has been offered portfolios, but he does not pine for the glamor of office, preferring rather to serve his constituents and the Province as a private member. The commercial mind is more valuable to a young country than the oratorical; it is, indeed, a pity that Mr. Gilbert has not seen his way clear to accept a portfolio. He has been Chairman of the Country Party in the Assembly for some years.

Of non-political public positions Mr. Gilbert has filled quite a variety. He has been for many years associated with the Chambers of Commerce and Manufactures, acting on the committees of both. For ten years he has been a trustee of the Savings Bank. He is a member of the Licensing Bench, and has been three years President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia. For ten years he was a member of the Hospital Board and of the Destitute Board. He is at present a member of the committees of the Children's Hospital, North Adelaide Institute, City Mission, Aborigines' Mission, and Industrial School for the Blind. He has been President of the Baptist Union, and President and Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, as also a vice-president of the S. A. Cricketing Association from its inception.

As has been stated, to religious and philanthropic matters Mr. Gilbert has always given devotion; and it may be said that the years of his life in South Australia have been busy and devoted to the public good, for which he has received no remuneration whatever, except as member of Parliament, and he opposed that proposal when it was brought forward. During the last 20 years few public men have occupied so many important positions, and for his many sterling qualities he is highly esteemed by a very wide circle in the Province.

Mr. James Hague, M.P.

FEW districts in South Australia are so picturesque as that of Barossa, which Mr. Hague represents in the House of Assembly. It embraces some of the best farming localities, the richest fruit and wine-producing districts, and the sweetest types of Australian scenery—the rolling hills, the rugged eucalypt, and the meandering

creek. In its time, too, the Barossa district has returned to Parliament some of the greatest men the Province has seen, such as Sir R. C. Baker, Sir John Downer, and Messrs. J. H. Angas, W. Duffield, and J. Martin. It also contains the important town of Gawler, now the centre of the machine and locomotive manufacturing industry of the Province, and at one time known as "the South Australian Athens," owing to the residence there of several men of literary ability. To maintain the traditions of the district Mr. Hague had an uphill fight; but it is only simple justice to say that, despite the brilliancy of intellect which distinguished some of his predecessors, the present representative of Barossa has well upheld its reputation for returning able and worthy men to the Legislature.



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James Hague was born in Manchester in 1834, and, upon the advice of friends, came to South Australia in 1855 with his brother Edward. Both carried letters of introduction to residents in the Angaston District, whither they proceeded on their arrival. After following several pursuits, in the manner of all young new-comers to Australia, Mr. James Hague opened in business as a general storekeeper, and later on his brother joined him, and the present firm of J. & E. Hague was established. There is no business house better known in the Angaston country than this, and, as all admit who are acquainted with its methods, it has been a decided benefit to the district. Mr. James Hague has long been prominently associated with the public interests of Angaston, and earned a praiseworthy record.

It was in 1890 that, upon the retirement of Mr. Basedow, and in response to an influential requisition, he was nominated to a seat in the Assembly for the Barossa constituency, and was duly elected. Such was the esteem in which his services were held, that at the general election in 1893, he was again elected; while in 1896 and 1899 he was returned at the head of the poll, Sir John Downer being his colleague. Mr. Hague has been fairly active in debate, and as he is essentially a common-sense and earnest man, his addresses are always received with respect. To him parliamentary work is a serious duty, and he shows that he considers his position in the Legislature demands an honest pursuance of the country's interests, independent of personal ambition. He has made abundantly clear that he is in conduct and character a man to be trusted and relied upon; while as a speaker he is pronounced by capable critics "clear, concise, thoughtful, and fair." In manner, Mr. Hague is unassuming and kindly, and his popularity is not confined to his own district. Indeed, since his entry into Parliament he has won admirers throughout the Province, many of whose names, probably, he has never heard.

Major John William Castine, M.P.

THE name of Major John William Castine has attained prominence in the Province in connection with its militia, and to his enthusiasm the present Defence Force is largely indebted for many of the advantages it possesses. But Mr. Castine has won laurels also in the political arena. He was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, on May 26, 1846, and at the age of 16 left England for South Australia. He arrived in the Province in September, 1862; and for a long time after his arrival he engaged in commercial pursuits in country parts as a storekeeper. As a stock-valuer also his reputation for efficiency was widely recognised. From the first he took an eager and active part in the volunteer movement, and was twice elected President of the old National Rifle Volunteer Council, then representative of 1,652 men, exclusive of officers. His enthusiasm in this position went far to establish the militia corps on a new and sound basis. He devoted unfailing attention to his duties as an officer, and received promotion for his services. The demands of political life were destined, however, to occupy the largest share of his energies and devotion. In 1884 he entered the House of Assembly as representative of the Wooroorra electorate, and he has retained that seat in the House ever since. Mr. Castine belongs to the Independent Party in Parliament, and for several years he held the honorable position of secretary of that party. In the House Mr. Castine is a constant debater and fluent reasoner. He has served on several Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Select Committees. He is one of the trustees of the Savings Bank, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Botanic Gardens. Mr. Castine is widely popular in the Province, and his long public services have often been highly praised by those who can place a proper valuation on unselfish conduct and labor. He has played no unimportant part in the framing of South Australian legislation since his entry into Parliament, his sober reasoning and moderate counsel having often had a salutary effect on the extremists on both sides of the popular Chamber of South Australia.

Mr. J. Miller, M.P.

MR. MILLER is one of the most practical and experienced representatives of the farming community in the House of Assembly. The knowledge that he has acquired in actual participation in such pursuits and in careful observation during somewhat extensive trips through the country has frequently proved serviceable to the

Province, and particularly to members of Parliament when important measures of land legislation have demanded their consideration. Mr. Miller is not one of those farmers who are content to keep in one unenterprising groove, nor is he hopelessly conservative in his opinions on questions of land cultivation. He believes that one can be constantly learning to discriminate and judge from the lessons which years of experience have taught him.



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An Australian native, Mr. Miller was born at Hindmarsh—then a very small suburb of Adelaide—on July 12, 1840, his parents having been among the earliest arrivals in South Australia. The days of his youth were important days in the history of the Province. He witnessed the birth of most of the industries which the Province even now possesses. There was a romantic atmosphere in a childhood and

youth spent in the half-tamed country in the presence of blacks, and with the necessarily nomadic characteristics of the white settlers. Efforts were being made to push the outposts of settlement farther into the bush, and the remarkable and adventurous characters which such pursuits attracted abounded in the Province. It is certain that his youthful experiences had a large influence on Mr. Miller's character, and tended to impart to it a sturdy, sensible side. In 1855 he took up his residence at Strathalbyn, one of the first outposts of settlement, and he remained there until 1861, when he removed to Athelstone. During these years he had been associated with agricultural pursuits.

While resident at Athelstone he first demonstrated his fitness for public positions. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Payneham District Council, and he was for some time its chairman. He had only just entered upon his manhood, but his success in the Council proved that he bore a sensible head on young shoulders. He became a member of the Chalmers Church, and in 1872 was elected a Deacon. In 1873 Mr. Miller went to Crystal Brook, took up an area of country which during subsequent years he has used for agricultural purposes, and joined the Bible Christian Church, of which he has since been a prominent member. He was one of the founders of Way College, attached to that denomination. The soil in that neighborhood is excellent, and, taking it as a whole, Mr. Miller's sojourn there has been fortunate in more ways than one. He quickly associated himself with public bodies in the new district, and rose to the most important offices in connection with them. At various times he has been President of the North-Western Agricultural Society, and of the South Australian Farmers' Association, institutions which gained not a little advantage from his deliberations and generous assistance. He was also a member of the School Board of Advice.

Having in view his services in connection with public bodies, and the sturdiness of his views, it was only natural that Mr. Miller should be destined to enter upon a parliamentary career. In 1881 he unsuccessfully contested a seat in the Legislative Council; but in 1884 he was elected to the House of Assembly for the District of Stanley. During the following sessions he made an excellent impression on his fellow-members. Important questions dealing with landed interests were discussed, and Mr. Miller's views upon them commanded respect. He retired from Parliament and took a seat on the Pastoral Board, on which he was engaged as a representative for the farmers from 1885 to 1888. In 1890 he was again elected to the Assembly for Stanley; was defeated in 1893, and returned in 1896 and 1899. In these further terms he has added to the services which he previously rendered the farming community by his parliamentary work. He is one of the most doughty champions of their rights, and without his special knowledge of land questions, his place in Parliament would be difficult to fill. He has been associated with numbers of important measures, the one for which he has striven most assiduously and successfully being the establishment of agricultural schools at Adelaide, Jamestown, Narracoorte, and Clare, and has conferred very substantial benefits on the country.

To sum up briefly, it must be said that his services merit the general appreciation with which they are regarded, and that his career is as creditable to the Province of which he is a native as it is to himself.

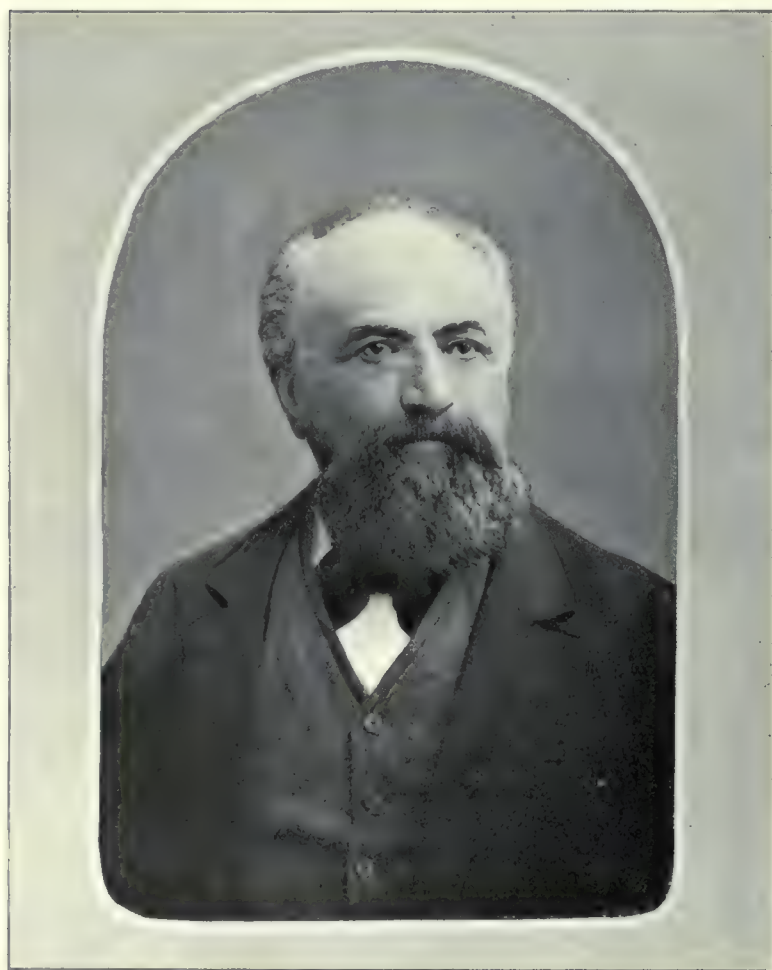
Mr. Alexander McDonald, M.P.

MR. A. McDONALD was born at Orkney in 1849, leaving two years later for South Australia. At the age of 15, he started farming, and for nine years he pursued this toilsome occupation; he then spent nine years in the establishment of Messrs. R. H. Wigg & Sons, grocers and wine and spirit merchants, Adelaide. At length he became the possessor of a large storekeeping business at Blackwood. In 1887 he was returned to the House of Assembly for the District of Noarlunga, having been re-elected at each periodic election since. He has for nearly half a century resided in the Province, and his public services are much appreciated.

Mr. Johann Theodor Scherk, M.P.

A PROMINENT feature in the composition of the population of South Australia is the prevalence of the German element; and the energy that has been displayed by German settlers in developing the resources of the Province is apparent in many directions. Their thrift and plodding perseverance have been instrumental in earning for

these immigrants from the Fatherland the desirable title of "model settlers." It has often been said, and the truth of the general statement is unquestionable, that under British rule Germans are among the best colonists in the world. While some in South Australia have spent their life-long days in extending and improving their selected areas under tillage and pasturage, there are not a few who have risen to greater prominence by their public activity and zeal, and by the sincerity with which they have associated themselves with the political and legislative affairs of the Province. No better example of this class can be cited than that supplied by Mr. Scherk, one of the most respected citizens and politicians in South Australia. With a knowledge that is widely recognised, and a popularity extending in all directions, Mr. Scherk has acquitted himself with credit during his long and useful public career.



Ziegler, Photo

In the city of Kiel, in Holstein, Germany, Johann Theodor Scherk was born on July 8, 1836. His father was a doctor in that town, and a man of scholastic attainments, who was for many years Chancellor of the Kiel University and Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics. From surroundings so learned the son imbibed principles of knowledge. From a father so doctrinally distinguished he inherited many talents. His education was well cared for, and when he left Kiel for South Australia he was well equipped with the usual complement of educational training. An attraction for distant lands pervaded his youthful ambitions and fostered a disinclination for mere book-work. He had heard of

South Australia and the many colonists from his own soil who had sought their fortune there, and he determined to throw in his lot with them in this British Province.

On his arrival in Adelaide in 1861, he repaired to the German townships of Lobethal and Tanunda, where he became a schoolmaster under the *régime* of the old Education Council. For several years he followed this occupation, and the younger generation of these German settlements profited educationally by his instruction. In 1870 Mr. Scherk left for Adelaide, where he invested in an agency business. In this enterprise he was fortunate, and his business relationship assumed, in course of time, substantial proportions. His commercial qualifications were as marked as his professional endowments. On attaining a measure of independent fortune, Mr. Scherk resolved to turn his attention actively and practically to public affairs. He had interested himself in the politics of the Province since his arrival, and had closely watched the course of legislative events. In May, 1886, he stood as a candidate for East Adelaide, and he was elected at the head of the poll, an honor which was repeated successively in the triennial general elections of 1887, 1890, 1893, 1896, and 1899; a continued declaration in his favor of this high nature is sufficient to prove the high opinion his electorate held, and still holds, of his political worth. He has always been unremitting in his efforts to discharge the duties entrusted to him, and his attendance in the House was constant. The reason of this constancy is his love for all legislative agenda. He follows the debates with a closeness of attention that enables him to at once gain vantage ground when it comes to his turn for discussion and argument. The great object of Mr. Scherk's life is devoted to the progressive cause of South Australian institutions.

In the Assembly he has introduced several measures which he has carried to a successful issue. The Savings Bank Amendment Act is one of these, and friendly societies now enjoy the fruits of this labor. His undertakings have always been prompted by his earnest convictions. Mr. Scherk aims at gradual and efficacious advance. Huge strides of radical and avalanche-like reform, the playthings of plunging minds, do not receive his support. He is a member of the Adelaide School Board of Advice, and his mature experience in connection with educational matters has been highly valued by his co-members. Many years before entering Parliament he was President of a Young Men's Debating Society. He also took a special interest in the welfare of friendly societies, being a Past Grand of the Manchester Unity. For some time he occupied the position of Grand Treasurer of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and in 1886 he was elected as Grand Master of the Order for the Province. At the present time the offices of treasurer and trustee of various Lodges are discharged by him. Under his auspices and direction as Chairman of the Committee of the Grand United Friendly Societies' Demonstration the greatest and most successful demonstration that Adelaide has beheld was brought off, and for his services in this connection he received the compliments of the then Governor, the late Sir William Robinson. The Masonic craft claims Mr. Scherk as one of its most prominent members. He is a member of the Druids, and was elected first honorary member of the United Daughters of Australia. He is Past Grand Master of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

A few years ago Mr. Scherk was appointed a Commissioner for taking affidavits of the Supreme Court, and in 1882 was made a Justice of the Peace. He was constituted a

member of the Council of the South Australian Federation League. As a member of the Council of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society he has exerted himself in no lukewarm manner to set that institution on a serviceable basis. Mr. Scherk has acted with vigor on the Parliamentary Printing Committee, also on the Commission of the Technical Education Board, which urged very strongly the establishment of the present School of Mines and Industries. He was accordingly appointed a member of the Council of this last-named useful institution and Chairman of the Finance Committee. These positions are still retained by him, and his services to the cause of technical education have been very marked. Numerous sporting clubs and associations have attracted his patronage. He is a patron of the South Australian Cricketing Association, of the Coopers' Cricket Club, President of the Avenue Cricket Club, Vice-president of the South Adelaide Football Club, and is a patron of many kindred bodies. His philanthropical tendencies are widely recognised. He has acted as secretary of many committees formed to relieve local distress, the condition of the poor having always touched his heart as well as his pocket. In his donations and spontaneous disbursements of eleemosynary gifts, it may be truly said of him that "his right hand knoweth not what the left doeth."

The course of this useful life has been potent for good, and has won general esteem. Mr. Scherk has worked hard, and Adelaide enjoys the harvest of his earnest and disinterested efforts.

Mr. W. Copley, M.P.

BORN in the village of Highgreen, near Sheffield, England, in 1845, William Copley came to South Australia with his parents when four years old. The Burra Burra Copper Mine was entering the heyday of its fame, and there the family proceeded and remained for two years. After two years spent at the Victorian diggings they returned to South Australia, taking up their residence at York, in the West Torrens district, and the son was sent first to the Hindmarsh Public School, and afterwards to Mr. James Bath's School at North Adelaide. As a young man Mr. William Copley embarked in agricultural pursuits and farmed on the Murray Flats for about seven years, and also on the Blackrock Plains in the North, where he still resides. He was for several years one of the three Examiners in Practical Agriculture at the Roseworthy College, and in 1883-4 was President of the South Australian Farmers' Association. Mr. Copley began his political career in 1884, when he was elected to the House of Assembly for the District of Frome; but at the general election in 1887 he experienced defeat. In June, 1887, however, he was returned to the Legislative Council for the Northern District. Offering himself for election in 1893, he was rejected, and continued in private life till 1896, when he was again elected to the House of Assembly, on this occasion for the District of Yorke Peninsula. He was for about twelve months Commissioner of Crown Lands in the first Playford Government. In 1890, upon a re-arrangement of portfolios, he became Minister of Agriculture and Education. For nearly two years he occupied this post, and after Sir John Downer defeated Mr. Holder, in October, 1892, he again resumed it, exchanging it for that of Chief Secretary in May, 1893. He has sat on several Royal Commissions, and was a member of the South Australian Commission in Adelaide for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886.

Mr. J. W. Shannon, M.P.

GIVEN a good rainfall, and parts of Yorke Peninsula contain agricultural lands as remunerative as any in South Australia, and the town and district of Maitland has especial claims in this respect. Nature in Australia has been somewhat indiscriminate in her gifts. She places in the heart of a useless wilderness a beautiful oasis, or within



Hammer & Co., Photo

a fine stretch of soil a barren centre. It is not always possible to judge from the summit of one hill what class of soil lies beyond the summit of the next. This is true of some parts of Yorke Peninsula. After a dreary enough drive from Moonta, the traveller ascends a hill, whence he sees as charming a town and valley as any in South Australia. This is the town and district of Maitland, which Mr. Shannon represents in Parliament.

Mr. John Wallace Shannon is the youngest son of the late Abraham Shannon, of Moculta, South Australia, where he was born on April 28, 1862. He received the main portion of his education under Mr. Leonard, B.A., at Angaston. After leaving school, he started farming on the Murray Flats; but not altogether satisfied with the neighborhood, he migrated thence in 1887 for Maitland, Yorke Peninsula. Here

he engaged in farming and auctioneering pursuits, and the wisdom of his change of residence was soon borne home to him. The agricultural lands of Maitland are rich, the rainfall is reliable, and the pasture capable of sustaining a good percentage of stock to the acre. Hence Mr. Shannon, in both branches of his business, was successful, and he rose to be one of the most influential men in the district.

After his arrival in the Peninsula, Mr. Shannon began to associate himself with public affairs, and he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace, being then but 26 years of age; and about the same time he was elected to the Yorke Peninsula District Council—

at the first election under the new District Councils Act. So useful a member was he that, after being only four years in the Council, he was made Chairman, and held that post for four years in succession. He was an active member of the Council, and did valuable work for the district. He has been prominently associated with the local institute committee for eight years, and has been Vice-president of it since 1894. He is a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity. Thus, as well as through his business engagements, he became respected and popular in the district.

In April, 1896, and again in 1899, the electors of Yorke Peninsula returned him to the House of Assembly as their senior member. In the sessions of Parliament which have followed, Mr. Shannon has demonstrated his political ability. His experience has taught him that the paramount industries of the Province demand the careful attention and devotion of those who study and strive for her best interests.

Of the proposed amalgamation of the municipal and district councils, Mr. Shannon was an earnest advocate, and his reputation in Yorke Peninsula would seem to be absolutely assured.

Mr. P. McM. Glynn, B.A., LL.B., M.P.

GORT, County Galway, Ireland, was the birthplace of Mr. Patrick McMahon Glynn, on August 25, 1855. After completing his elementary instruction, Mr. Glynn proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied Arts and Law. He went through the several *curricula* of the Faculties with distinction, and attained honors in Logic and a certificate for Oratory in the Historical Society. Having taken the Arts and Law degrees, on the completion of his legal studies Mr. Glynn, in April, 1879, was called to the Irish Bar. In that year he won the Silver Medal for Oratory in the Law Students' Debating Society of Ireland. Seeking a more open sphere for the exercise of his profession, Mr. Glynn came to Australia towards the close of 1880, and he was admitted to the Victorian Bar in December of the same year. Shortly, however, after establishing himself in that Colony, he saw a wider and better opening for his professional vocation in South Australia, and in July, 1882, came to Kapunda. For several years he practised his profession successfully in that town; employing his leisure in lecturing on political topics, and writing leading articles for the *Kapunda Herald*. In 1887 Mr. Glynn stood as a parliamentary candidate for the District of Light, and was elected. But, at the following election, he was defeated by only 36 votes. In 1895, he was returned for the District of North Adelaide, a success that was not repeated at the next election. At a bye-election in 1897, Mr. Glynn was once more returned as member of the House of Assembly for North Adelaide; and since that event he has always been in the forefront of debaters in that Chamber. Mr. Glynn has served on several Royal Commissions, and has written many political pamphlets. For several years Mr. Glynn has been President of the Irish National League in South Australia; and he is a public lecturer of established reputation. He is also one of the best amateur riders in the Province, and has been a prominent member of the Adelaide Hunt Club for a long time past. An ardent advocate of Australian federation, at the election of delegates to the Federal Convention of 1897, Mr. Glynn was chosen as one of the ten representatives of the Province.

Mr. Vaiben Louis Solomon, M.P.

THE men who have built up our British colonies and bequeathed an Empire as a monument of their undaunted courage have been sparingly recompensed by their contemporaries. In the Province of South Australia we find sires and sons alike devoting the full measure of their abilities to the general cause. Mr. V. L. Solomon

is one whose name can be mentioned in this connection, for his father before him is well remembered as a useful colonist and a valued legislator.



Duryea, l'photo

Vaiben Louis Solomon is a son of the late Mr. Judah Moss Solomon, who was for many years a member of the Legislative Council, and was Mayor of the City of Adelaide in 1869-70. Vaiben Louis was born in Waymouth Street, Adelaide, in May, 1853, and was trained at the late John L. Young's educational establishment in the city—the same school that has matured many of the brightest legislative intellects in South Australia. Completing his education at the Scotch College, Melbourne, Mr. Solomon, as a young man, proceeded to the Northern Territory, and after some years became prominently identified with the destinies of that part of the Province as

proprietor of the *Northern Territory Times and Gazette*. As a journalist, he wielded a facile pen in the cause of advancing the interests of the north country. He took a pronounced stand against the wholesale immigration of Chinese, and lectured throughout the colonies on what at one time threatened to become an alarming evil. He also brought the question of the independence of the Northern Territory prominently before the public, and it was a fitting tribute to his energetic labors that he was returned as one of the first representatives of that electorate in 1890, which he has continued to represent. Mr. Solomon was not long in the House before his abilities were recognised, for in 1891 he was appointed

Government Whip to the second Playford Administration. This office practically embraces the political secretaryship of the party in power, and is one of importance when the division bells are ringing on a critical question. The Whip holds the key to the Cabinet, and is responsible for the solidarity of its supporters. The Holder Government succeeded the Playford Ministry, and then, when Sir John Downer's Ministry was formed, Mr. Solomon again became Government Whip. At a later period he declined a portfolio. In June, 1899, he was elected Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, and in the December following he was successful in bringing about the downfall of the long-lived Kingston Ministry, and himself became Premier, though only for the short period of eight days. His work in the Assembly has always been marked by thoroughness, and in debate he speaks with a forcible vigor that has won him many admirers.

When the Federal elections took place, in March, 1897, Mr. Solomon's past performances, and his capabilities, won for him a place amongst the ten representatives of this Province. In the question of Federation he is uncommonly well versed. He had studied the subject for years, and was able to devote himself to it with a clear understanding. In his first election address he was a staunch advocate of intercolonial free trade.

Mr. Solomon is thus one of the leading figures in the South Australian Assembly. A keen debater and a logical reasoner, he is not without repartee and witty retort, and both men and measures antagonistic to his views have often met with a telling attack from him. Sharp in summary, and quick to discern plans, he is a source of strength to his side.

Of recent years Mr. Solomon has identified himself in Adelaide with mining and financial pursuits. He holds many interests in Northern Territory and Western Australian mining ventures.

Mr. Clement Giles, M.P.

THIS gentleman, who represents the farming class in the Parliament of the Province, was born in Adelaide in 1844, and his father, Mr. William Giles, was one of the most prominent men in South Australia, being one of the early managers of the historical South Australian Company, and a member of the first House of Assembly established under the new Constitution of responsible government. After leaving school, Clement Giles for some years lived on pastoral stations in South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria. In 1868 he started farming near Mount Remarkable, in South Australia, and soon afterwards erected flourmills and wool-scouring sheds in the same district. In 1882 he became partner in the firm of Giles & Smith, an old-established milling and merchandise business which had already possessed a history ranging over 40 years. In this connection he has pursued a successful business career. Mr. Giles took a prominent part in the formation of the South Australian Farmers' Association. He became Secretary to the body, an office which he holds with credit and dignity to this day. In 1886 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly for the District of Frome, and has been returned at each succeeding election. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission which sat some ten years ago and advised on land legislation, and largely led to the framing of the present laws. He was gazetted a Justice of the Peace some 30 years ago.

Mr. Charles Tucker, M.P.

THE City of Adelaide has been fortunate in having many able men as mayors. The progressive work begun by one is continued through a series of capable and patriotic municipal chiefs; and the attainments of former occupants prove a stimulus to the advance of the successor. Mr. Charles Tucker, ex-Mayor of Adelaide, has,



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by his own industry and perseverance, won his way to the front. His capability for high and onerous positions has been proved and verified by the ability with which he has discharged the manifold functions of the offices he has held.

Charles Tucker was born at Walkerville, Adelaide, in 1857. His parents arrived in the Province in 1836, the year of the foundation of South Australia. In those primitive days of the Province money was not too abundant, education was lax, and work was the all-in-all of existence. Attention was chiefly concentrated on the tilling of the soil, for if it failed to yield, starvation rudely stared the settlers in the face. But certain scholars in Adelaide supplied as best they could the rudiments of knowledge to the young; and Mr. Unwin, of Walkerville, who had a fair scholastic reputation in those days, was entrusted with the early school training of Mr. Tucker. His education thus begun was continued at Mr. J. L. Young's school, and completed under private tuition. Mr. Tucker then repaired, with his parents, to the Encounter Bay district, where the family resided for several years. In 1880 he migrated to Port Adelaide, where already the bustle of commercial life seemed to offer opportunities for success. Serving for some time in the office of Messrs. G. R. Selth & Co., he acquainted himself sufficiently in the routine of ledger-keeping and general business life, thus enabling him to undertake the management of the carrying business of Messrs. Graves & Co., of Port Adelaide. This firm was in a comparative state of prosperity, and the managerial position was a

responsible one. But Mr. Tucker was too progressive and energetic to remain long in subservience to any superior command. With his limited monetary accumulations, he started in partnership with Mr. Malpas, and this firm traded under the name of Malpas and Co., shipping and customs agents. About six months after the deeds of partnership had been sealed, the combination dissolved, and Mr. Tucker remained to carry on the business alone. His success compared favorably with others in a similar capacity, and was fairly proportionate to the volume of trade passing at the time.

Mining, with its galleries of golden hopes, was already opening a new era in the history of the Province, and its attractions magnetised the youth and energy of South Australia. Mr. Tucker forsook his agency establishment, and trudged into the interior. In conjunction with Mr. Fred. Ayers, Mr. Blades, and Mr. Gall, he erected the first battery on a mining claim in the North-East. Mr. Tucker's power of adaptability to the exigencies of his environment, and his unflagging courage in the bush, ably seconded his prospecting abilities. He was one of the early pioneers of the Mannahill mining district—a territory which possessed claims to auriferous plenitude. The Trinity Mutooroo Copper Mine, on the borders of South Australia and New South Wales, was opened up by him shortly after these prospecting expeditions; and this property he continued to own. Mining, indeed, in its various forms and aspects, seemed to be the sphere for which Mr. Tucker was most suited. But Mr. Tucker does not let his wheels run in only one groove. With his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Brown, he is the proprietor of the Nullarbor (treeless) Plains Sheep Station—one of the largest pastoral properties in South Australia, with a full complement of stock. He has also been interested in other ventures. Often have Mr. Tucker's services been sought for boards and committees of various kinds. His career reflects the possession of many useful qualities necessary to ensure success in the world.

The year 1889 was the first in which Mr. Tucker appeared on the stage of public life. He stood as candidate for the councillorship of the East Ward of Port Adelaide, and was returned. He remained in this capacity for fifteen months, faithfully endeavoring to minister to the wants of his ward and the whole municipality. It was soon recognised by an observant public that Mr. Tucker was a capable adviser and municipal legislator. His tact and moderation demonstrated his fitness for the administration of the duties of a higher position. For the last twelve months of his connection with the Port Council he acted as Mayor's Delegate to the Municipal Association. On the expiry of that time a combination of circumstances necessitated the inhabitants of the Port choosing another Mayor; and it was gratifying to those who were watching Mr. Tucker's career to see him elevated to the chief civic post. The town of Port Adelaide retained his services as Mayor for three consecutive years, and throughout this period he acted with persevering energy and resourceful tact in the execution of the varied functions of his office.

Mr. Tucker acceded to several requisitions of influential citizens to stand as Alderman for the city of Adelaide. His decision was happy, for the success of this step brought in its train consequences of further exaltation. He was elected Alderman on December 1, 1893, the votes recorded in his favor exceeding by 800 the largest obtained in any similar election. After a year's service as Alderman he stood for the Mayoralty, and

defeated the former occupant of the chair, the Hon. Charles Willcox, M.L.C., by nearly 600 votes. A good understanding with the citizens reigned sufficiently strong to enable Mr. Tucker to gain the distinction of being returned for the mayoralty in the next two successive years, 1896 and 1897. For the fourth time (1897-8) Mr. Tucker was returned to the Mayoralty by a large majority. One has only to recount the numerous honorary functions connected with the Mayoral office to show that the position is a highly responsible one. Probably he could have retained his Mayoralty for 1898-99, but that he refused nomination feeling that four years was the limit that one man should occupy the position. He, however, still retained his membership of the City Council, having been returned as Alderman by a large majority.

At the general election of 1899 for the House of Assembly, Mr. Tucker stood for the District of Encounter Bay, and was returned at the head of the poll. A fresh election was, however, declared necessary by the Court of Disputed Returns, owing to a technical breach, by Mr. Tucker, of the electoral code. The electors, however, showed their confidence in their selection by returning him at the head of the poll. Mr. Tucker represents the Government on the Fire Brigades Board, having been a member of this institution since its inception. With educational matters he has kept closely in touch. He was one of the first two members elected to the School Board of Advice in Port Adelaide, and by virtue of his polling the highest number of votes he ranked as senior member. Ultimately the Downer Government appointed him their representative on the Board, and he was made Chairman in the place of Mr. David Bower. He subsequently resigned that position on removing to Adelaide.

Mr. Tucker's patriotism has also been keenly marked by the lively interest he took in every organisation that had the welfare of the Province as its prime object. Mr. Tucker has warmly espoused the cause of the Australian Natives' Association for many years, and perhaps it was in consideration of this enthusiastic advocacy that he was appointed first President of the Port Adelaide branch. When, too, at a later period, the Intercolonial Conference of this Association was held in Melbourne, Mr. Tucker was chosen as a delegate to represent South Australia at this important gathering.

Mr. Tucker was Vice-president of the Municipal Association in 1891, and in 1894 became its president. He is a Governor of the Botanic Gardens Board, a Commissioner of the National Park Board, Chairman of the Hospital Board, a member of the Zoological Gardens Board, and a member of the Adelaide Licensing Bench. Charitable organisations and eleemosynary institutions have found in Mr. Tucker not only a genuine and generous supporter in the way of monetary disbursements, but also an ardent and sympathetic worker in the cause. A few of these compassionate societies are:—The Christmas Cheer Fund, Sick Poor Fund, Prisoners' Aid Association, Distressed Women and Children's Fund, Strangers' Benevolent Society, and the Home for Weak-minded Children. The liberality of Mr. Tucker to deserving causes of all kinds reflects great credit on his sympathetic disposition.

Mr. Tucker has repeatedly displayed his enthusiasm for sport and athletic exercise. He is president, patron, and supporter of many sporting clubs. His liberality is ubiquitous, and widely appreciated throughout the city of Adelaide. During Mr. Tucker's term of

office as Mayor the financial position of the corporation greatly improved. By wise, cautious, and moderate action and diligent care, even at the risk of unpopularity, he reduced the expenditure of the corporation, wiped off depressing arrears, and placed the funds in a sound and healthy financial condition. His occupancy of the civic chair was marked by the inauguration of many felicitous schemes and enactments, and in their conception can be seen the impress of his own sterling ability and his judicious foresight. His popularity is unquestioned; his personality has won for him warm and true friendships. He is Past Worshipful Master of the United Lodge of Freemasons, a member of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, Past Arch of the Acorn Lodge of Druids, a Mark Mason, and a Royal Arch Mason.

Mr. Tucker is to be credited with the inauguration of the Local Government Association, which was formed by joining the forces of the Municipal and District Councils' Associations, with the object of bringing the general government more in touch with the wants of the people. This intermediate, deliberative body has been from its inception a distinct success, and its ever-growing utility causes Mr. Tucker's foresight and legislative ability to stand out in great relief. Of this association he was first President.

Mr. Paris Nesbit, Q.C.

ANGASTON was the birthplace of Mr. Paris Nesbit on August 8, 1852. He was a schoolfellow for some years of his Honor Mr. Commissioner Russell at his father's school, Angaston. He received a good grounding in German at the school of the Rev. G. Rechner, at Light Pass, and afterwards at a school then conducted at Tanunda by Mr. F. Basedow, who afterwards represented Barossa for many years in the House of Assembly. Mr. Nesbit first appeared before the public in September, 1865, when he was very successful at the last of a series of public competitive educational examinations. After some three months in the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank at Kapunda, under Mr. J. G. Pitcher, his father deemed a legal career more suitable than banking, and in August, 1868, he was articled in the office of Messrs. Ingleby & Robinson. He commenced practice in January, 1874, and in June of that year joined Mr. Nicholson, and was in partnership with him until about the year 1880, when he joined the firm of Ingleby and Grundy, thus constituting the firm of Ingleby, Grundy, & Nesbit. His next partnership was with Messrs. Gordon & Bright for some seven or eight years, during which time he received the distinction of the office of Queen's Counsel. He is now associated with Mr. Noel Augustin Webb. On August 29, 1900, he entered the ranks of journalism by editing a weekly entitled *Morning*, which attracted some attention in South Australia and the other colonies. Mr. Nesbit's literary capabilities are of a superior character. He has made many translations from Goethe, Schiller, and Heine, which are considered by competent judges to be of the very first order of merit. For about 10 years, from 1885 to 1895, he drafted nearly all the principal Acts of Parliament.

Sir J. H. Symon, K.C.M.G., Q.C.

PERHAPS the growing-pains of an infant country are more apt to bring the greatest men to the front than old established communities. The one may produce a mute, inglorious Milton, but the very struggles and travail of the other render such a circumstance less likely. The population is small, and under responsible government every man is aware that his

opinion and his vote may have a distinct influence. The opportunities, the possibilities, the encouragements afforded, offer a great chance of success in a public career.



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During the history of South Australia there have been several men whose irrepressible talent and commonsense have lifted them to the apex of local fame. Some have been gifted with a power which Lord Rosebery says is greater than talent—the power to lead; some by the sheer force of commonsense have made names which shall be perpetuated in history; and some have risen by reason of a happy blending of these qualities, and among them not the least has been Sir J. H. Symon, Q.C. His splendid intellect and his oratorical powers have now been recognised for many years; and whether at the Bar, where he is foremost, or in an oration on public affairs, his talent is known beyond the limits of the Province.

Josiah Henry Symon was born at Wick, in the County of Caithness, in Scotland, on September 27, 1846. From there, before he was a year old, his parents removed to the beautiful town of Stirling, famous in history and in song, whose old grey castle looks upon many battle-fields, from Bannockburn downwards, and there he received his education. He was dux of the High School in June, 1862, before he had reached his sixteenth year. In 1863 he went to Edinburgh, where he completed his education. He arrived in South Australia before he was 20 years of age, and immediately entered into articles, and began the study of law under his cousin, Mr. J. D. Sutherland, of Mount Gambier. The

budding lawyer was not destined to remain long in the capital of the South-East. In 1868 he made the acquaintance of the present Chief Justice, then a rising junior, on the occasion of two visits which that gentleman paid on circuit to Mount Gambier---particularly on the second of these, when Sir J. H. Symon, as a young law student, "devilled" for Mr. Way, who was leading Counsel for the Caroline farmers in the cases against the late Sir W. J. T. Clarke. This experience of the quality of the law student led, in June, 1870, to the transfer of his articles to Mr. Way, whose then firm was Way & Brook, and Sir Josiah took the position of managing clerk. The senior member of this house of lawyers was already in large practice, but it was some years later before he was raised to the Chief Justiceship of South Australia.

Under such a congenial environment Sir J. H. Symon zealously mastered his profession and successfully passed his examinations, which were conducted by Mr. R. I. Stow, Q.C., Mr. R. Ingleby, Q.C., and the Master, Mr. W. Hinde, all since dead. He was admitted to practice at the South Australian Bar on November 21, 1871. In August, 1872, Mr. Brook died. His place in the firm was offered to and accepted by Sir Josiah, who thus at the early age of 26 became junior partner with Mr. Way in what was then one of the leading legal practices in South Australia. The new firm was known as Way & Symon. It did not take the latter long to prove himself a lawyer of learning and resource and also of forensic skill, but his partnership with Mr. Way lasted little more than three years. In January, 1876, Sir Josiah left to take a holiday trip to England, but in March, 1876, the late Chief Justice, Sir Richard Hanson, died, and in the same month Mr. Way, who was then Attorney-General, became Chief Justice, and Sir Josiah had to cut his trip short at Point de Galle, and return to Adelaide to assume, at the age of 29, the entire responsibility of the business. He took Mr. J. W. Bakewell into partnership, under the style of Symon & Bakewell. Since then other changes have taken place in the noted firm. First his brother, William Symon, entered the partnership, and subsequent reconstructions took place, but throughout all changes Sir J. H. Symon has remained and is now the head of this firm, whose professional history goes back nearly 50 years.

Sir J. H. Symon had no sooner assumed the headship of the firm in succession to Mr. Way than he was retained in many notable legal cases, and he conducted them in such a manner as to establish his reputation as a leading member of the South Australian Bar. The expectations of prominent lawyers of the day were fulfilled, and early in 1881—at the age of 34—he took silk and was gazetted Queen's Counsel, a dignity which he had earned in many a brilliantly fought case. Since that period Sir Josiah has been constantly increasing his early fame, and in the Supreme Court he has not an equal in South Australia, and, if authorities in other colonies are to be believed, he is perhaps the chief in Australia. In the matter of seniority Sir John Downer, Q.C., is the father of the local Bar, but in forensic skill and legal genius Sir J. H. Symon stands above the ex-Premier. His speeches before the Court exhibit a remarkable control of attractive language, and his arguments are marshalled so clearly as to illumine the understanding of the most unintelligent jury. Many are the polished, witty, and brilliant speeches he has delivered on such occasions. As a cross-examiner he has provided most interesting exhibitions of keenness and judgment. His repartee delights the audience at court, and his ingenuity and generalship with

obstinate witnesses invariably redounds to their discomfort, and the success of his own case. Sir Josiah has been engaged in the most celebrated cases in the annals of South Australian jurisprudence during the past 24 years, and his greatness as a lawyer is known in the most remote parts of the Province.

Notwithstanding the excessive demands of his large practice, Sir J. H. Symon evinces an absorbing interest in public affairs. He served the district of Sturt in the House of Assembly for six years. On his return in March, 1881, from a year's holiday in America and Europe, he took office as Attorney-General in the late Sir William Morgan's Ministry without ever having been in Parliament; and he fought the Sturt constituency a month later for that Ministry and won the seat, his colleague in the representation being the late Mr. William Townsend. Upon the meeting of Parliament in June, Sir William Morgan, owing to the position of his private affairs, found it necessary to resign office; and as neither Mr. G. C. Hawker nor Mr. T. Playford (the senior members of the Ministry) was then prepared to form a Ministry, all the members, including Sir Josiah, resigned with their chief. He was again returned for the Sturt at the general election of 1884. When the new Parliament met it was the unanimous wish of the Opposition he should be its leader; but although he declined this honor, owing to the increasing demands of his profession, he was mainly instrumental in ejecting the Bray Ministry from office in June. It was succeeded by the Colton Ministry, to which Sir Josiah during the session gave powerful independent support. Very shortly after the new Ministry took office, the late Mr. Justice Andrews died. The vacant judgeship was offered by Sir John Colton to Sir J. H. Symon, who declined it. It was then offered to, and accepted by, Mr. (now Justice) Bunday. Sir J. H. Symon continued in the Assembly till 1887. As a politician, he spoke his mind without fear or favor; and he proved a very strong support to his side in debate.

There are few subjects of legislation upon which he did not make his mark. His influence in Parliament was potent. He specially distinguished himself in his advocacy of free trade, the independence of the Judiciary, liberal pastoral legislation, in his opposition to the Federal Council Bill, and in his persistent, earnest, and eloquent advocacy session after session of the abolition of oaths in courts of justice. His speeches on some of these subjects have been separately printed. At the general election in 1887 he paid the penalty of being a staunch freetrader by being defeated on that ground for the district of Victoria, in the South-East, to which he had unfortunately been induced to offer his services, instead of remaining with the Sturt. Since then he has declined all invitations to re-offer himself for the local Parliament. He has held many public positions in South Australia, and has done good public service both in and out of Parliament. He was for years President of the South Australian Free Trade League, and for services in that cause he was elected an honorary member of the Cobden Club; he was President of the Federation League, President of the Commonwealth League, a member of the University Council, and President of the Literary Societies' Union. He takes an active interest in the Home Reading Union, and is President of the Home for Weak-minded Children. In the various interests of these different bodies he has delivered eloquent speeches.

Sir Josiah Symon's literary sympathies and gifts are widely known, and whether in the

form of lectures on literary subjects, or in contributions to the Press, his efforts are greatly appreciated. He is a devoted Shakespearian, and his love of the world's greatest poet has borne fruit in scholarly addresses—some of which have been published by request in the old country. His controversial literary style is lucid and pungent, and his articles, letters, and pamphlets on debatable topics are of great force, and give powerful effect to his side. But he is equally successful in the calm historical style, as is evidenced by his recent article on "United Australia," in the *Yale Quarterly Review* for August, 1900. The quality of his pen would have given him success in journalism had he followed that career.

But, apart from law and literature, Sir J. H. Symon's greatest achievements—and those of which he is himself most proud—have to do with Federation. He is no doubt proud, though out of Parliament for years, of having been elected sixth on the poll for representatives to the National Convention. The supremely important question of Australian Federation has attracted the thought of the best minds of each colony for many years. Before it could be brought about, problems of a very difficult nature had to be solved, and the obstacles in the way seemed insurmountable. Sir Josiah Symon, by his speeches before the election of Convention delegates, did much to clear the way and concentrate public interest. The Federal Conventions—that in Sydney in 1891, and that of 1897-8 with its three sessions held in Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne—have been attended by the greatest men of Australia; and with a rare combination of ability and wisdom they evolved a means which has at last brought about the desired consummation. Among the delegates from South Australia at the last Convention, Sir J. H. Symon is the acknowledged champion of the interests of the small States. His contributions to the debates have been conspicuous for earnestness and brilliance, and he has been termed the most distinguished orator in this gathering of talented speakers. One or two of his deliveries in Sydney in 1897 were especially famous, and charmed and influenced those who were privileged to hear them. When the history of the Federation movement comes to be written, Sir J. H. Symon will undoubtedly hold a pre-eminent place among those sincere men who fought for national greatness and honor. His arguments on behalf of South Australia in the negotiations were exceedingly powerful, and have carried the desired weight; but Sir Josiah at the same time looked beyond the provincial aspect in his earnestness to encompass the high aspiration. He was eager for Federation, and he sought to obtain fair play to every State which would enter it. His reputation, which was already great, has become more widely known, and delegates from other colonies have found him a doughty warrior in debate. For his services in this respect, South Australia and the whole continent owe a debt of gratitude to Sir J. H. Symon. His greatness is not that of the politician; it aspires to statesmanship, and the people of the Province are properly proud of their distinguished Queen's Counsel.

On January 1, 1901, the day of the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth, Josiah Henry Symon was raised to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, receiving the hearty congratulations of numbers of his fellow-colonists.

Mr. George Sydney Aldridge

IT is difficult for the average individual in an old settled country to realise how many parts on the stage of life a man can play in a new and undeveloped country. The history of almost every prominent Australian shows the development of a wide range of talent to correspond with the large scope afforded to him by his surroundings.



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The man behind the counter in a retail shop has frequently become a leading politician, knighted or otherwise honored by his country. The young Scotchmen, from Kirkcaldy, become merchants, sheepfarmers, and millionaires. The banker becomes a clergyman, and the Methodist parson writes of warlike deeds and bloodthirsty fights. From clerk to shopkeeper, farmer to politician, grocer to sheepfarmer, sharebroker to newspaper proprietor, bank clerk to surgeon, peddler to artist, bush-hand to poet — from one occupation to another of the most diverse description, the young Australian passes with marvellous facility. Of such men is Mr. G. S. Aldridge, the President of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide. First a clerk, next an accountant; again a surveyor in the wilds of the Northern Territory, after that a mining prospector, then an auctioneer, and also a brewer, he

finally becomes a sharebroker and the head of a great institution.

Mr. Aldridge was born in London on July 23, 1847, but arrived in this Province while still an infant. He was educated at St. Peter's College, under the Head-Mastership of the Rev. G. H. Farr. He not only had a successful career at the College, but gained distinction at the competitive examinations held for the Province when the Governor, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, was President of the Board of Examiners. He next filled various positions as clerk and accountant in several mercantile houses. Throughout this time he was a good all-round athlete, and his name is noted in the early history of sport in South Australia. For instance, on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's

visit, Mr. Aldridge won the high jump and the mile race, and ran second for the hundred yards, a very excellent performance. As a cricketer, he compiled his "centuries," and he was well known as a footballer, gymnast, and boxer. On the historic occasion, when the 50th Regiment was quartered in Adelaide, and challenged the civilians to a football match, Mr. Aldridge and his fellow-townsmen won easily, in spite of the rough play of the warriors, whose main object was apparently to leave their opponents dead on the battle-field.

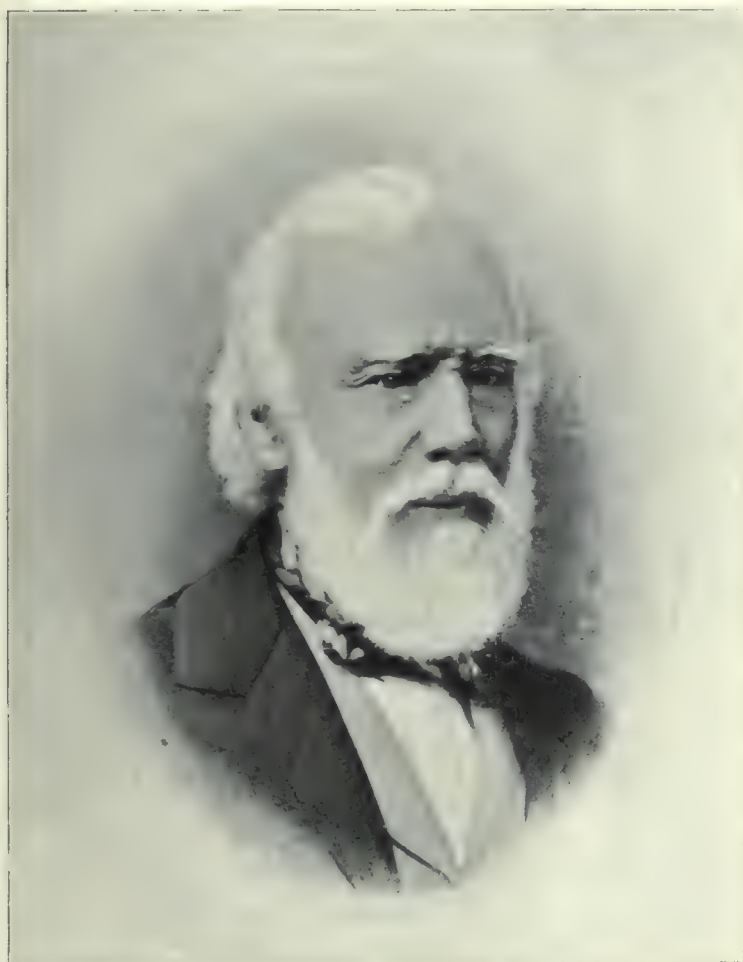
At 21 years of age Mr. Aldridge joined a survey party to the Northern Territory under Mr. G. W. Goyder. This survey was a remarkable one, the men working from daylight to dark in a wild and dangerous country. It was during this trip that one of the survey camps with which Mr. Aldridge was attached was attacked by a tribe of blacks from the Adelaide River, and Messrs. Bennett and Guy were speared, the former dying of his wounds. Three years later, when the Northern Territory mining "boom" broke out in Adelaide, Mr. Aldridge joined Messrs. J. F. Roberts, John Servante, and Wickliffe Stow in a prospecting expedition to the Territory. The party underwent many hardships. They discovered and worked for twelve months the "Woolwonga" Mine, which gave excellent results; but the "boom" having collapsed in Adelaide, no capital was forthcoming, and the mine was abandoned. Mr. Aldridge then went to the Sandy Creek Diggings, and did very well; but an attack of malarial fever compelled him to return to Adelaide. He came back in the ill-fated *Gothenburg*, which was wrecked on the following trip, with the loss of many valuable lives.

Mr. Aldridge next became an auctioneer in conjunction with his old schoolfellow, Mr. Theodore Bruce. Subsequently Mr. R. W. E. Henning joined the firm, which had a large and prosperous business. They also, in conjunction with Mr. W. T. Perrers, conducted a large brewing business at Port Augusta.

In 1888 Mr. Aldridge made his last change of occupation, becoming a member of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide; and on March 27, 1889, on the death of the then President, Mr. Henry Bellingham, he was elected to the chair, and has since continued to hold that office. There is no institution more representative of the enterprising and speculative nature which is born in the average South Australian than the Stock Exchange of Adelaide. The small community of this Province is probably the most remarkable in the world in this direction. A mere handful of people, and in spite of the low prices and disastrous seasons which overwhelm their own resources, they are ever ready to find immense sums of money to exploit any likely mining field on the continent of Australia. After spending large amounts in endeavoring to find minerals in their own territory, they were the first to push into the Silverton and Broken Hill country. When silver fell, and a crash came in all Broken Hill stocks, Adelaide suffered terribly; and yet this small community was the first to develop the great new fields in Western Australia. At the present time the people of South Australia hold mining stock representing millions of pounds in value. By their enterprise in every direction, the Stock Exchange of Adelaide has taken precedence over the Stock Exchanges of Melbourne and Sydney, and its transactions are daily cabled to the great English newspapers. It is, therefore, no small honor for Mr. Aldridge that he should be the head of this remarkable institution. But he well merits the position, for he has not only gained respect as an honorable business man, but he is also a gentleman of kindly and courteous disposition.

The late George Fife Angas

OF the men who took an active hand in founding South Australia, no one was greater in loftiness of purpose and in actual work than George Fife Angas. His position, enterprise, and elevated sentiments led him to join in this venture at a time when help was most needed, and his ingenuity and courage made possible the foundation of the Province



Spink, Photo

in 1836; and he continued to the year of his death its candid, liberal friend. Apart, also, from his work in colonisation, he was one of the best-known philanthropists of his time. Edwin Hodder, in the preface to his life of George Fife Angas, thus sums up his works:—
“He was one of the fathers and founders of South Australia; he originated the South Australian Company, and the Bank of South Australia; he assisted in founding the Union Bank of Australia and the National Provincial Bank of England; he fought the battle of the slaves in Honduras and the Mosquito Coast, and obtained an Act of Parliament for their emancipation; he circumvented a reigning monarch and assisted those who were subjected to, and helped to stay, a despotic religious persecution; his foresight and shrewdness won for Great Britain the possession of New Zealand as a colony. He realised a large fortune, lost it in pure philanthropy,

and, after years of poverty and distress, regained it fourfold through the reckless land purchases of an adventurer; he established the first Sunday-school union in the North of England, was one of the founders of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society and other well-known institutions, and was, 50 years ago, one of the leading 'philanthropists' of this country (England).”

The name of George Fife Angas figures thus prominently in the history of South Australia; and his life-work was of immense importance to the Province. He was born in St. John's Lane, Newcastle, England, on May 1, 1789, and was descended

from a long line of religious men who strove zealously to weave Christian teachings into their everyday life. He was also member of a branch of the house of the Earls of Angus, who trace back their lineage beyond the reign of Elizabeth. His father, Caleb Angas, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, an extensive coach manufacturer and shipowner, was, says Hodder, "a shrewd, intelligent, and far-seeing man, with a cool head and a warm heart."

At the age of six years, George was sent to an elementary school. At the age of 12 he lost his mother; and shortly after this sad event he entered a boarding-school at Catterick. In 1804, when 15 years old, he was afforded the choice of a profession, his father desiring that he should study for the Bar. But the youth preferred a commercial career and was accordingly apprenticed to coach-building. Being careful, accurate, and industrious, he quickly mastered the trade. While yet an apprentice he gave evidence of that large interest in his fellows that became a distinguished feature of his character; and thenceforth, during a life full of years and works, his nature compelled him to devote himself to philanthropic and religious efforts. In 1807 he originated the Benevolent Society of Coachmakers in Newcastle, to provide for sick members, and to promote economy and temperance; and the institution was eminently successful.

At the end of four years at his trade, he went to London, and, unknown, presented himself at the office of a large manufacturer with the request for work. He was taken on, and succeeded well. In 1809 he returned to Newcastle, and became overseer of his father's business. In the meantime he had become a member of the Baptist Church. On April 8, 1812, he married Miss Rosetta French, daughter of a friend of his father who resided at Hutton in Essex. Within a few years Mr. G. F. Angas, with his brothers, became a partner in the parental business; but years later the partnership was dissolved, a brother taking over the coachbuilding manufactory, while the subject of this memoir removed to London and entered into business as a merchant and shipowner, under the style of G. F. Angas & Co.

Mr. Caleb Angas had established an extensive trade in importing mahogany, dye-woods, and other products, from British Honduras. With his brother William, a man of vast and romantic experience among the islands, who subsequently devoted himself wholly to the cause of poor seamen, Mr. G. F. Angas resolved that everything he undertook should be for "the highest good of mankind." At Honduras there continuously occurred numerous instances of injustice and oppression in the laws and usages. The slaves, Mr. Angas declared, were held in illegal bondage, and to improve the morality of the serfs and to prepare the way for great changes, he sent out agents for the firm who were also missionaries. He chose as officers for his vessels men who were required to zealously watch over the interests of the islanders as well as of those of the firm. But devoted sailors and agents were not enough, and a missionary was despatched by the Baptist Missionary Society upon his representations. He largely contributed to the support of the missionary station, and gave free passages on his vessels to all ministers of religion who were bent on the good work. Then he "exerted himself to bring about the abolition of slavery in the Mosquito Coast territory, and to obtain other desirable advantages for the aborigines, and besides carrying on a correspondence upon the subject

with Colonel George Arthur, the Governor, he enlisted the co-operation of Messrs. J. Butterworth, Fowell Buxton, W. Wilberforce, and other anti-slavery champions, until the liberation of the Indians was accomplished." To bring about this desirable result meant years of anxious work and thought, the expenditure of considerable capital, and the forcing the hands of those in power. For several years he labored constantly on behalf of the Serampore Mission, and it was chiefly through his efforts, and those of his brother William, that the undertaking proved a success.

His philanthropic interests in his own country were as great as those abroad. While still resident in Newcastle he had a Savings Bank established under the auspices of the Benevolent Society that he had previously formed, the special object of which was to encourage provident habits in the work-people. He "very early became a Sunday-school teacher, and was also instrumental, with other persons, in forming the Newcastle Sunday-school Union in 1816. So permanent was his interest in this organisation that in 1869, three years after the celebration of its jubilee, he bore the expense of publishing a history of the Association." He rendered his brother William devoted assistance among the sailors of England, and helped to found the Bethel Seamen's Union and the British and Foreign Sailors Society. He was for years a treasurer to the latter institution, and the whole cost of the first year's labors of the pioneer missionary was borne by him. But he failed in his laudable endeavors to persuade his fellow-merchants to follow his example in promoting Christianity and civilisation through the medium of commercial, scientific, and professional agency. He proposed the formation of a society with this object, the operations of which were to be world-wide. But there were few who believed the scheme possible, and during the commercial panic of 1825-6 it fell to the ground. In that crisis, in common with most other large British merchants, he suffered heavy losses. During the year 1832, when the Reform Bill agitation was exciting national interest, he was twice asked to stand for the British Parliament, for Newcastle and Pontefract, but refused, because "the idea was repugnant to him." A year or two later he helped to found the National and Provincial Bank of England, was its first Director, and advanced money to provide for the preliminary expenses. In 1890 the report of this institution showed a subscribed capital of £12,037,500, a reserve fund of £1,450,000, and a profit for the current year of £515,206 14s. 6d.

In 1831 Mr. Angas turned his attention to the colonising schemes which were then being actively promoted in England. The home country was depressed and agitated, and men were turning their eyes to other lands. Edward Gibbon Wakefield had lately propounded a new scheme of colonisation: to sell land in small lots to attract settlers, and "to apply the purchase-money to assist further emigration." Mr. Robert Gouger accepted the principle, and advocated the formation of a colony in South Australia, west of the River Murray. The reports of Captain Sturt led a good many people to support the scheme, and a prospectus of "The South Australian Land Company" was drawn up. On March 31, 1832, Mr. Angas received a copy of this document, and "at once intimated his wish to take up as many shares as would qualify him to become a Director, and offered his office in Jeffrey Square for the use of the proposed company." He then became a member of the Provisional Committee. He protested against a proposal to send out paupers, and hoped that "Bible truth should be taught unfettered and without

State aid." He also advocated the following provisions in the proposed colony :—" 1. The exclusion of convicts. 2. The concentration of the settlers. 3. The taking out of persons of capital and intelligence, and especially men of piety. 4. The emigration of young couples of good character. 5. Free trade, free government, and freedom in matters of religion." He greatly influenced the work of the committee in drafting the charter.

After two years of endeavor, a Bill was carried in the British Parliament in 1834 providing for the administration of the proposed Province by a Board of Colonising Commissioners, and Mr. Angas was by Sir Robert Peel's Government appointed one of the Commissioners, Colonel Torrens, M.P., was President of the Board, and Mr. (afterwards Sir) Rowland Hill Secretary. The Act declared that the Province could not be founded until land to the value of £35,000 was disposed of, and a loan of £20,000 had been raised. The first Board experienced difficulties and complications, and gave way to a second Board, of which Mr. Angas was also a member. Divers methods were adopted to raise the required £35,000 to enable the Commissioners to establish the Province, but all failed. It was now that Mr. Angas concentrated his energies on attaining success. He suggested that a Joint Stock Company should be formed to purchase the land. At first his fellow Commissioners did not agree with him in this plan; but eventually they came round to his view. The price of the land had been raised from 12s. per acre, the minimum prescribed in the Act, to £1, the maximum. Mr. Angas, with two or three other gentlemen, offered to purchase the whole of the unsold land, and the offer was accepted. The money was forthcoming on September 29, 1835, and Mr. Angas and his supporters at once proceeded to form a company, to which the land was to be handed over at cost price, with interest at 5 per cent. By October 15 the company was formed, and Mr. Angas was elected Chairman of Directors. The arrangements were completed with wonderful expedition, and the company sent the first vessel to the Province. It "raised a capital of £300,000, to be employed, not only in the purchase of land, but also in forwarding settlers to the Colony, establishing whale fisheries, introducing pastoral and agricultural pursuits, and in many other ways providing employment and stimulating production in the new settlement." In all this Mr. Angas was the central and commanding figure. Artisans and producers were introduced into the new Province, and often led the way in establishing industries. Schoolmasters were sent out under the auspices of the South Australian School Society, of which Mr. Angas was a founder, and educational advantages were given to the colonists, which were greatly appreciated.

In 1838 he enabled to emigrate under Pastor Kavel numerous German families who were suffering a religious persecution in Prussia. It was thus that he helped to "stay a religious persecution," to use Hodder's words. He co-operated actively with the Aborigines' Protection Society, and in 1838 assisted the Dresden Missionary Society to despatch the Revs. Teichelmann and Schurmann to work among the natives. In the same year he assisted Mr. John Stephens in compiling a history of South Australia, and "in refuting certain calumnies which had been published respecting the Colony." He encouraged persons to emigrate by disseminating information concerning the resources of South Australia, delivered lectures through England on the subject, and bore the greater part of the expense of publishing newspapers advocating South Australian interests.

When the Government of the Province was rendered bankrupt in 1840-1, by the decision of the Colonising Commissioners and of the Colonial Office to dishonor bills drawn by Governor Gawler, he was the first to advocate the cause of the colonists, and was one of the witnesses examined by the Select Committee of Inquiry. His "evidence as to the progress and resources of the Province strongly favored the view that its financial success under proper management was only a question of time," and he assisted to dispose the Committee to "recommend the measures of relief, the adoption of which started the Province upon the career of prosperity it has ever since, with but slight deviations, pursued." He induced the South Australian Company to establish the Bank of South Australia, which was founded in 1837 by Mr. Edward Stephens. In the same year "he was principally instrumental in founding the Union Bank of Australia, which came into existence through the Tamar Bank of Tasmania being placed on the London market for sale with a view to the extension of its operations." He succeeded in getting several capitalists to join him in forming an independent company, and was appointed the first Chairman of Directors.

Mr. Angas was so fully seized with the subject of colonisation that, even during his unequalled services to South Australia at this period, he found time to assist in the foundation of another colony, which is now not the least of the gems in the British Crown. Early in the present century white people opened fisheries in New Zealand, and gradually their numbers increased and a missionary station was established in the Bay of Islands. A British Consul or Resident Magistrate had for years been stationed there, and in 1837 several gentlemen, some of whom had taken part in the colonisation of South Australia, formed "The New Zealand Association," the objects of which were to establish a colony on the island. The colonising scheme failed, and there was the likelihood that New Zealand would fall into the hands of the French. Mr. Angas received a visit from two gentlemen, one of whom was Baron de Thierry, a Frenchman, who casually informed him "that the French Government was actually engaged in fitting out an expedition for planting a French colony in New Zealand." Such intelligence was supremely important; and to secure for England such valuable islands in the neighborhood of Australia it was necessary that immediate steps should be taken. Mr. Angas at once wrote to Lord Glenelg, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, declaring that the British possession of New Zealand was "intimately connected" with "the peace and safety of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies," and strenuously advising that the islands should be taken over by the Imperial Government before France obtained a footing. A few days later, at the request of Lord Glenelg, Mr. Angas had an interview with that gentleman, and proposed several points for his consideration, which in effect advised that New Zealand should be claimed as belonging to Great Britain, that a charter should be given to merchants, and that every encouragement should be afforded missionary societies to work among the natives. After slight delay and further representation on the part of Mr. Angas, Captain Hobson was dispatched in H.M.S. *Druid* "to enter into a treaty with the native chiefs for the cession of the islands to Great Britain." The negotiations were concluded on August 10, 1840, when the raising of the royal standard at Akaroa completed the annexation of the group. "Five days later," says one biographer, "the French frigate *L'Aube*, followed by the *Comte de Paris*, arrived in the port, only to find that they had been forestalled in their plans." The

designs of the French Government were thus checkmated by the energy of Mr. Angas, who, in consideration of his services, was offered a knighthood and then a baronetcy, each of which he at once declined. One further instance of his activity in colonisation is afforded by his accepting, in 1840, the position of Director of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland.

Even as early as 1838, Mr. Angas and members of his family were inclined to take up their residence in South Australia, but the time was not yet. During the land boom of 1839-40, Mr. Flaxman, an agent for Mr. Angas in the Province, made erratic and unauthorised purchases of large areas of land on the Rhine and Gawler Rivers. To find the money to meet the drafts that were drawn upon him was a serious difficulty, and the action of Mr. Flaxman imperilled the financial position of Mr. Angas. In April, 1843, Mr. J. H. Angas, a son, sailed for South Australia in the barque *Madras*, to look after the affairs of his father, and to "examine and develop the large tract of country purchased by Mr. Flaxman, and undertake such measures as would tend to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the family." This work he performed to the credit both of his father and of himself. Another son, George French Angas, who had chosen art for his life-work, proceeded to the Antipodes in the same year, returning in 1846 with many sketches and curios which he had the honor of showing to Her Majesty and the Prince Consort. In that year the father suffered heavy losses, but in 1848 a better era began to dawn. Just previous to this, Mr. G. F. Angas began to look with confidence to removing from England to take up his residence in South Australia; and as his affairs got brighter, he disposed of his English interests, and on October 3, 1850, in the ship *Ascendant*, left for the Province with Mrs. Angas and his youngest son. In January, 1851, he first set foot in the Province for which he had labored so long and so well. For several years in England he had been using his influence to obtain a liberalised Constitution for South Australia; and it was singularly appropriate that the vessel in which he arrived should have on board the official copy of the Constitution Act which awarded a modified system of representative government to the Province.

Of his subsequent connection with South Australia, the *South Australian Register* of May 24, 1879, in its biographical notice published some days after his death, says:—"A few days after he had landed, Mr. Angas was entertained at a public dinner, at which cordial acknowledgment was made by the Chairman (the late Sir J. H. Fisher) and other prominent colonists of the services he had rendered to the Province. At this time Mr. Angas had reached the age when men usually prefer a quiet life, but his active disposition forbade his withdrawal from public duties. His entrance upon political life occurred in August, 1851, when, at the request of the electors of Barossa, he offered himself as a candidate for election to the Legislative Council, and had the honor of being returned unopposed. One of his earliest votes was against the continuance of the State grant in aid of religion, which was finally abolished by the votes of 13 out of the 16 representative members. Four years later he contested the same district against Captain Rodda, whom he defeated by a majority of 257 votes, and was thus one of those who assisted in framing our present Constitution Act. In the warm contest in the Council between the advocates of a nominee and an elective Upper House, he strongly supported the latter, although his views were not nearly so democratic as those of some of his colleagues. In 1857

he entered the first Parliament under the new Constitution, as a member of the Upper House, and was allowed to retain his seat on leave when, during the two following years, he was absent on a visit to Europe. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Council, where his speeches were marked by a plain, businesslike character, which, combined with clearness of statement, gave them considerable weight with his brother members. In the long and painful discussion connected with the administration of the Supreme Court, Mr. Angas was one of the small minority who took the unpopular side; and his speeches in defence of Mr. Justice Boothby showed great tact as well as vigor. An instance of his shrewdness and foresight is afforded by his speeches on the original Bill for colonising the Northern Territory. He opposed the measure as being beyond the capacity of the colony at that time, and pointed out that selling the land without making any provision for the introduction of labor would not lead to the settlement of the country. He urged instead that large inducements should be offered to squatters to take up the land, and that a company should be encouraged to attempt the growth of tropical products. Mr. Angas retired by rotation in 1865, and was immediately re-elected; but in the following year ill-health compelled him to close his Parliamentary career of 15 years by resignation. A few days after his resignation was received, the Hon. J. Baker took an opportunity of referring to that and other vacancies in the Council which had recently occurred. In the course of his speech Mr. Baker said:—'Mr. Angas, in consequence of his early connection with the colony, his position in society, his experience, his knowledge of mercantile affairs, and everything connected with colonisation, was eminently entitled to their gratitude, and he ought not to be allowed to retire into private life without some recognition of his services.' Several members of the Council, including the late Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, Captain Bagot, Mr. Magarey, and others, also bore warm testimony to the valuable services Mr. Angas had rendered to the Province.

Other references to his political efforts might be made, but it can be understood that Mr. Angas did not give even half of his time to these matters. He was essentially a philanthropic man, and as his land investments under good management proved remunerative, he constantly added to the debts of gratitude which the Province already owed him. A portion of his income was systematically devoted to charitable purposes, and he assisted in the erection of churches throughout the Province. He was a generous contributor to Bible, missionary, and all kindred societies, not only in South Australia, but in other parts of the world, and he also gave considerable sums towards the building of schools, while such institutions as the Bushman's Club and the Sailors' Home found in him a munificent helper. In addition his private benefactions were extensive.

On May 15, 1879, this empire builder, princely colonist, and faithful Christian died at his residence, Lindsay House, Angaston, S.A., at the advanced age of 90 years. George Fife Angas must ever be credited with having been the Father, Founder, and Faithful Friend of South Australia.



Mr. John Howard Angas

FOR well over half a century John Howard Angas has been usefully engaged in reclaiming and developing the waste places of South Australia. No colonist alive to-day possesses a finer record, and none has more beneficially affected local pastoral interests. Districts have been settled and townships established through his

enterprise and judgment; philanthropic institutions have gained largely by his munificence; education and religion have been greatly assisted by his support; and many obscure individuals have had reason to bless his name. Throughout his extended sojourn in the Province he has well and faithfully carried on the work begun by his father.



Spink, Photo

Mr. J. H. Angas was the second son of Mr. George Fife Angas, the subject of the immediately preceding memoir. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on October 5, 1823, so that he was just entering his teens when his parent was laboring so zealously to found this Province. While the son was pursuing his education in the homeland, the father was entering more and more largely into the concerns of the distant Province; but it was not then determined that the former should

emigrate to the new country. As has been related in the sketch of the parent's biography, during the land boom in Governor Gawler's administration, an agent of Mr. G. F. Angas recklessly purchased in the name of Mr. Angas, but without his authority, large tracts of country in the Barossa District, and drew on Mr. G. F. Angas for the money. These drafts the latter had great difficulty in meeting, owing to large financial losses and to engagements which at that period were harassing him. Possessed of the land, against his will, Mr. Angas, sen., considered that the next best thing was to develop it; and as he had lost confidence in some of his agents in the Province, he decided to send his son out to look after his interests there. On this point the following extract,

taken from Edwin Hodder's "Life of George Fife Angas," is interesting:—"The first word he ever spoke to his son, Mr. J. H. Angas, with regard to his going to South Australia, was in 1841, when he said, somewhat abruptly, 'I wish you to go to South Australia!' John replied, 'I am quite willing; when do you want me to go?' 'As soon as you can get ready.' 'What am I to do when I get there?' asked the son. 'You must do what you see requires to be done,' was the laconic reply. 'Had he written a book of instructions,' said his son many years afterwards, 'he could not have given fuller or more detailed information than the single sentence which comprised the whole.' 'Before you start,' Mr. Angas added, 'you must make yourself acquainted with the German language, in order that you may look after the 700 German immigrants by settling them upon my lands and collecting the advances which I made for their passage money; and you must spend six months in studying land surveying, mapping, and so forth.'" At this time Mr. J. H. Angas was only 18 years old; but he pursued his preparatory studies with avidity, and showed by his shrewdness, firmness, and judgment, that he was worthy of his father's confidence. The elder Mr. Angas, as previously stated in this volume, had, in obedience to his philanthropic nature, helped numbers of Germans, victims of religious persecution, to emigrate from the Fatherland to South Australia, and these he intended his son to settle on the land.

On April 15, 1843, when 19 years of age, Mr. John Howard Angas left England, after receiving an affectionate letter of recommendation as to character and conduct from his father. He arrived in the Province in the *Madras*, in September of the same year, having remained three weeks in Western Australia. His mission was an important one for so young a man. Shortly put, he "was commissioned to look after the affairs of his father in the new colony, to examine and develop the large tract of country purchased by Mr. Flaxman (his father's agent), and to undertake such measures as would tend to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the family." The affairs of Mr. G. F. Angas, as well as those of the Province, were in "hopeless confusion," and a great deal depended on the son's efforts. The estate consisted of seven special surveys of 4,000 acres each in the Barossa Range, then sometimes called "New Silesia."

"The Barossa Range," says Hodder, "is situated about 40 English miles to the north-east of Adelaide, and comprises some miles of the best land in South Australia. It is watered partly by the Gawler, and partly by the North and South Rhine Rivers, with splendid 'parks' and valleys between picturesque ranges of hills. The soil is fertile, light, and easy to be worked; there are considerable tracts of pasture land for sheep and cattle, and it retains a large body of fresh water all the year round. The district abounds in useful materials, such as large timber trees, gum, wattle bark, asbestos, marble, iron, limestone, granite, and building stone." In the most fertile portions of this country Angas Park and Salem Valley were situated, amid types of the prettiest scenery in South Australia. Ten thousand acres of this land had been surveyed into 80-acre sections, and offered for sale or lease, with or without the right of pre-emption, on moderate terms. There was a "poor response," and it remained with Mr. J. H. Angas to "set matters right."

Immediately after his arrival, the young man made a careful study of local conditions and of the exact state of his father's property, and then embarked on his mission of

improvement. Caution blended with enterprise was soon productive of satisfactory results, and nowhere in the Province were greater changes made than at Barossa. The town of Angaston was established under his supervision, and other thriving settlements sprang up in the vicinity. The German "immigrants assisted to the colony by Mr. G. F. Angas were grouped in townships," the chief of which were Klemzig, Bethany, Langmeil, Tanunda, Lobethal, and Hahndorf—all at this day flourishing settlements. Ten years later, under the management of Mr. Angas, "the wilderness had been made to blossom as the rose, order had been evolved out of chaos, and the lands acquired under such peculiar circumstances, and the cause of years of privation and anxiety, gave promise of yielding to their possessor a more than ample fortune." From the beginning Mr. J. H. Angas took a place among the most important pastoralists and landed proprietors in South Australia, and he has since led the way that has been followed by other settlers in the country parts. He put his whole energies into the work, and the estates gradually improved in development, in wealth, and importance. From time to time they were enlarged, until the territory under his control was larger than that of most of the old feudal lords of Europe. For practically 57 years now, Mr. Angas has been constantly engaged in this developmental work. So vigorous have been the demands upon his time in managing his large interests that, after a hard day's work, he has been known to ride on horseback at night from Angaston to Adelaide, and, after a day in town, ride back again—a distance of nearly 50 miles each way—and to resume work on the following morning. To bear such severe strains requires an iron constitution and an iron will. Year in, with year out, Mr. Angas is probably the busiest man in the Province. In 1854 he proceeded to England, and in the following year was married to Miss Susanne Collins, of Bowdon, near Manchester. They have a son and daughter, both of whom are married and settled in South Australia.

Released from the management of his father's property, Mr. Angas became a breeder of stud cattle and sheep, and his prize stock are not only unsurpassed in South Australia, but famous throughout the continent. Quite early in his colonial career he purchased high-class shorthorn cattle and merino sheep from the South Australian Company. He thus formed the nucleus of splendid flocks and herds, and by expensive importations from Great Britain and elsewhere, eventually obtained the finest cattle in Australia—as attested by the prizes he has won at Royal Shows held in Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide. He has paid more than a £1,000 for a single sheep for stud purposes, and, by this wise expenditure, produced a strain almost as celebrated in their class as his cattle. The business increased as his herds and flocks became larger. The pastures of Barossa were insufficient for his stock, and after inspecting country about 200 miles north of Adelaide, near Mount Remarkable, he established a cattle station there. Of this pioneer station many stirring stories are told by old bushmen of cattle mustering, kangaroo hunts, phenomenal riding prowess, encounters with aborigines, and of reckless characters who from time to time sojourned there. The Mount Remarkable pastures were eminently suited to fattening cattle, and many thousands of fat stock were sent thence to the Adelaide market. Even this stretch of country was soon found too small, and Mr. Angas formed stations at Arrowie and Wirriialpa, and stocked them from the large herds at Mount Remarkable and Collingrove, the homestead near Angaston. With a fair rainfall

the production of grass on these areas was satisfactory; and although he experienced severe droughts and other drawbacks, Mr. Angas made his new acquisitions profitable. As the population pressed further afield, the Government resumed considerable tracts of land hitherto used for pastoral purposes, and surveyed them into blocks for agriculturists. Mr. Angas was consequently compelled to purchase a large area near Mount Remarkable to secure his holding; and this he stocked with high-class merino sheep, moving the cattle to still more remote country. For the latter purpose several thousand square miles were leased from the Crown at Stuart's Creek and Mount Hamilton in the Far North. At a more recent date Mr. Angas purchased from Mr. C. B. Fisher the celebrated Hill River Estate lying a few miles north, east, and south-east of Clare. This runs for many miles along a beautiful valley following the course of the river, and is bounded on either side by a high range of hills. The coach road leading from the railway station at Farrell's Flat to Clare runs through this property, and at considerable expense Mr. Angas has made it one of the most beautiful drives in Australia. Broad avenues of various kinds of ornamental trees have been planted on both sides of the road for a distance of about five miles, and these terminate in a pine clad range near the head station, two and a half miles from Clare. The slopes upon which the house and station buildings are situated are adorned with extensive shrubberies, orchards, orangeries, and vineyards; and no more charming Australian home could be found. Here and there, scattered over about 60,000 acres of good soil, blocks of from five to 25 acres have been planted with forest trees. This and the Collingrove Estate are among the finest in Australia. The Hill River Station carries a large number of highly-bred merino sheep (including a stud flock, numbering about 5,000), and a herd of pedigree shorthorn cattle. Other properties are owned by Mr. Angas in the Roseworthy District, the home of his Hereford stock, and at Point Sturt, near the Murray Mouth, where the imported shorthorns are kept. In connection with his cattle-breeding operations, Mr. Angas established large dairies on the co-operative system, and had at one time as many as 500 milking cows, "the progeny of which, from imported and pure pedigree shorthorn cattle, were carefully reared and transferred to the northern runs, thus not only improving their breeding, but making the cattle remarkably quiet and docile." Some years ago his Mount Remarkable and other northern properties were merged into what was known as the Willowie Land and Pastoral Association. Mr. Angas recently became a large shareholder in this Company, and was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors. At the present time he is considered one of the foremost breeders of stud stock in the Australian colonies. The numbers and varieties of his high-class pedigree animals imported from the old country are too numerous to mention. Not only Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, but Clydesdale Thoroughbreds and Carriage horses, Merino and Lincoln sheep and Berkshire pigs (also dogs and poultry) have been successfully introduced by him and bred with excellent results. For upwards of a quarter of century he has been a very large and successful exhibitor of live stock at the Royal Shows in all the Australian colonies. The list of the prizes he has taken at these meetings would fill a volume. Mr. Angas has also engaged extensively in agriculture, at one time having several thousands of acres under crop. He has taken the leading champion prizes for wheat and other cereals at the Royal Shows in Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, and was the first, after seven years' keen competition, to carry off the 50-guinea challenge cup, open to all Australia,

for the best 100 bushels of wheat. The conditions were that the exhibitor must for three years win the champion prize for the best 100 bushels of wheat, each of a different season's growth.

Mr. Angas is a life member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Hereford Herd-Book Society, and of the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Royal Agricultural Societies. He is also a life member of the Royal Colonial Institute in London.

Mr. Angas has had a creditable Parliamentary career. Though he has not been in the arena so long as many other old colonists, he has yet very materially influenced legislation. He represented the District of Barossa in the House of Assembly for five years (1871-5), and was returned at the head of the poll on two occasions. He entered the Legislative Council in 1886, and represented the City and Central District until a year or two ago. Although asked to stand again for the same electorate, he declined the honor. By his great experience in local affairs, his mature judgment, and commercial ability, he was able to largely influence political measures that were submitted to the consideration of the Council.

His industrial and political activities form only two sides of the character of Mr. J. H. Angas. He has been the excellent son of an excellent father; and whether in his grasp of essentials in commercial affairs, or in that more beautiful side which leans to philanthropy, he has followed closely in the paternal footsteps. He is one of the most charitably-inclined men in South Australia. Monuments of his liberality exist in the metropolis which are as creditable to him as they are advantageous to the people. In 1878 he founded the Angas Engineering Scholarship at the Adelaide University, and in 1884 gave £6,000 as an endowment for a Chair of Chemistry in connection with that institution. He founded the Angas Engineering Exhibition as well. Mr. Angas was one of the inaugurators of the Bushmen's Club, and assisted it liberally with donations. He also took an interest in, and was one of the committee of, the Sailors' Home at Port Adelaide. The Angas Buildings at the Children's Hospital in Poole Street, North Adelaide, were erected at his cost, and he also built a wing to the Home for Incurables and an addition to the Semaphore Convalescent Hospital. Mr. Angas largely assisted in establishing the Hope Lodge, the Inebriates' Retreat, and Missionary Training Homes at Belair; the Angas College, Jeffcott Street, North Adelaide; and the Young Men's Christian Association in Adelaide. He continues to pay the expenses of the missionary in connection with the Hindmarsh and Bowden Town Mission founded by his father, and has been a large contributor to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and other charitable and industrial institutions for a quarter of a century. The London Missionary Society, China Inland Mission, Zambesi Industrial Mission, and various centres of missionary and school enterprise in India and Syria have his liberal support. He is President of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, Vice-President of the British and Foreign Bible Society in England, and President of the South Australian Auxiliary. In short, he is connected with nearly all the local benevolent and charitable institutions; while it is said of him that no one knows the extent of his private charities. Reckoning all things up together, it may truly be said that South Australia does not possess a more influential and useful colonist than John Howard Angas.

Mr. W. P. Auld

THE few score sturdy, courageous explorers who at one time and another sought to penetrate the arid interior of Australia are now nearly all swallowed up in death, but the records of their hardy exploits will live as long as the annals of the colonies last. Among those who will thus live in the history of South Australia is William Patrick



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Auld, who was born in England in 1840. Shortly afterwards his father, the late Mr. Patrick Auld, decided to come to Australia, and he arrived in Adelaide in 1841, his family following a year later. Mr. Auld, sen., established himself in Hindley Street as a wine and spirit merchant. He sold his business in 1849 to Messrs. Disher and Milne (afterwards Sir William Milne). At this juncture he returned to England with his family, and remained there until 1852, in which year he again came to South Australia, leaving his wife and three children, among whom was Mr. W. P. Auld, in the old country, specially to secure a good education for the latter. In 1842 Mr. P. Auld had purchased, at £1 per acre, about 230 acres of land near Adelaide from the Government. He afterwards erected a residence at this place. In 1847 he planted a few vines here, and upon his return to South Australia decided to devote himself to viti-

culture. He laid out the now celebrated Auldana Vineyards in port-wine grapes, but soon discovered that these were unsuited to the heat of the climate. His wines were popular from the beginning. In 1858 he opened an office in Gilbert Place for the purchase of South Australian wines, and conducted a substantial local business. He also had an extensive connection with Melbourne, until the duty of 6s. per gallon killed the trade. He subsequently established extensive cellars at the locality now occupied by the Union Bank buildings. Through his instrumentality, South Australian vignerons sent samples of local wines to the London Exhibition of 1863, where they attracted some attention and received first-class honors. In 1871 Mr. P. Auld went home and opened a business in

Mill Street, Hanover Square, London, to which his son shipped over 150,000 gallons of Auldana wine, a sample made from Frontignac selling in one line for 80s. a gallon. By this venture Mr. Auld pioneered the sale of South Australian wines on the English market. After a busy life, and one of considerable importance and value to South Australia, he died on January 21, 1886.

Mr. W. P. Auld studied at King's College, London, where he remained for four years. In 1853 he returned to this Province, and completed his school career at the educational establishment of Mr. J. L. Young, Adelaide. Mr. Auld entered as a cadet in the office of the late Mr. G. W. Goyder, C.M.G., who was for many years honorably known as the Surveyor-General of South Australia. He was associated with survey work for two years, and then joined the expedition of J. McDouall Stuart, which succeeded in traversing the continent from south to north. Twice before had Stuart gone into the interior, and twice had he to return to Adelaide, defeated in his effort to cross from shore to shore. On the first occasion, when two-thirds of the way over, he was driven back by natives; on the second, he reached lat. 17° , where he was stopped by desolate expanses of scrub. In his successful expedition, besides Mr. Auld, he was accompanied by Wm. Kekwick, F. W. Thring, F. G. Waterhouse (naturalist), Stephen King, John Billiat, James Frew, Herth Nash, and John McGorgerly. These were the men who performed the great feat which had for many years excited and daunted Australian explorers. On November 7, 1861, the party left the settled districts of South Australia; in April, 1862, Stuart reached the northern limit of his previous expedition; and on July 24, he and his brave men stood on the beach of Van Diemen Gulf, and looked out over the waters of the Indian Ocean. The dreary tracts separating the south from the north were marked by their footprints. We are told that before going forth, Stuart promised Governor MacDonnell to dip his feet and wash his hands in the Indian Ocean before he returned to Adelaide, and to hoist the Union Jack on the northern strand. He fulfilled his promise with the aid of his companions. Numerous features of the country were named by the party which accomplished the difficult journey, at the expense of considerable suffering and great hardships. To this day Mr. Auld possesses interesting relics of the party, such as Stuart's MS. and the beautifully written diary of the explorer. Mr. Auld was next a member of the expedition which founded settlement in the Northern Territory, and is therefore in a double sense a pioneer of that remote part of the South Australian Province. In 1864, the Hon. B. T. Finnis was appointed first Government Resident of the Northern Territory, and, accompanied by a numerous party, proceeded to Adam Bay, and selected a site for the northern capital at the mouth of the Adelaide River. A few years later this locality was abandoned as unsuited, and Port Darwin was chosen in its place. This was the concluding effort of Mr. Auld in pioneer exploration. As a member of the distinguished Stuart band of explorers, his name will be remembered for his creditable assistance in a great work. It was only by the help of each hardy member of these parties that the early long journeys were made. In 1886 Mr. Auld turned his attention to quieter pursuits. He joined his father in business, and since that time has been associated with the history and expansion of South Australian wine-making. When the father went home to establish the London branch, the son, as already mentioned, looked after the local business. Spent in such a

manner, his life has since been of a less exciting tenor. After the early struggles to secure a good class of wine, the proprietors of the vineyard had every reason to be satisfied with their production. They obtained a ready market for it, and won prizes in wine in quarters where a high standard of excellence is required, such as at Paris, Vienna, and Bordeaux. The Auldana wines have taken numerous prizes, also, in Australian competitions. In recent years Mr. Auld has relinquished the vineyard, and with his sons, Messrs. W. G. and E. P. Auld, under the name of W. P. Auld & Sons, purchases the product of various South Australian vineyards, and prepares it for the market. Mr. Auld was for many years a member of the Burnside District Council, and in 1896 was elected President of the South Australian branch of the Australian Vignerons' Association, having previously been President of the Adelaide branch. His son, Mr. W. G. Auld, is also a Past-President of the society. For many years Mr. Auld was on the committee of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for which he has acted as Judge at nearly all the shows. He is regarded as a prominent wine expert, and in 1888 was selected by the local Government to adjudicate on South Australian wines at the Melbourne Exhibition. He has had an extended association with the Adelaide Hunt Club, and has also been identified with amateur theatricals for charitable purposes.

Mr. William Barlow, LL.D.

IN the history of the University of Adelaide the name of Dr. Barlow will ever find a prominent and honored place. He was born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1834, and was a son of Mr. Peter Barlow, a learned Queen's Counsellor, practising at the Irish Bar. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1850. He had a bright career at the University, even among the many brilliant scholars of his own country. In November, 1854, he took a senior moderatorship in Ethics and Logic, and passed for the B.A. degree, which was duly conferred upon him on Shrove Tuesday in 1855. He took the LL.D. degree in 1884. While at the University he gained some distinction in oratory. He entered the Trinity College Historical Society, and in 1856 became Auditor, or chief executive officer, and obtained the gold medal for oratory. Dr. Barlow was called to the Irish Bar in Hilary Term, 1858, and thenceforward for some years practised his profession in his native island. In 1870 he chose South Australia as a suitable field for his energy and learning. He was admitted to the South Australian Bar in that year, and practised alone until 1873, when he joined Sir Richard Baker (now K.C.M.G. and President of the Legislative Council) in partnership. Dr. Barlow has not confined himself wholly to law. His principal public services have been conferred on the University. The University was established in 1874, and in December of the same year he was elected Registrar— an office which he filled until 1882, acting also for some time as Clerk of the Senate. When he relinquished the Registrarship, Dr. Barlow was elected to the Council, of which he remains a member. Upon the death of Mr. Hartley, the talented Inspector-General of Schools and father of the present excellent State education system of South Australia, Dr. Barlow, in 1896, was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University. He continues in that dignified office. He has been for years a prominent member of the Church of England, and is Chancellor of the Diocese of Adelaide and member of the Synod and Standing Committee.

Mr. Thomas Barnfield

THE subject of this memoir, Mr. Thomas Barnfield, spent many a toilsome day on the plains of the wilderness in the search for gold before he reaped the ripe reward of his energy and well-directed efforts in that absorbing but so often delusive pursuit. Mr. Barnfield was born in England in 1842. When he was a mere lad his father sailed



Framling, Photo

for Victoria, taking young Thomas with him. After receiving his education in Melbourne, he, as a youth, proceeded to the goldfields of Ballarat, and there received his first introduction to the sphere in which he was destined to move thenceforward. Mr. Barnfield came to Adelaide in 1873, in which city he has remained ever since, and started as a mining financier. He soon became a prominent investor and speculator, and his name was associated with some considerable ventures. Having travelled over most of the goldfields of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, he had gained a fair acquaintance with their respective prospects, and this practical knowledge of mining in all its branches was, of course, of great service to him in his operations. One achievement in particular did much to place him in the front rank of mining financiers. The Baker's Creek Mine at Hillgrove,

New South Wales, was put in his hands, and he made a successful flotation of the concern. Up to the present, dividends to the large amount of a quarter of a million have been paid by the Baker's Creek Gold Mining Company, without a single call having been made. Consequent on the success which attended his financial exertions in this direction, he next took in hand the Eleanora Mine, which is also situated at Hillgrove. The company was floated in Adelaide; and this property has since been developed into a valuable and remunerative concern. Mr. Barnfield's performances in connection with these mines were productive of a flow of mining business in his direction. Positions in the directorates of various companies were placed at his disposal, and in the

course of a few years he became a member of several boards controlling important industrial enterprises. He has been Chairman of the Adelaide Ice Company for 20 years, and is also Chairman of the Thebarton Distillery; while he has always been a moving spirit in mining development, both as a promoter and an investor.

In the sporting circles of South Australia there is no man better known than Mr. Barnfield, his figure being familiar on the principal racecourses of the Province. His services have been utilised in the Adelaide Racing Club as a member of the committee and a steward for several years. He was formerly the owner of several fine racehorses, which acquitted themselves gallantly. In 1882, when Assyrian won the Melbourne Cup, Mr. Barnfield benefited largely. For the race of 1883 he speculated to an enormous extent on the chances of First Water; and, had this horse won, he would have profited to the amount of £107,000—one of the greatest pools in Australian racing annals. Unfortunately for him, First Water ran second to the Hon. J. White's Martini-Henry.

Mr. Barnfield became a member of the Adelaide City Council in December, 1898, being returned by a substantial majority as a representative of MacDonnell Ward, but he was defeated when seeking re-election in December, 1900. His term of civic office was marked by the advocacy of a sound policy in regard to the municipal affairs of the capital. He is still a leading figure in financial circles.

Mr. Theodore Bruce

MR. THEODORE BRUCE, one of the best known business men in Adelaide, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, in 1847, and came out to Australia with his parents in 1852. His father was a large woollen manufacturer in that prosperous and busy city, while his grandfather, Mr. Edward Baines, was the founder of the well-known and influential daily journal, the *Leeds Mercury*. On Mr. Bruce's arrival as a boy in South Australia he was sent to Mr. J. L. Young's school, and afterwards to St. Peter's College. On leaving school, he engaged for a time in station life, but left it for the sake of gaining commercial experience. He entered the National Bank in Adelaide, where he devoted himself with all zeal and diligence to the acquisition of financial knowledge and experience. In 1878, in company with Mr. George Aldridge, Chairman of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Bruce started an auctioneering business. In 1870, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Bruce, in conjunction with other commercial enterprises, started a brewing establishment at Broken Hill. As a member of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide, and as an auctioneer in the South Australian capital, Mr. Bruce has long pursued a successful career. Attention to private business has not, however, prevented him from taking an active part in public matters. He was elected Mayor of Unley in 1897, and occupied the unique position of being at the same time a councillor in the Adelaide Corporation. In December, 1900, he was elected as Alderman for the City Corporation. Mr. Bruce is a Progressionist, and never fails to urge the adoption of advanced principles wherever desirable and practicable. Besides being respected as a business man, Mr. Bruce is highly esteemed by all classes in and about Adelaide for his geniality and kindheartedness.

The late Mr. David Bower

THE memoirs of veterans of Australia contain the account of many incidents of other days the like of which can hardly be repeated. With the advance of settlement and the inevitable extinction of the aborigines, romance and adventure largely disappear, and Australian life sounds a more prosaic note. Although the days of exciting experiences in sequestered parts of the bush are not altogether gone, they do not compare in vivifying interest with those of 50 and 60 years ago.



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With such reflections that respected veteran, the late Mr. David Bower, was possessed in his latter years. In his time he roamed through lonely country which to-day is adorned with haystacks, and barns and townships. David Bower, gazetted a Justice of the Peace many years ago, was born at Upper Mill, in the Parish of Saddleworth, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on April 11, 1819. He was the eldest son of a family of seven children, and, when 22 years old, left England for Australia, landing at Port Phillip, Victoria, in July, 1841. The territory at present embraced in the Colony of Victoria was then little known, and only the fringes of the more accessible districts were inhabited. The few colonists who had already taken up their residence there were not particularly prosperous, and

seeing little chance of a prosperous career in that part. Mr. Bower left Victoria and went to New Zealand towards the end of 1841. He remained in Maoriland until 1846, garnering the while a rich store of experiences. For some time he traded with the Maoris in the North Island. Mr. Bower traded with a ship which he built himself on the Waikato River, and, notwithstanding trading risks and bodily dangers, his operations proved remunerative.

In 1846 he set sail for Sydney, and, landing in New South Wales, travelled all over that Colony. He then decided to seek his fortune in South Australia, and arrived at Port Adelaide in December, 1846. In that growing seaport he established

himself as a timber merchant, and quickly obtained a large connection. Almost from the first he interested himself in the welfare of Port Adelaide, and subsequently he turned his attention to the politics of the Province. In 1855 the people of that seaport agitated for a corporate municipality, and Mr. Bower was one of a deputation which urged the demand upon the Governor, Sir Richard MacDonnell. The town was accordingly incorporated, and Mr. Bower became a member of the original Council, occupying the position from 1855 to 1858. During the early "fifties" he twice visited the Victorian goldfields, and in 1858 made a long holiday tour to the old country. In 1861 he returned to South Australia and was engaged in business for some time at Wallaroo. He remained on the Peninsula for about 10 years, and then once more took up his residence at Port Adelaide. He again became a member of the Port Municipal Council, and in 1877 occupied the mayoral chair.

He first entered Parliament in 1865, when he was elected to the Assembly for the huge constituency which embraced Port Adelaide and Wallaroo. He represented the Port and Wallaroo Electorate for some 10 years, and then, upon a sub-division of electorates, he was returned for the District of Port Adelaide. In Parliament he supported a progressive policy, and encouraged developmental works with much earnestness. He was instrumental in getting important works undertaken at Port Adelaide, and in securing substantial benefits for his district. He held office in the Bray Government as Commissioner of Public Works, and was for a considerable period a member of the Civil Service Commission—a body which saved the country many thousands of pounds. His name was familiar to all old residents, and he was esteemed as a worthy and public-spirited citizen. Many years ago he retired into private life, and he enjoyed a well-earned cessation from work until his death, in July, 1898.

Being of a charitable nature, his gifts were commensurate with his wealth. At Wallaroo he presented the Moonta people with a block of land and a building to be used as an institute of an instructive and educational nature. He laid the foundation stone of the Moonta Institute. He subsequently donated £500 to establish an institute at Port Adelaide, and laid the foundation stone of the present institute there. He also placed in the hands of a trust at Port Adelaide a block of land for the benefit of sailors, and several Diamond Jubilee Cottages now stand upon it. The land was valued at £200, and he supplemented it by a cash donation of £800. Mr. Bower made several other gifts to the public. He sought to encourage self-improvement in the people, and was a staunch believer in the establishment of public libraries in centres of population. In every respect he was a colonist of the solid old stamp of ingenuous, energetic, liberal-handed men. He devoted his time, his talents, and his purse to the people of South Australia. At the time of his death he was President of the Woodville Mechanics' Institute and of the Port Adelaide Institute. He was for many years a member of the Board of Governors of the Institutes of the Province. The *South Australian Register*, dated July 7, 1898, in a highly appreciative leader, commenting on his death, said:—"Blessed is the man whose death the poor will mourn. This beatitude may be appropriately expressed in any judicious reference to the late Mr. David Bower, who died at Woodville yesterday. Quiet, self-possessed, unemotional, plain, matter-of-fact, unpretentious—he was nevertheless a conspicuously useful and, in a very real sense, patriotic colonist."

Mr. Samuel Braund

WERE many of the singular experiences of veteran colonists recorded in print, they would have the appearance of unreality. A book of representative biography can deal in generalities only. It must be left to other classes of works to combine in a single narrative a connected history of typical episodes in the lives of the pioneers



Bond & Co., Photo

of South Australia. In the life of Mr. Samuel Braund have occurred episodes that would well bear recounting at full length were space available. He was born in Devonshire in 1826, and came of a family of English farmers. Employed in the Government service at home, he eventually made up his mind to come to Australia and engage in the bucolic occupation of his fathers. Leaving the old country in 1853, he arrived in South Australia in February, 1854, and became manager, for Mr. E. J. F. Crawford, of a large farming property at Hindmarsh. The crops near Adelaide in those days were generally large, and the prices were such as would delight the present-day farmer in the Province. After four years had passed, Mr. Braund began farming on his own account in the Hundreds of Grace and Port Gawler ; but at first he had to put up with a severe drought, reaping less than he actually sowed, and

having to pay 11s. 6d. per bushel for the seed. Pasture was so scarce that he had for months to fell the sheoak trees to secure feed for his cattle. He soon, however, became one of the largest producers in the Province at that time ; and his returns were generally sufficient to handsomely recompense him for difficulties with which every husbandman had then to contend. In the outer districts there were few macadamised roads, so cartage was an important item in the expenditure of the farmers. Mr. Braund can tell many stories of hardships in those early days. The knowledge obtained in agriculture in the old country was very serviceable to him in the Province, and after the initial expense of clearing and breaking the soil, he obtained a large annual yield from his tillage. For many

years he reaped from his paddocks from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of corn per year, for which he frequently secured 10s. and 11s. per bushel. He established a large dairy on his property, and also became a sheepfarmer. Twelve years after going to Port Gawler, he let his land on lease, and retired from active business, taking up his residence in Prospect, near Adelaide, where he has continued to live for 28 years. Mr. Braund is still, however, closely associated with the interests of the producers of the Province, and has for many years been connected with the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia, of which body he has been on a committee of management for over 17 years.

Almost immediately after his removal to Prospect, the residents of that part agitated for separation from the District of Yatala. Mr. Braund entered heartily into the movement; and when a District Council for Prospect was constituted as the result of this movement, he was chosen its first Chairman. For 22 years he was a member of that Council, for several of which he filled the chair. During that period he actively promoted the development of the suburb, and its general satisfactory condition to-day is largely owing to his exertion. He has been frequently asked to stand for Parliament, but has always declined these requests. His name stands upon the list of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Braund has been a quiet builder of the State, a man of upright principle and earnest purpose—one of the class which forms the best side of the national character.

The late Mr. John Stokes Bagshaw

THE clang of the hammer and the roar of the furnace in a new country are heralds of industry; and industry is one of the main agencies in the moulding of history in the crucible of time. The clarion note of commerce thus rings out, and, in a manner of speaking, one part of history is begun when a man pioneers an industry in a land which has not a past to look back on, but has its big future before it. The late Mr. John Stokes Bagshaw can very properly be looked upon as a man who helped to shape the industrial career of South Australia, inasmuch as he was a pioneer in the manufacture of agricultural implements at a time when most of the Province's broad acres had yet to be furrowed by the gleaming ploughshare. He was made of that indomitable stuff which goes to provide the bone and sinew of a coming country, develop her resources, and prove her potentialities. John Stokes Bagshaw was born in Chetwynd, Shropshire, England, in 1808, and learnt the trade of a millwright and general mechanical engineer. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade, and being of an inventive turn of mind, he resolved to emigrate and try his fortunes in South Australia. He arrived here by the ship *Eden* in June, 1838. At that time industry was somewhat "cramped," as might have been expected, and for a time he had, perforce, to follow occupations not at all congenial to his nature. But he was not long at this before he launched in an unpretentious manner the Pioneer Machinery Works; and from a small beginning in 1839 it grew until, at the time of his retirement from business, it had assumed very large dimensions. With the primitive appliances at his command he helped to build the first water, wind, and steam mill, and he also constructed the first winnowing machine ever made in the Province. He was an ardent worker in the Ancient Order of Oddfellows, of which he was the founder in South Australia. He died on January 1, 1888, and his loss was very keenly felt.

Mr. George Brookman

MR. GEORGE BROOKMAN is a capitalist who devotes a great deal of his life to the solving of financial problems in the management of his large interests. He is a native of Glasgow, and came to South Australia with his father, Mr. Benjamin Brookman, 45 years ago. His education was imparted at the school of Mr. James Bath,

the present Secretary to the Minister of Education. Upon leaving school, Mr. Brookman entered upon a commercial career in the well-known establishment of Messrs. D. & J. Fowler, Adelaide. With that firm he served for 15 years, and then, in conjunction with Mr. W. Finlayson, he took over its retail grocery business in King William Street. This was probably the largest retail business in South Australia. At the end of 10 years, he sold his interest in the concern, and devoted himself extensively to financial operations of diverse kinds. He became a member of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide in 1890, and almost immediately purchased important interests. At that time the Broken Hill silver boom was attracting the attention of Australian Stock Exchanges; but already the inflation had vanished from silver-mining.



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For a year or two, Mr. Brookman then pursued a quiet career on the Adelaide Exchange. The share market, whether gold or silver,

copper or lead, had sunk to a low ebb, and the financial deals decreased in volume and importance. It was not until the astounding discoveries of gold in the deserts of Western Australia that a revival took place in local mining speculation. Such sensational reports as those made by Bayley and Ford, John G. Dunn, L. R. Menzie, P. Hannan, and Flannagan, and the Londonderry prospectors, were bound to stimulate and excite the market. Of the consequent advantages following upon the Western Australian discoveries, South Australia reaped not a few. After Hannan and Flannagan had discovered Kalgoorlie, and before J. J. Cassidy was generally known to be developing a quartz reef in that neighborhood, Mr.

Brookman organised the Adelaide Prospecting Syndicate, and despatched Mr. W. G. Brookman and Mr. S. W. Pearce to Western Australia to look for likely claims. These fortunate men went to Albany, and across the desert from York; and it would seem that a specially kind fortune took them by the hand. They were led direct to perhaps the wealthiest and most remarkable belt of gold reefs ever discovered, in Australia at least. The Syndicate which Mr. Brookman organised found a gold estate which proved a source of enormous wealth. Near Kalgoorlie, Messrs. Brookman and Pearce pegged out such famous claims as the Great Boulder, Ivanhoe, Lake View Consols, Associated Mines, Royal Mint, Oroya, Brookman's Boulder, Kalgoorlie Bank of England, Hannans Proprietary Development Company, and others. To hold this rich group after the leases were taken up called for financial sagacity of a very superior order. The mining regulations of Western Australia contained stringent and difficult labor conditions, so that it required considerable capital to work a single lease up to the provisions, let alone the number possessed by the Adelaide Syndicate. The general of an army, or the leader of a political revolution, would not be required to exercise more judgment, strategy, and administrative ability than it was necessary for Mr. Brookman to show in the circumstances. His syndicate was possessed of valuable claims, but it needed a hard fight to retain them. Notwithstanding opposition, adverse reports by experts, and the stringent labor conditions, however, Mr. Brookman won the victory, financed, and carried the claims on until companies with large capital were floated to own and develop them. To attain his ends, he obtained the assistance of other wealthy men in South Australia. Eventually he went to England, where he assisted in establishing some confidence in the Western Australian goldfields at a time when the British investor had reason to fight shy of ventures in those parts. All the claims already mentioned were taken over by companies formed in London, machinery was purchased, developmental work was carried out, and their mingled output to-day is astonishing. The ease with which most of the claims first discovered were floated in London, the ridiculous over-capitalisation of unproved mines, and the small sums of money applied to real developmental work, so characteristic of mining operations on a new field, had had the natural effect of causing a severe re-action from the first burst of speculation by European operators in Western Australian enterprises; and upon the legitimate mines, such as those of the Brookman group, the onus was thrown of convincing the capitalistic world of the gold resources of the new region. The result has justified these endeavors. The thud of many batteries, the click of many picks, and the hum of a numerous population now sound over the area which the Adelaide Syndicate pegged out. During a more recent visit to England, Mr. Brookman formed a company to establish smelting works at Fremantle, Western Australia, and these were calculated to become a great saving and advantage to the Kalgoorlie mines.

Mr. Brookman is on the directing board of numerous Australian mining companies, and his ingenuity and financial ability have been taxed to their utmost to manage his large interests. He is faithful to South Australia, and believes in spending and investing his money in the Province. He is a very wealthy man, and with such a laudable intention he is bound to greatly benefit the community. He recently erected palatial offices, called Brookman's Building, in Grenfell Street, Adelaide, at a cost of £30,000. And one of his latest acts was the gift of £15,000 towards the erection of a new building for the South Australian School of Mines in Adelaide; while he also

liberally subscribed towards the equipment of the Bushmen's Contingent sent from the Province to serve in the Boer War. In addition, he gives large orders within this Province for machinery to be used on Western Australian mines. Mr. Brookman is not ambitious of public life; but he was for about eight years a member of the Walkerville Municipal Council, and was also for a period its chairman. Some time ago he bought the almost defunct Electric Light and Motor Company at Port Adelaide, which he was principally instrumental in reorganising, and of which he became Chairman of Directors. The new company now supplies Port Adelaide with electricity. Mr. Brookman is also the guiding principal in the Electric Lighting Company, which is to supply Adelaide with the new illuminant. At the time of writing he is absent from the Province on a trip to Europe.

Mr. J. A. Bagshaw

THE law of heredity, both direct and reverting, offers much food for reflection to the student of human affairs. No one can gainsay the influence of heredity, for it has been a potent force from time immemorial, and in the direct transmission of traits, gifts, and qualifications, has played an important part in every field of life. The subject is as vast as it is complex, and no writer in modern fiction has described with such unerring detail the influence of heredity on generation, as Emile Zola. Too often in these days do we find the expression "like father, like son," applied in the severely cynical sense of the term; but it is indeed pleasing to come across instances of a son having inherited all the gifts of his parents and employed them to the best possible advantage. We find this in the case of Mr. J. A. Bagshaw, a son of a worthy pioneer of South Australia who did much to help on machinery manufacture here, and who has shown himself to be possessed of much of the inventive faculty which has made the house of Bagshaw a well-known and respected one throughout the Province. Mr. J. A. Bagshaw is the eldest son of the late Mr. John Stokes Bagshaw, and was born in Franklin Street, Adelaide, on September 26, 1838. That was a time when houses were very rare, and when the bulk of the population was living under canvas. Mr. Bagshaw was born in a tent under a large gumtree, at a spot not more than 200 yards from where the Pioneer Machinery Works, which his father inaugurated, now stands. He was educated at Mr. Jolly's school, and finished under the tuition of the Rev. E. K. Miller, in Pulteney Street. His education completed, he entered his father's engineering works, and, starting as an apprentice, learnt his trade in its entirety. In his calling he exhibited marked ability, and, while a boy, he built a steam-engine in all its parts. He was the first South Australian native to achieve this distinction, and as a reward for his efforts he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Agricultural Society, at whose annual Exposition the steam-engine was exhibited. The engine was a thorough one in every respect, for it was purchased by Messrs. Harford & Co., and the firm had it in operation for over ten years. In conjunction with his brother, Mr. T. A. Bagshaw, he has patented several highly useful inventions in connection with agricultural machinery, and these have been greatly appreciated by the young community.

Mr. William Gordon Brookman

IN the whole history of the Western Australian goldfields there is no name better known than that of W. G. Brookman. His exploits are encircled with romance, for fortunate feats are ever pregnant with sensational interest for the reader. His record has been marvellous, and it is said of him that whatever he touched in Western

Australia turned out well. Everyone has heard of Mr. Brookman and his unparalleled success in the Golden West. They regard his performances with mixed feelings of curiosity and wonder, and convincingly feel that his discoveries have kept the sun of prosperity warm in the Colony at times when, but for the existence of these gigantic treasure results, the prestige and the fortune alike of Western Australia would have sunk to a low ebb. His services are not to be reckoned by the length of personal success, but by the more praiseworthy calculus of the good he has conferred on that Colony as a whole. Just when a bright example was required, the world-renowned Great Boulder stepped into the breach and declared its extraordinary wealth. Its consistent richness has proved, in great measure, the salvation of the goldfields.



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Mr. Brookman was born at Prospect, Adelaide, in 1863, and received his education at Whinham College. His scholastic career was creditable, and he succeeded in carrying off several scholarships. For several years after leaving school he was employed in the Government service of South Australia, but its monotonous *régimen* and limited scope did not tend towards enamoring him with the Civil Service of the Province. Growing tired ultimately of its surroundings, he resolved to launch forth on the commercial world, and embarked on several enterprising ventures in the city. From the early moments of his introduction to business life he showed an aptitude for acquiring a rapid and clear knowledge of its many-sided details, and a thorough practical exposition of his commercial attainments proved him a

Mr. Brookman was born at

capable and shrewd business man. His educational training aided him considerably in his lengthened cruises on the sea of competitive enterprise and commerce.

When the sister colony's goldfields were becoming popular, and Bayley had discovered Coolgardie, numbers of people went thither in the hopes of wooing early fortune. In June, 1893, Mr. Brookman and Mr. S. W. Pearce left Adelaide, and took boat to Albany. On arriving at the latter port they provided themselves with a spring dray and two good horses, and set out on that tedious and ever-to-be-remembered journey to Coolgardie. After considerable exertion they reached their Eldorado, but deemed it more desirable, after a short sojourn in Coolgardie, to push on to Hannans, which was then a mere embryo. They pitched their tent and went forth prospecting.

Mr. Brookman and his companion represented a capital of £150, which, though a small amount, was sufficient for the time. In the interests of their Syndicate they set to earnest work, and prospected the vicinity of Hannans. In a short time they pegged out the Great Boulder, Lake View Consols, Ivanhoe, Lake View South, and the Associated Mines. They worked away at these claims with energy and confidence, but a lack of funds in the treasury of the Syndicate somewhat disappointed the sanguine prospectors. However bright may have been their anticipations of success, their prospect was darkened by odds and straits. Again—the exchequer nearing depletion—exemption was unprocurable, and many so-called mining experts of note endeavored to damp their ardor by decrying the claims, and suggesting abandonment. Yet, in the teeth of handicaps and vicissitudes they plodded gallantly on, hoping soon to refute the damaging opinions of their critics. Eventually, after much hard striving to comply with the stringent labor conditions, they successfully floated the Ivanhoe Mine in Melbourne for £30,000, and the Lake View for £80,000. These claims, now of such great value, and so celebrated, gained popular appreciation at a humble exhibition of 1s. and 1s. 6d. per share in these early days. Few guessed the rich transformation that was in store for these despised and ill-favored stocks. Encouraged by these flotations, the prospectors did not pause in their work of enrichment and aggrandisement till they had pegged out 500 of the richest acres in Australia. There is no music more sweet to the miner's ear than the measured clang of the batteries, and these soon sounded over the desert monotony. The yields were enormous, shares were rushed for, and prices rose quickly. The richness of the claims was a general theme, and the courage and perseverance of Mr. Brookman were gloriously rewarded.

The success of the Great Boulder was the signal for a new era in gold mining in Western Australia. All Mr. Brookman's claims were floated with enviable success, and he now proceeded to London to look after his numerous interests. In the great metropolis he is held in esteem by those with whom he has done business. His mining career has been fraught with many retarding and harassing obstacles, but he has overcome all these triumphantly, and has decked his exploits in colors of splendor.

Mr. Brookman's success has not been wrongly used. His belief in the mines of Kalgoorlie seems to be analogous to the enthusiastic and unwavering confidence of Mr. Lansell in the mining interests of Victoria. Mr. Brookman has not, like many regardless

mining potentates, withdrawn his wealthy capital and interests from the Colony. It is refreshing and pleasant to see him investing extensively in the capital—actions which prove more strongly than words his true belief in the future of the Colony.

If we can study human nature better on the side of fortune, then we can unhesitatingly say that Mr. Brookman has acquitted himself consistently in the discharge of his manifold duties, and he is a staunch patriot. His virtues are those of a man who knows how to bear misfortune with stoicism, and fortune with grace. His myriad interests keep him continually busy, and his sense of duty demands ready compliance with its dictates. Conscientious and true of heart, Mr. Brookman is an excellent example for many who would benefit by learning and practising his commendable attributes.

A few reflections on the mining fields may aptly be appended as being Mr. Brookman's own racy observations. In 1893, the year of Mr. Brookman's arrival in the Golden West, the train from Albany did not go beyond York, which was then the terminus of the line in the goldfields' direction. Neither railway nor telegraphic communication existed at this early period of awakening, and those who wished to go to the fields were obliged to walk, ride, or drive the whole distance from York. It was only recently that the railway from Perth to Kalgoorlie was opened, thereby providing an easy means of transit to travellers. Kalgoorlie, as it is now known, was in 1893 nothing but a miners' camp, occupied by those who were merely endeavoring to get what little alluvial gold could be obtained to recompense them for their labor and exertions. It was not until two years after the field was discovered that the town that now appears on the map as Kalgoorlie was surveyed by the Government. From that time forward the population of the town has grown in proportion to the progress of the adjoining country. And what a transformation has been effected in a few brief years! Thirst, famine, and fever—those guardians of Nature's treasure-house—are overcome. In the wake of the army of pioneers there follows a vast commissariat of supplies for the men at the front. Railways bind the busy hives of industry, springing up like magic in the interior, with bands of steel to the growing ports of the seacoast. A fleet of vessels from all quarters of the globe is freighted with merchandise for the new West, which has become the Mecca of the treasure-seeking pilgrims flocking inland in obedience to the *auri sacra fames*, that lies inherent in the human breast. "Judging from what I have seen, the present population of Kalgoorlie and adjoining mining districts," Mr. Brookman says, "must total 60,000 souls. In 1893 there were only a few hundreds, but the opening up and development of the mines has brought in its train a career of success, not merely for commercial and professional men, but for all engaged in every phase of business, not excluding those interested in the gold mining of the district." Mr. Brookman in 1898 proceeded on a trip round the world to inspect the great mining centres. During his absence he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of Western Australia, and at the municipal elections of 1900 was elected Mayor of Perth.

Messrs. W. H. Burford and Wm. Burford

THE Pilgrim Fathers of South Australia have nearly all disappeared. In the fullness of time they have passed out of existence, but not of memory. Any history of South Australia would be incomplete without the names of the score or two of men who fought and struggled undauntedly, though with small return at first. And while

memory and history perpetuate their names, their children remain to maintain the position won by the pioneers and makers of the Province. In this sketch an account is given of a Father of the Province who built up a great business, and of the son who succeeded to the position and work. The late William Henville Burford, and William Burford, his son, are worthy types of the successful colonial family; and their commercial progress as individuals not inadequately typifies the history of South Australia as a Province.



Duryea, Photo

LATE MR. W. H. BURFORD

Mr. W. H. Burford was born at St. Catherine's, Middlesex, England, on January 24, 1807. The youngest of five sons, he early decided to learn butchering as a trade. He spent seven years as an apprentice to that calling, and then followed a period engaged in the oil and color trade, under which came such work as tallow rendering and tallow candle-making. Thus the substratum of

that knowledge and experience was laid which served to fit him for a prominent branch of colonising. When entering his prime, in 1838, full of bodily strength and vigor, he embarked on the ship *Pestonjee Bomanjee* for the Antipodes. Among other passengers on the vessel was Governor Gawler. On October 12, 1838, Mr. Burford, with an invalid wife and two young children, arrived at Glenelg, South Australia. This Province was not then out of the infantile stage. There were few conveniences and few buildings, and new arrivals had literally to make their own homes and carve out some distinctive career for themselves often inaugurate new industries. The first experiences in this far-away country were not reassuring, and the pioneer needed a courageous heart when landing in the new

Province. Mr. Burford landed on the South Australian shore in water up to his waist; and when he had got his sick wife and children to dry ground, the family had to spend two days and nights in guarding their baggage on the beach. Eventually they were conveyed to Emigration Square, Adelaide, where, to use Mr. Burford's own words, they were "lodged in a rude wooden shanty, without a single article of convenience, and only 1s. 6d. in cash to begin colonial life." But uneasy fears as to the wisdom of emigrating were useless. The die had been cast, and the sturdy colonist had to look about him for work. The outlook was certainly not promising; for, with no capital, there seemed little opportunity of making a home and even a competence in an environment remote and unsettled; but he was strong-hearted, and, with the eagerness of a sincere worker, felt equal to overcoming a great many obstacles. He obtained employment in a limekiln, and then he was engaged in excavating a cellar in Hindley Street, Adelaide. In a few weeks the prospects of the willing colonist took a more promising turn. In a letter he sent to the *South Australian Record* (published in London) of August 14, 1839, and written at Adelaide on January 15 of the same year, he expresses the brave opinion that life in South Australia afforded a comfortable livelihood, which, with many excellent opportunities, would justify even a man with a young family in leaving England for "this highly-favored land." Then he refers to the progress of the Province, and says "everybody is busy and has a smiling countenance expressive of sufficiency and satisfaction."



Adcock, Photo

MR. WM. BURFORD

After the cellar experience, Mr. Burford obtained employment as a painter and glazier, and at this work he earned about £3 per week. He soon purchased a piece of town land for £30, payable in weekly instalments; and, being thrifty, he began to lay the foundation of that success which he won in later years. From the position of an employé he came to engage men on his own account at the painting and glazing trade, paying them from 10s. to 14s. per day. It seemed that this undertaking would supply him with a permanent and remunerative avocation; but an infant country is spasmodic in its progress, and the slightest difficulty will banefully affect the whole community. Mr. Burford's business ended with the crisis in the history of the Province caused by the Colonial Office in London

dishonoring its bills. But the hardy colonist was not at a loss; and, being observant, he rapidly turned his energy to another promising sphere. At that time this Province, like Western Australia, suffered from a great scarcity of candles and soap. In the Western colony as much as 10s. was sometimes paid for a small cake of the latter commodity, and often the article could not be obtained at any price, nor did the settlers possess the ingredients for making it. In South Australia as much as 6d. was paid for a single candle at this time; and Mr. Burford was not slow to appreciate the fact. In 1840 he turned his hand to the manufacture of candles and soap, a trade which he had fortunately learned in England. He erected a modest plant, and agreed to pay the butchers 7½d. per lb. for fat. He was able to supply a good article; but he then found he had to fight competition, local and intercolonial. Several years passed, and gradually the business increased. When the copper mines were opened up he secured large contracts from the companies owning them, which, with his general connection, made him the possessor of a thriving factory. Since then the plant has from time to time been enlarged, and at the present day the business is one of the most substantial and important of local industries. In 1878 he took his two sons, Messrs. Benjamin and William Burford, into partnership; but in 1886 Mr. Benjamin Burford retired. It is now principally carried on in an extensive range of buildings with frontages to Sturt, Russell, Norman, and Gilbert Streets, Adelaide; but there are branches also at Hindmarsh, Port Pirie, Port Augusta (in South Australia), as well as at Broken Hill (N.S.W.), and Perth (W.A.). The sum of £16,000 a year is disbursed in wages; and some 4,000 tons of coal are consumed in running the machinery.

Although very actively engaged in controlling and assisting this rapidly-growing business, Mr. W. H. Burford yet found time to devote to extraneous matters. The struggles of a young colony are calculated to bring out the best that is in the community, and Mr. Burford, although unostentatious, and preferring the seclusion of private life to the glamor of high positions, soon proved that he was not merely a stout-hearted colonist and a clever business man. In October, 1841, three years after his arrival from England, he was elected a member of the Common Council in Adelaide. He was thus one of the municipal fathers of the capital, for it was only in 1840 that the municipality was founded. Then, in the agitations for responsible government, in the "fifties," Mr. Burford took an active part. He gave the movement an earnest support, and, upon the granting of the new Constitution, he was elected, on March 9, 1857, to the House of Assembly for the City of Adelaide, together with five other representatives of the same constituency. He sat for two sessions, resigning on April 29, 1859. One so earnest as Mr. Burford was certain to take a keen interest in debates on important questions and principles. In 1857 he unsuccessfully advocated a land tax on large holders. He supported the Real Property Act of Sir Richard Torrens; and on more than one occasion Sir Richard publicly announced to how great an extent he was beholden to Mr. Burford for his help. The first copy of his book on "Law Reform" this statesman presented to Mr. Burford, on June 1, 1859, with the following inscription:—"This, the first completed copy of my work, I present to my friend, W. H. Burford, hoping that he will accept it as testifying my esteem for his steadfastness and integrity of character, and my gratitude for the assistance rendered by him in carrying the Real Property Act through the Legislative Assembly, especially on the occasion of the second reading."

The course of Mr. Burford's life was largely affected by a deep religious fervor. He had strong views, and never swerved from them. It was one of his favorite sayings that "a candlemaker, of all persons in the world, though he might not be a great luminary, ought to burn with no uncertain light." It was largely in search of perfect freedom of belief that he emigrated to South Australia, and throughout his long life he consistently kept up his adherence to the comparatively small religious community with which he had identified himself. In April, 1841, he signed a memorial to Governor Gawler in the interests of religious equality. Before his arrival in this Province he had been an active Christian worker. When he was but 19 years old he joined the celebrated Rev. G. C. Smith, the sailors' missionary, and was leader of the singing at open-air meetings in the Billingsgate Fish Market. He was an energetic worker for the Church of Christ, and was for very many years a member and liberal supporter of that denomination at Kermode Street, North Adelaide. He was an elder of the Church, and frequently occupied the pulpit.

Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of the early days, Mr. Burford lived to a ripe old age. He was in his 89th year when he finished his earthly course. On October 23, 1895, he died at Clapham Park, South Australia; and thus went one of the few links which bound the earliest period of South Australian history with the present, and there was none more sincere, shrewd, and businesslike than he.

Happily Mr. W. H. Burford was blessed with a son eminently capable of carrying on his business. Mr. William Burford, who, on his father's death, succeeded to the control, is as astute in business, and as earnest in philanthropy, as was the founder of the family in South Australia. Mr. Burford was born in the Province on December 11, 1845, and was educated at the then notable school of Mr. J. L. Young. Immediately after leaving school, he joined his father in the business, and quickly mastered the ramifications of that extensive concern. Under paternal guidance he made a careful study of, and gained experience in, every branch of the large undertaking, until he became quite competent to assume a responsible share in the management. The two sons undoubtedly proved reliable successors to their father in the house, and under their guidance the dimensions of the business were extended, and new ideas and appliances were inaugurated.

Mr. William Burford has taken considerable interest in municipal government. He entered the Unley Council in 1884, and was returned unopposed. In 1892 he severed this connection, having removed to Glenelg as a place of residence. He was returned unopposed for the Glenelg Council in 1895. He remained in office until April, 1896, when he retired in order to take a trip round the world. After his return, in the following year (1897), he re-entered upon his municipal duties. In December, 1897, he was once more returned unopposed to the Glenelg Council. For some 15 years he has been a member of committee of the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures; and besides these public positions, Mr. Burford occupies several others.

Summing up in a word the careers of the two subjects of this memoir, it is to be said that, while Mr. Burford, senior, conferred lasting benefits on the Province of South Australia, his son has ever worthily followed in his footsteps.

Messrs. T. G. H. Buring and C. A. Sobels

IN the agitation for the proclamation of the Province of South Australia, stretching over a period of four years before the authorising Act of Parliament was passed, it was frequently set forth that the soils in this part of the south coast would take kindly to vine culture. Later, when the South Australian Company had been projected by



Hammer & Co., Photo

MR. T. G. H. BURING

the revered George Fife Angas the records of local industries to be founded made special reference to the despatch of experienced vigneron. A few representatives of this class of workers were introduced; but, notwithstanding that they were able to produce fine grapes, the conditions following upon local colonisation checked for several years any substantial attempt to establish a wine-making industry. It was not until late in the "forties" that any special advance was made in this direction. It was then believed by several experienced men that extensive areas of country afforded excellent prospects for such purposes. Vineyards were planted in several districts, and a trade was developed in the course of years; but it is only, however, in the last two decades that South Australian wines have made any solid impression on English and European markets. To this day, however, many of these early

vineyards continue in existence. Prominent among the vigneron of the Province to-day are the names of Messrs. Buring & Sobels, who are joint proprietors of the Spring Vale Vineyard at Watervale.

Mr. T. G. Hermann Buring was born in Berlin in 1846, and in 1849 came to South Australia with his parents in the ship *Princess Louisa*. His father, Mr. F. A. Buring, was an engineer and a brassfounder by profession, and early entered into partnership with Mr. Ernst Fischer. Buring junior was educated first at Mr. R. C. Mitton's school, and subsequently at the educational establishment of Mr. J. C. Hansen. When he left school

he went "up country," and was for nearly nine years engaged as a storekeeper. He next spent three years at the distillery of Mr. Benno Seppelt at Seppeltsfield. The nine succeeding years were occupied by him in storekeeping on his own account at Friedrichswalde, after which he decided to remove to Adelaide. In 1879 he opened a store in Pirie Street; and at the same time received the sole agency for the Spring Vale wines, which were then being manufactured by Mr. C. A. Sobels for Mr. J. M. Richman, owner of the estate, and a brother-in-law of the late Sir Walter W. Hughes. In the year 1890 Mr. Büring and Mr. Sobels joined forces and purchased the Spring Vale vineyard and plant, and since that time have worked it in conjunction.

Mr. Büring was President of the Winegrowers' Association in 1896, and has been a member of the Council of that body for many years.

Charles August Sobels was born at Quedlinburg, Hanover, in 1838, and came to South Australia with his parents in 1848. His father was a practical winemaker, having studied the industry on the Continent. Mr. Sobels, sen., was the first to start winemaking in the Tanunda district, and carried on business there for a number of years. At his death, in October, 1863, he was succeeded by his son, Mr. C. A. Sobels, who from his boyhood had acquired a thorough knowledge of wines and vine culture, and is acknowledged to be one of the most expert winemakers in Australia. In 1868 he was connected with Mr. Richman, acting as winemaker for that gentleman. Mr. Büring has charge of the commercial department of the firm, whilst Mr. Sobels superintends the manufacturing branch. The vineyard lies 1,600 feet above sea level (an altitude favorable to the production of light wines), and contains 120 acres of full-bearing vines. The stock of grapes is supplemented by purchases from surrounding growers. The firm of Büring & Sobels has been very successful in prize-taking, having carried off honors at London, Bordeaux, Paris, Philadelphia, and at the Adelaide International Jubilee Exhibition. They have established a promising export trade with England and the Continent. They have perhaps gained most fame for their Old Port, Madeira, Claret, Quellthaler, Hock, and Reisling wines, which won the highest encomiums from connoisseurs. Mr. Sobels is a Justice of the Peace.



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MR. C. A. SOBELS

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Mr. Lewis Cohen

ORIGINALITY is peculiarly characteristic to the Hebraic race in Australia, and, as an example, Mr. Lewis Cohen, during his political career in the House, won not a little prestige for the staunch fashion in which he clung to his tenets. His ideas were not the slavish borrowings of some influential leader: they were the grist of



Hammer & Co., Photo

his own milling. Mr. Cohen was born in Liverpool in 1849, and, when three years old, came to Australia with his father, Mr. Henry Cohen, who was for many years engaged in commercial pursuits in New South Wales. The son received his elementary education in Sydney, and then proceeded to England, in 1867, to complete his studies. On returning to New South Wales, he resided in Sydney, but shortly afterwards left for Fiji. At this time the South Sea Islands afforded considerable opportunities for commercial enterprise. Trading had not yet surfeited the market, and the whirl of competition was still in its first rotatory movement. But Fiji had entered upon an active phase in its existence, for the residents were going to adopt a system of constitutional government. The country was consequently in a state of considerable agitation, and the energy of the white

settler was willingly put forth in the attempt to establish an autonomous legislature. A system of municipal government was established, and Mr. Cohen, in 1872, was elected a member of the council. He proved himself a useful auxiliary to the devisers of the new administration. His counsel, tendered with due regard to the ancient privileges and customs of the natives, was relied upon. The administration provided for five Ministers, with King Cakabau at the head. Mr. Cohen received the thanks of the Ministry for his useful services; and the white settlers, who profited considerably by this salient administrative establishment, expressed their indebtedness to his serviceable assistance.

In 1876 Mr. Cohen arrived in Adelaide, and opened a branch of the London Discount and Mortgage Bank, Limited, the head office of which was in Melbourne. In 1879 Mr. Cohen was elected President and Treasurer of the Adelaide Hebrew Congregation. The chairmanship of the school in connection with that religious denomination was also held by him for three years. Following upon his arrival in Adelaide, he interested himself keenly in the welfare of several fraternities. He has been prominently associated with the Oddfellows, Foresters, and Druids, having occupied the position of Grand President of the last-named society. He is also a Freemason. Mr. Cohen's public career in Adelaide may be said to date from the time of his return to the City Council for MacDonnell Ward. His attitude was always one of progression in the Council; and he secured re-election. At the end of his second term, in 1890, he stood for the Mayoralty, and was duly elected; and, at the close of his first year of office, he was returned unopposed. Under his municipal administration several progressive enactments and ameliorative measures were introduced and passed for the benefit of the city. Although requested by a large and representative deputation, he declined to act for a third term, owing to the pressure of private business. Upon the termination of his occupancy of the civic chair he tendered a ball in the Exhibition Building, which is said to have been the largest ever held in the Southern Hemisphere, there being no fewer than 3,600 guests present. A return ball was given him by the citizens, and a suite of diamonds given to the Mayoress. A full-length painting of himself was presented to the citizens, which now hangs in the Town Hall.

In 1887 Mr. Cohen entered the House of Assembly for the District of North Adelaide, and retained his seat for six years, retiring in 1893. He was as useful in Parliament as in the City Council. Always strong in debate, and a good fighter, he was not afraid to cross swords with the most redoubtable parliamentarians. When the Hon. J. H. Howe retired from the Cockburn Administration, Mr. Cohen was offered a portfolio; but business would not permit him to devote enough time to the responsible duties, and he declined the honor. Mr. Cohen has always been a staunch supporter of Protection. He has for many years been a Justice of the Peace, as well as a visiting Justice to the Lunatic Asylums of the Province. He has been an earnest supporter of the Australian Natives' Association, and has occupied the position of president of the local branch. He supported the formation of the Wattle Blossom League, and a social club connected with the A. N. A., of which Mrs. Cohen had the honor of being elected first president.

Dr. Thomas Cawley, M.D.

AS an honored exponent of the great healing art in this Province, Thomas Cawley, M.D., claims historic notice. He was born in Cheshire, England, in May, 1837. In 1873 the wide field presented to medical skill in Australia attracted the notice of Dr. Cawley, who sailed to Sydney. After spending a few weeks in Sydney, he came to South Australia. He resided at Glenelg for three or four years, and then took a trip to Europe. He holds the post of Honorary Surgeon to the Orphan Home and the Children's Home, and formerly was House-Surgeon to the Retreat for Fallen Women. For two years he sat on the Board of the Adelaide Hospital. A genial, kindly, courteous, and talented gentleman, Dr. Cawley holds the high esteem of all sections of the community.

The late Mr. James Cowan

MANY South Australians will remember the gloom cast over the Province by the news of the shocking death of Mr. James Cowan, M.P., by accident, near Dry Creek, in July, 1890. He had for years been a prominent colonist, and a few months before his death had been elected to a seat in the House of Assembly, where he



Adcock, Photo

showed such promise that hopes were entertained of a bright future for him. His disposition was so kindly that the sudden ending seemed the more pathetic. James Cowan was born in the north of Ireland in 1848, and four years later came, with his parents, to South Australia. He was educated at the North Adelaide Grammar School, upon leaving which he entered his father's business house in North Adelaide, where that gentleman owned coaching stables. In addition, the latter was interested in grazing pursuits. A brother (the late Mr. Thomas Cowan, M.P. for Yatala) was also associated with the business. After some time the father closed his city establishment, and removed to Two Wells, where he possessed a farm and an hotel. Before he was out of his teens, Mr. James Cowan entered into business on his own account at Two Wells, as a mail contractor and small

farmer. From the outset his concerns flourished, and, being enterprising, he bought a flourmill from Mr. Henry Warren (his wife's father), in the same neighborhood. This proved a very successful investment, and within a few years Mr. Cowan was the proprietor of mills at Quorn, Mallala, Allendale, and Gladstone, and also wharves at Port Pirie and Port Gawler, with numerous agencies. The business formed by Mr. Cowan and others was then merged into the Adelaide Milling Company. In the meantime Mr. Cowan had become prominently identified with several land syndicates, by which he accumulated considerable capital. He was interested in the Willowie Pastoral Company, and helped in opening up mines at Woodside, particularly the Bird-in-Hand Mine.

Up to this time everything had gone well with Mr. Cowan; but, as the result of severe depression all over the Province, heavy inroads were made into his capital. The climax came with the failure of the Commercial Bank of South Australia, which seriously affected him with so many others. But his financial difficulties were merely temporary. Mr. Cowan had the good fortune to buy shares in the Broken Hill Proprietary Company when they could be had at a low price, and the wonderful rise in their value again made him a rich man. He set about recovering the farming and other properties he had previously lost, and also purchased three stations— one at Charlotte Waters, one at Alice Springs, and one on the River Murray. He assisted in the formation of a Coke Company at Port Pirie, became a shareholder in John Hill & Co.'s coaching business, and a partner in an Adelaide furnishing warehouse. He purchased the residence of the late Mr. James Stuart Sanders at Burnside, one of the most beautiful homes in the Province; and there his wife and he lived to the time of his death. Mr. Cowan took an active interest in geographical matters, and was a promoter of the Tietkins Exploration Party, which went into Central Australia. He was associated with the Council of the Zoological Society, and made several gifts to that institution. He was a Justice of the Peace, and in April, 1890, was elected to the House of Assembly for Yatala. When Parliament met, Mr. Cowan made an immediate impression on members by the intelligence and knowledge displayed in his addresses and his powers as a debater; and he was looked upon as a possible Minister of the Crown in the near future. He was appointed a member of such important bodies as the Free Trade and the Federation Select Committees of the House. But at this stage in his career his life was cut short. While driving with Mr. Bullimore, electrician, across the railway line near Dry Creek, on July 21, 1890, his horse jibbed on the rails, and, before it could be moved, a train dashed into the vehicle and killed the two gentlemen instantly. This untimely end to so prominent a man caused heartfelt and general sorrow.

Mr. C. H. T. Connor

ONE of the principal representatives of the paramount industry of South Australia, wheat-growing—in the milling side—is Mr. Charles Hawkes Todd Connor, who was born in Ireland in 1836, and came to South Australia in 1853. Immediately on his arrival in the Province he joined the firm of John Hart & Co. Mr. Connor eventually founded the Adelaide Milling and Mercantile Company. In 1883 the Company was changed, and became the Adelaide Milling Company, Limited, of which Mr. Connor has since been manager. The Company manipulates an immense quantity of wheat, which it draws from every part of the Province, and has numerous branches at Two Wells, Gawler, Wallaroo, Gladstone, Snowtown, Moonta, Port Pirie, Hawker, Jamestown, Quorn, and Port Adelaide. In 1861, during the term of office of Governor Fergusson, Mr. Connor proceeded to Calcutta as Commissioner for South Australia, with the object of opening up a ready market for South Australian products; and he was commended for the work he did in this direction. He was for many years a member of the Marine Board of South Australia, and of the Adelaide Hospital Board. He was one of the founders and original members of the District Council of Glanville. He is a member of the Church of England Synod, and was for 14 years on the Committee of the North Road Cemetery.

Mr. Charles Cross

IN South Australia few men have attained such publicity as dispensing pharmacists as Mr. Charles Cross, who, by constant experiments and knowledge gained over a long period of years in the manufacture of medicines, succeeded in discovering some useful medicinal remedies. He was born in London on October 15, 1845, and his parents

came to South Australia in 1854. Chemistry being uppermost in Mr. Cross's mind, he, early in life, entered the service of Mr. Luther Scammell, chemist and druggist, under whose direction he pursued his studies. After a few years, Mr. Scammell became associated in partnership with Mr. F. H. Faulding, in Adelaide, and Mr. Cross was transferred to the head place of business, where he remained with Messrs. Faulding and Company for 11 years. At that time the homœopathic system of treatment was attracting attention, and Mr. Cross engaged himself to Mr. E. S. Wigg, homœopathic chemist, remaining eight years in his employ, and latterly holding the management of the pharmacy. Having derived great benefit by observing the prescriptive remedies of leading doctors, he resolved to start in business on his own account; and, with this end in view, purchased an old-established pharmacy in Gawler. He made a



Solomon, Photo.

special study of indigestion, and, after mature experiments, brought forward a remedy in the shape of drops. He advertised judiciously and attractively, and in one year expended £1,000 in this direction.

Whilst in Gawler he made himself extremely useful in promoting the welfare of the town. In the Wesleyan Church he was for many years local preacher, circuit treasurer, and representative at the annual conference of that body. Afterwards he resigned these offices. He was President of the Blue Ribbon Army; Chairman of the Gawler Friendly Societies' Union; Treasurer of the Agricultural Society, the Literary Society, and the

Benevolent Society; Member of Committee of the Bible Society and Institute; and Past Officer of the Foresters and Rechabites. Mr. Cross lectured on frequent occasions for religious and benevolent societies. In connection with the opening of the Exhibition Building at Gawler a public meeting was held, and he was appointed to arrange with merchants in Adelaide for the display of their goods. This undertaking he engineered successfully. For some time he sat as councillor in the Gawler Council, and was afterwards asked to stand for the mayoralty, but his removal to Adelaide prevented his doing so. He was also asked to stand as a candidate for the constituency of Barossa, but declined. He was once chosen by the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia to represent it at the Victorian Conference. In 1888 Mr. Cross was made a J.P. On the first occasion that he sat on the bench, the only delinquent presented for punishment had no money with which to pay the fine inflicted, and Mr. Cross paid the money himself.

At length Mr. Cross found it necessary to remove to Adelaide to extend the sphere of his operations; and on his leaving Gawler the townspeople tendered him a banquet, which was attended by a representative gathering of influential citizens; and Mr. Cross was presented with a large illuminated address, the outcome of a public subscription. Mr. Cross still continues his public lectures, the subjects embracing "Love, Courtship, and Marriage," "Proverbs and their Lessons," "Mark Twain," "The Röntgen Rays," "Chemistry," "Life and Character illustrated by Candles," "Chats on Poison," etc. He has an original manner of dealing with these diverse topics, and blends with the more solid portions a great deal of humor, thus making them very popular. While delivering his lecture, "Life and Character illustrated by Candles," he displayed upon the platform over 250 candles of all sorts, sizes, colors, and shapes, lighted and unlighted, from six feet high and four inches in diameter to a mere rushlight all being specially manufactured for him. The various phases of life and character, and the original remarks which accompanied these novel illustrations, were interesting. His "Chat on Poisons" was delivered expressly for juveniles, and in this he introduced an interesting feature, arranging the names of the poisons in such a manner that immediately it became known that a certain poison had been taken, the name of it suggested in rhyme the recognised treatment to be adopted. Mr. Cross thought that children, and adults as well, might remember the treatment quicker in this way, and experience proved this to be true. Before entering on his profession as a chemist, Mr. Cross was identified with the publication entitled *Printers' Ink*. He has published a pamphlet on "Indigestion and its Cure," of which over 412,000 copies have been printed. He has also written a pamphlet on "Lead Poison," the treatment he recommends being first to neutralise the poison, then to decompose it, and afterwards to remove it from the system. Some flattering opinions have been expressed on this work, Mr. A. Thomas, F.C.S., of London, stating "that Mr. Cross's was the best and surest remedy that could be used in lead poisoning cases." During one of his holiday trips, Mr. Cross paid a visit to the Narracoorte Caves, South Australia, and wrote an article (illustrated) descriptive of these natural attractions, which was published in the Christmas number of the *Adelaide Observer*, 1897, and excited a good deal of favorable comment. Mr. Cross continues the manufacture of his medicine, and his business is a large and flourishing one. He is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and of the Homœopathic Society of Great Britain.

Mr. John Darling, sen.

MR. JOHN DARLING, sen., for many years one of the great wheat merchants in Australia, has been most active in opening up markets for Australian wheat. He must receive the credit of attracting hundreds of thousands of pounds to this Province, and, by honorable business, of adding to that popularity of the local grain, which its

undoubted excellence has earned.

But Mr. Darling has gone beyond this particular yet all important sphere, and has helped the industry with sound advice in the legislative halls of South Australia. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1831, Mr. Darling was educated at the George Harriot School, a celebrated institution in that ancient city. He was for 13 years a type-founder in the establishment of Marr and Co., in Edinburgh, and came to South Australia in 1855. From the outset he became interested in the producing industry, first in association with the business of Messrs. Giles & Smith, grain and general merchants, of Adelaide. After some years he joined the late Mr. R. G. Bowen in a similar business, and eventually became the proprietor of that gentleman's connection. With the utmost shrewdness, and with uncommon enterprise, Mr. Darling quickly rose to a leading position as a



Hammer & Co., Photo

grain merchant and exporter. A description of this important business will be found in another part of this work, under the name of Mr. John Darling, jun., M.P., from which will be gathered some idea of the success which has attended the operations of Mr. Darling, sen. It was not an easy matter to secure so large a portion of the trade; but Mr. Darling made such a study of the market that he managed his concerns with lucrative results. The firm of John Darling & Son has made a name through England, Europe, America, and South Africa, as one of the largest exporters of grain in Australia. When Victoria became an active rival of South Australia in wheat production, thus closing the

readiest market for the local product, Mr. Darling visited England and America, and opened up new markets, popularising the products of the wheat fields of the Province in the principal consuming countries in the world. Large argosies have been sent forth from South Australia by the firm, which obtains its wheat at first hand from the farmers by establishing branches in the principal districts. Upon Mr. Darling, sen., must be conferred the credit of establishing an institution of vast importance to South Australia.

Mr. Darling's political career began in 1870, when he was elected for West Adelaide for a seat in the House of Assembly. He only remained in the House for one year on this occasion, but again sat for West Adelaide in 1876 and 1877. In 1878 he was returned for the District of Yatala, retired in 1880, and did not re-enter Parliament until May, 1885, when he was chosen as representative for Stanley. In May, 1887, he headed the poll among 10 candidates for the representation of the Northern District in the Legislative Council, and he continued in the Upper House for ten years, when he retired from politics and from business. Sound in judgment, and possessed of a wide knowledge of South Australia gained in the pursuit of his large business, Mr. Darling as a legislator was very useful to the Province. He supported the interests of the farming community, and no one understood their requirements better than he. Although not a frequent speaker in Parliament, his utterances carried weight, and it could never be said that he spoke to the gallery; his opinions were based too firmly on experience to permit him to vacillate for votes. In June, 1885, he accepted the portfolio of Commissioner of Public Works in the Ministry of Sir John Downer; but as he retired from the Government in October of the same year, he had little opportunity to prove his worth as an administrator. He was a useful member of several Select Committees and Royal Commissions, that on the coal contracts and wharfingering being appointed on his initiative.

In philanthropic circles Mr. Darling's name is favorably known in Adelaide, and among other donations was the sum of £500 given towards the erection of the City Mission Hall in Light Square. He is a prominent supporter of the Caledonian Society, and was elected to the office of Chief. He was prominent in establishing the beautiful cricket oval in Adelaide, and is father of the brilliant left-hand batsman, "Joe Darling." Since his retirement Mr. Darling has resided in Melbourne. In private, as well as in industrial circles, his name carries general respect in South Australia.

Mr. John Creswell

AMONG the leading figures in the Australasian Cricket Council has long been a representative of South Australia, Mr. John Creswell, the Honorary Secretary. He was born at Woodville, South Australia, on December 8, 1858, and attended St Peter's College for some time. Upon the conclusion of his college career he became associated in business with the late Mr. F. S. C. Driffield, local manager of the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. Mr. Creswell, upon the death of Mr. Driffield in 1889, succeeded to the business and the various positions attached to it. Two years later he became Secretary of the South Australian Cricketing Association. He helped to form the South Australian Football Association in 1876, and was for many years its Secretary.

Mr. Hugh Robert Dixon

THE annual output of tobacco constitutes a very substantial asset of South Australia. However the moralist may prate of the moral aspect of the nicotine habit, it must be admitted that, like opium, it is a useful source of wealth from the tax-collector's point of view. Without the imposition of duties on such luxuries, the incomes of nations

would be in a sorry condition, and direct taxation would have to be levied. In South Australia the public revenue is materially augmented by the tobacco duties. There are certain local firms which enter extensively into the manufacture of tobacco, employ considerable labor, invest substantial capital, and, by importing the raw material, largely augment the revenue. Among these the name of Robert Dixon & Co. is the best known, and the head of the concern, Mr. H. R. Dixon, is one of the leading business men of the Province.



Hammer & Co., Photo

Hugh Robert Dixon was born at Forbes, New South Wales, in 1865. His father, Mr. Robert Dixon, for years controlled the firm of Robert Dixon & Co. in Adelaide; and his grandfather, Hugh Dixon, established the first tobacco business in the capital of New South Wales. The history of the original firm began in the

earlier half of the nineteenth century, and in the course of generations it has ramified throughout Australasia. It is now the largest house of its kind on this continent, and possesses plantations in New South Wales and Queensland. Messrs. Dixon are also the largest importers of American leaf in Australasia. The firm employs some 500 hands in the different factories. There are branches in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Fremantle, as well as in Adelaide. The subject of our sketch was educated at the Scotch College, Melbourne, and University College, London. In 1878 his father, Mr. Robert Dixon, came over from Melbourne and established the South Australian branch; and, upon leaving College, Mr. H. R. Dixon settled in this Province, and was associated with the local business until

1889. In that year he went to Western Australia, and established an extensive connection there, with Fremantle as the distributing centre. He remained in the West until 1893, and during that period became well known and popular among its chief commercial men. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Dixon returned to Adelaide and took over the local connection from the trustees. He employs in Adelaide about 100 hands, principally in the manufacturing department, and among the brands of tobacco sold are the "Conqueror," "American Eagle," "Yankee Doodle," and "Champion." He also introduced to South Australia the "Dixon's No. 1 Cigarette," of which nearly two million packets are now made up annually.

Even this short sketch will be sufficient to show to how large an extent Mr. Dixon is representative among the commercial men of the city. But in other respects he has manifested talent of a useful order. He has occupied many honorable public and semi-public positions in the Province, and has proved himself willing to devote time and money to the public welfare. He represented Gawler Ward in the City Council in 1888-9. He evinces an interest in sport, and was for some time Treasurer, and also Chairman, of the South Australian Rowing Association. He is a patron of music also, and liberally supports local musical societies. He has officiated on the committee of several choral societies, and has taken part in many concerts as a soloist. In more recent years he has been prominent in mining affairs, and was one of the fortunate early shareholders in the Coolgardie Syndicate which sent out the prospectors who discovered the famous Boulder group of mines. Mr. Dixon's commercial talents were so highly esteemed that, when on a visit to London in 1897, he was deputed, in conjunction with Mr. George Brookman, by the Adelaide shareholders to represent them at the annual meeting of the Great Boulder Company. He was successful in the desired object to get a considerable alteration made in the Articles of Association, and to obtain the establishment of an Adelaide Board of Directors. In political matters Mr. Dixon has taken much interest, and at the recent Assembly elections, he contested the District of North Adelaide, and was only defeated by the sitting members by a narrow margin. He is at present a Vice-President, and also Chairman, of the Council of the Protectionist Association of South Australia.

He is possessed of shrewd business intelligence, and his judgment in commercial matters is highly esteemed. In the management of the extensive branch of local industry of which he is proprietor, he is enterprising, active, and thorough, and the destinies of the firm are safe in his hands. He is as popular with his employés as with the public.

Dr. William Lennox Cleland, M.B.

DR. WILLIAM LENNOX CLELAND, the present Colonial Surgeon and Medical Officer for Parkside and Adelaide Lunatic Asylums, was born at Hong Kong, of Scotch parents, on July 18, 1847. When about 24 years of age he entered upon the medical course at Edinburgh University, and in 1876 took the M.B. degree. Dr. Cleland practised privately for about a year in South Australia, and then accepted the appointment of Medical Officer to the Parkside Lunatic Asylum, which he has held ever since. On the resignation of Dr. Paterson in 1895, Dr. Cleland assumed the position of Resident Medical Officer at North Terrace Asylum, as well as being appointed Colonial Surgeon.

Mr. Alexander George Downer

THERE is in Adelaide a firm of lawyers which has helped considerably in the making of the history of the Province. For some decades past one or another member of the Downer family has figured prominently in the annals of the Province. In the legal profession, all have pursued useful careers; in the political arena they have fought with the best; and in the pastoral and commercial pursuits they have been among the rulers of local destiny. The biography of Sir John Downer is given in another page of this book of South Australian memoirs, and this one is devoted to his brother and partner, Mr. A. G. Downer. This latter gentleman was born in Adelaide, and was principally educated at the establishment of Mr. F. Haire. He first began the study of Law, and was for some years with the firm of Bartley, Bakewell, & Stow; but after a while he engaged in the more ready profession of journalism, which, though not so remunerative, has potent attractions for a young and ardent man. Mr. Downer's essays in this direction were in connection with, and as editor for a time of, the *Telegraph*, a newspaper which flourished for a period, and was then swallowed up and incorporated with a more powerful organ. Mr. Downer eventually returned to his law books, and was admitted to practice in 1868. His brother (now Sir John Downer) had just been admitted at that time, and the two young men went into partnership. Throughout all the intervening years they have been in practice together, and have attained and maintained an honorable name in connection with South Australian law. Their clients have represented leading colonists, and their cases have embraced many of those of supreme interest in local jurisprudence. Within their office problems of paramount importance to the Province have been studied and mastered. The partnership has in every respect been a happy one, and the two gentlemen form a very strong legal entity. They are two of the oldest members of the legal profession in South Australia.

Sir John Downer entered the political arena, and became more than once Premier of South Australia. Mr. A. G. Downer has been content to serve the Province in other fields principally in connection with pastoral, financial, and commercial pursuits. He early invested in pastoral stations, principally in the north. He has been associated with the management of large institutions, and is at present Chairman of the Bank of Adelaide, and of the China Traders Company, and is on the Board of several other important institutions. Of the Bank of Adelaide he has been a Director since 1889, and of Elder, Smith, & Co., since 1892. In these responsible positions he has helped to determine business issues of wide-reaching influence.

Mr. A. G. Downer has also been interested in the management of benevolent institutions. In characteristics, he is shrewd, cautious, and businesslike, excellent qualities for a lawyer. He well maintains his position in the Downer family, as well as in the capacity of a leader in various branches of South Australian industry and policy. His name, like that of his partner, will be remembered for many years.

The late Mr. Charles Drew

HIGHLY respected by all who knew him was the late Mr. Charles Drew, who, both in religious matters and in local business circles, was a moving spirit. During many years he was an indefatigable member of the Wesleyan Church. He was born at Stoke-under-Ham, Somersetshire, England, on January 28, 1836, and he arrived in



Bond & Co., Photo

South Australia in 1854. Notwithstanding the better-advertised attractions of the Victorian gold-fields, the famous copper mines of the Burra Burra were at that time still drawing numerous new arrivals to the inland town that had sprung up since the discovery of rich copper deposits there some ten years before. Mr. Charles Drew proceeded to the Burra, impelled thitherwards by the fact that his brother, Mr. Samuel Drew, was already there. He joined his brother in business as general storekeepers, and the business eventually became very large and prosperous, with extensive connections throughout the surrounding parts of the country. A general storekeeper's trade in the country in those days was generally sure to thrive under good management, but that of Samuel Drew and Co. forged ahead of all local competitors.

In 1865, Mr. Charles Drew, in company with his brother John, went to Moonta to open in business. Here, as in the Burra, the copper mines had attracted, and were attracting, a substantial population. The Moonta store was established at the right time, and the Messrs. Drew rapidly became the chief business men in the town. They were esteemed, not only for their integrity in business, but also for their services in other matters of general moment. Mr. Charles Drew entered the first municipal council, and had the well-deserved distinction of being the first mayor of the town. In the Burra he had evinced a lively interest in public affairs, and assistance such as he tendered there was as willingly offered in Moonta. In both places he was a very active member of the Wesleyan Church, which he served in

various offices and helped with liberal donations. In 1882 he left Moonta and returned to the Burra, and the occasion was marked by very flattering testimonies to his character from his fellow-citizens. He now conducted the business in the Burra, from which Mr. John Drew retired in 1882, and of which Mr. Thomas Drew was now the other remaining partner. The firm of Samuel Drew & Co. possessed some historical importance, for it was associated with the opening up of pastoral stations, which it supplied with rations and other necessities. As the argentiferous richness of Broken Hill became more and more a certainty, the firm's connection with that centre increased. They were among the earliest storekeepers in the Barrier mining town; and as the railway line was being pushed on thither, they were large provisioners of the men engaged in its construction, Cockburn being the principal distributing centre. In 1890 Messrs. Drew disposed of their retail business, and Mr. Charles Drew took up his residence at Gilberton, near Adelaide, with an office in Broken Hill Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide. The firm was now confined to the wholesale trade, having a large connection with the Barrier.

Mr. Charles Drew was among the early shareholders in the famous Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, and was for a time on the directorate. He was also largely interested in Western Australian gold mines, in which he proved himself a fearless investor, and one whose support was of material advantage to the industry.

In his later years Mr. Drew continued his liberal support of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He occupied all the offices open to a layman, and contributed largely out of his wealth to various churches. He was a liberal supporter of missionary work, and, at his own expense, fitted out a mission steam launch for work in the Fiji Islands. He spent £2,000 in the erection of cottages for the shelter of impecunious pioneers, and was a life member of the Children's Hospital, a member of committee of the South Australian Female Refuge, and Vice-president of the Council of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society.

When Mr. Charles Drew died at Gilberton in October, 1896, profound expressions of regret came from various parts of the Province, and the bereaved family was afforded ample evidence of the esteem in which the late gentleman was held. He had lived a true and worthy life, and had given much for the weal and good of his fellows. He was of a sturdy, shrewd, sympathetic type of character, and was a keen judge of his fellows and their capabilities.

Mr. R. J. Coombs

DURING the harvest of the pastoralist, the firm of Messrs. R. J. Coombs & Co., was in considerable prominence in South Australia. The firm is one of the principal agencies for the receipt and sale of wool, and their auctions are largely attended by buyers and sellers. Mr. R. J. Coombs, who was made a Justice of the Peace some years ago, was born in Adelaide in August, 1853. He received early instruction at the Rev. W. S. Moore's Grammar School, and later tuition at St. Peter's College. After serving an apprenticeship to mercantile affairs for some years, he established, about 20 years ago, the wool-broking firm of R. J. Coombs & Co., one of the most important concerns in that line in the Province. For two years he occupied the mayoral chair of St. Peters municipality.

The Dunn Family

IN the annals of South Australian commercial history no names stand forth more honorably than those of Messrs. John Dunn, sen., John Dunn, jun., and F. W. Dunn. Fifty-six years ago the senior member of this family established, in a quiet valley among the hills, a modest enterprise which was destined to be the nucleus of an important local industry. Out of that small beginning at Hay Valley, near Mount Barker, grew a large business.



Hammer & Co., Photo

MR. JOHN DUNN, SEN.

The founder of this South Australian house, John Dunn, sen., was born in the parish of Bondleigh, Devon, on February 13, 1802. He was one of a family of nine sons and two daughters, and his father was a small farmer. Owing to the limited opportunities afforded to those of his class at that period, the lad had but few schooldays. At the age of 10 years (three years before Waterloo) John Dunn became a farm servant, earning a salary of 6d. a week, or £1 6s. per year. Even at this early period the lad was interested in milling pursuits. He watched the corn garnered in the fields and ground into flour by the primitive machinery in use in his native place. Upon the first opportunity he gained employment about a flourmill, and, after seven years, he became manager of a small steam mill at Bideford, Devon, at a wage of 15s. per week. Being thrifty and industrious, John Dunn gradually improved his position with his opportunities, and in 1831 he married. Five years later he owned a flourmill, subsequently adding farming to this pursuit. With his training in farmwork the young man, then in his prime, was admirably adapted for colonising work. In May, 1840, he and his family sailed for the infant Province of South Australia in the ship *Lysander*. Three brothers had preceded him thither: Charles founded the Charleston district, and died at the age of 86; and George and Thomas farmed in the Onkaparinga district. A fourth brother, William, followed in 1841, and a sister, the

late Mrs. Paltridge, in 1846. Finally the parents came to South Australia, and the father lived to the ripe age of 82, while the mother died at 83.

John Dunn, sen., landed from the *Lysander* at Glenelg on September 6, 1840. He looked about him before setting out in any particular occupation, and meanwhile was employed by Messrs. Borrow & Goodiar. Eventually, in 1841, he purchased some land near his brother's property at Hay Valley, in the vicinity of Mount Barker. He cleared and tilled several acres of ground, which he sowed with wheat. After his first harvesting, he determined to combine with agriculture his favorite occupation of milling, and with his own hands he accordingly erected a wind-mill, the remains of which are standing to-day. Located in the Hay Valley, this contrivance managed in its time to grind a deal of corn, and though it ground slowly, it did its work well. But it was too slow, so Mr. Dunn sold it, and in 1844 he erected a steam mill at Mount Barker. Year by year passed in quiet toil. The Province was recovering from the financial collapses of the early "forties," and was gradually becoming the granary of Australia. The Onkaparinga district and the country around supplied the chief proportion of the output; and so prosperous was the neighborhood, that population was attracted and substantial buildings were erected. Meanwhile Mr. John Dunn's flour, with that of the Riddleys, Harts, and Magareys, had become the most popular brand in South Australia and the other colonies. In order the more effectually to master the intricacies of machinery, Mr. Dunn associated himself with the late Mr. Ridley, and helped to construct the well-known Ridley reaper, which he at once put to work on Mr. D. MacFarlane's land at Mount Barker. During the first 20 years the milling operations flourished, and the Dunn mills became the most important in the Province. In place of the primitive wind-mill, there were now 11 steam flourmills, which at the several periods of erection were fitted with the most advanced milling machinery. Four hundred men were engaged to conduct them, apart altogether from the extensive business of shipping wheat to Europe (which the firm combined with its milling business), and the numerous agencies established outside the Province. In 1890 no less than 75,000 tons of wheat and flour were exported in one year by the firm, and its product circulated in Queensland, New South Wales, Western Australia, the Pacific Islands, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and other places.

From the beginning the business of Mr. Dunn thrived, and the trade was extensive. He continued to be sole proprietor of the firm until 1852, when he admitted his son, John Dunn, jun., into partnership, and with him into the firm came the late Mr. W. H. Dunn, the late Mr. W. Hill (brother-in-law), and the late Mr. G. Shorney. Mr. W. H. Dunn retired in 1875, and started farming in the North; while Mr. Hill died in 1885, and Mr. Shorney in 1891. Three grandsons—Messrs. F. W., A. C., and E. A. A. Dunn—were given each an interest of their father's share in the business towards the end of the "eighties"; and in 1889 the venerable founder retired from the firm, leaving John Dunn, jun., sole owner of the great house. That Mr. John Dunn, the elder, was enterprising and shrewd, the large dimensions of his business amply testified. During his early sojourn at Hay Valley he had evinced a sincere interest in the welfare of that district, and was distinguished as an earnest supporter of Methodism. At the first election following the granting of a Responsible Constitution to South Australia, on February 9, 1857, he was returned with

Mr. F. E. H. W. Krichauff to represent the Mount Barker District. He had previously been for some years a member and chairman of the Mount Barker District Council. It may here be mentioned that the pioneer legislators for Mount Barker were wont to walk over 20 miles to attend the sittings of the House. Mr. Dunn, successively with the Hon. B. T. Finniss, Messrs. Allan MacFarlane and James Rankine, represented Mount Barker in the Assembly until 1868. In that year he was first defeated; but, upon a petition, one of the candidates, Mr. W. Rogers, was unseated. Another election took place, and Messrs. Dunn and John Cheriton were returned; but, in the next month, Mr. Dunn's election, amid great excitement, was declared void. On March 19, 1869, when the whole Province acted as one electorate, he was returned to the Legislative Council, and sat until February, 1877. Mr. Dunn had thus passed 20 years in Parliament, and during that period he was able to render good service to South Australia. He was essentially a sensible legislator, and rendered useful help in the passage of the Torrens Real Property Act.

Of the Wesleyan Church, Mr. John Dunn, sen., was an earnest adherent. For decade after decade he served the denomination in many substantial ways, and in 1884 he presented a church, costing £4,000, to the Mount Barker Circuit. He was a charitable man, and during his later years distributed his money with an open hand. Among other donations, he built a row of cottages at Mount Barker for the aged poor and infirm. The veteran was spared to witness the growth of his enterprise with the expansion of the Province. Upon his 80th birthday he was presented by the employés of the firm with an illuminated address, and he was tendered another address when he retired from business in 1889. In consequence of the death of one of his sons a grand public demonstration, arranged to celebrate his 90th birthday, was postponed for some months. When it was held in 1892, Mr. Dunn testified his thankfulness by presenting a piece of land—Dunn Park—near the Mount Barker Railway Station to the people for recreation purposes. At the same time he showed his gratefulness by giving sums of money to his employés, many of whom had been associated with him for a long term of years. On August 1, 1894, the Mount Barker mill presented a gay scene. But apart from the gaiety, it was a unique occasion, the like of which seldom occurs anywhere in a young country. The firm of Dunn & Co. on that date attained its 50th birthday; and for half a century it had uninterruptedly helped to supply the market. Besides the people of Mount Barker, there were several representative citizens of Adelaide, and old pioneers, present at this gathering; and for the last time the honored pioneer was seen in public. The old gentleman, who seemed much affected, was helped on to a platform amid the cheers of the sympathetic assemblage, and he delivered a short and impressive address, during which he referred to the establishment and growth of the firm. He related a few interesting reminiscences, and then handed his grandson, Mr. F. W. Dunn, the title deeds of the property on which they stood.

A few weeks later, on October 13, 1894, the founder died at his residence, The Laurels, at the age of nearly 93 years; and with him went one of those who helped to establish the Province on a strong and sound foundation.

During the last 30 or 40 years Mr. John Dunn, jun., had been the most active

spirit in the house of Dunn & Co., and the chief representative of the family. He was born at Bideford, Devon, in 1830, and accompanied his father to South Australia in 1840. Mr. John Dunn, jun., was educated partly in England and partly in Australia, and in 1852, when 22 years old, he became a partner in his father's business. He felt a deep interest in the welfare of the Wesleyan Church, and as a young man devoted time and money to its service. Within 10 years, so lucrative was the business of John Dunn & Co., the junior partner had acquired a competency, and rather than spend the whole of his life in hoarding up wealth, he chose to become a missionary. He severed his connection with the house in 1862, and with his wife was appointed a missionary in the South Sea Islands, having his station at Fiji. In those days this was a more dangerous undertaking than at present, and the young couple literally took their lives in their hands. The work of the Wesleyan Church in Fiji has no parallel in any country. There the tenets of that Church seemed to seize readily upon the minds of the natives, and as a result the whole group is now practically a Methodist one. To the fulfilment of this result, however, Mr. John Dunn, jun., found he could contribute but little, owing to failing health, which compelled him, within 12 months, to abandon missionary endeavor, and to return to Adelaide. He rejoined his father in business in 1864, after designing and erecting, on his own account, a large mill at Port Adelaide. His engineering knowledge was of a high order, while acute intelligence and foresight led him unerringly in the right direction. As with his father, he devoted some years to politics. In 1875 he was returned to the House of Assembly for Barossa, and in 1888 he entered the Legislative Council. He visited England on three occasions - in 1866, 1878, and 1890 - and also travelled in the interests of his firm to other countries. He was twice President of the Mill Owners' Association of South Australia, and at the time of his death was chairman of a number of Directorial Boards. He was for many years a prominent member of the Kent Town Wesleyan Church, and donated some £1,600 towards the liquidation of its debt. Mr. John Dunn, jun., predeceased his father. He died at Port Augusta on February 13, 1892, and the Press was filled with eulogiums of him. He was buried in Adelaide, and his funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the metropolis.

Mr. Frederick Williams Dunn is the son of Mr. John Dunn, jun., and was born at Fiji, when his parents were devoting themselves to missionary work. Three months after his birth the family left the South Sea Islands, and returned to Adelaide. As a boy, Mr. F. W. Dunn was educated at Prince Alfred College and St Peter's Collegiate School, finishing at Leys School, Cambridge, England, under the late Dr. Moulton. He remained in the old country for three years, and then returned to South Australia in 1881, *via* America. Mr. F. W. Dunn inspected the largest mills in America, devoting especial attention to those at Minneapolis, a great centre of milling operations.

Upon his arrival in South Australia, the young man went to the mills at Port Adelaide, took off his coat, and began to acquire practical experience of every branch of the business, working personally in each department with the employés. He then assisted his father in planning and supervising the erection of new mills the firm were having built at Hawker and Wolseley. In 1885, to extend his knowledge, and with a view to trade, he visited California, and sedulously investigated the newest methods of

milling on the Pacific Coast. A complete plant was then purchased for a mill at Port Augusta, and after several months' study, he made his way back to Adelaide. In 1889 the firm sent him on a tour of inspection to the other colonies. He visited all the principal ports on the south and eastern coasts, from Port Adelaide to Port Darwin, and from the latter place he went to Java, Hong Kong, and Japan to enquire into the feasibility of opening up new trade centres. For some years prior to the death of his father he had the responsible duty of chartering ships to carry wheat and flour to the ports of consignment, and in one season he chartered a fleet of no fewer than 33 grain vessels for the United Kingdom. On the death of his father in 1892, he became chief manager of the business. Following the example of his father and grandfather, Mr. F. W. Dunn is an earnest adherent of the Wesleyan Church, and for some years filled the office of treasurer of the Kent Town Church. He has been chairman of the Corn Trade Sectional Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, director of the South British Insurance Company, and is on the Committee of the Chamber of Manufactures.

Though nominally partners, the three sons mentioned were the executors of their father, the late Mr. John Dunn, jun. Since then the mills from time to time have been disposed of, so that the old family no longer retains any interest in them.

The late Mr. Martin Burgess

MR. THOMAS BURGESS settled in this Province in 1848, and died much respected 22 years ago. His eldest son, Martin Burgess, was born in Cheshire in 1837, and accompanied his parents to Australia. The family first proceeded to the Burra Burra Copper Mines, then just becoming renowned throughout the world for their wonderful wealth. In 1856 Mr. Thomas Burgess removed to Noarlunga, where he and his son conducted a storekeeping business. Father and son remained together for a number of years, and in 1873 Mr. M. Burgess joined the late James Clark, and, under the name of James Clark and Co., conducted a milling and chaffcutting business. In 1884, the partnership being dissolved, Mr. Burgess removed to Adelaide, and, in partnership with Mr. George Mugg, became a produce dealer and wood and coal merchant. He continued in this capacity until 1891, when he became Secretary of the National Defence League. In 1895 this body was merged into the Australasian National League, Mr. Burgess continuing as Secretary of the South Australian division of the corporation, which has branches throughout the Province. Mr. Burgess took a lively interest in friendly societies, and filled all the offices both in the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows and in the Ancient Order of Foresters, having been a member of each community since 1858. He was on the Board of Directors of the former, and was Chairman of the Investment Committee of the Oddfellows' Society. He was also a Director of the City Permanent Building Society. Mr. Burgess died at his residence, at Malvern, on December 31, 1900. He was a most valuable colonist, and possessed great talent for diplomatic administration.

Mr. Henry Dutton

EVERY Australian colony has its aristocrats, who are also its large landed proprietors. But they are not drones in the hive, as they personally supervise the management of their estates. To this class belongs the subject of this notice. Henry Dutton comes of a well-known Australian family. He was born at Richmond, Victoria, in 1848,



Walery, Photo

and is a grandson of a British Consul in Holland, and son of the late Mr. William Hampden Dutton, who was prominently connected with pastoral stations in New South Wales. It is of importance to this memoir to record that Mr. W. H. Dutton induced his brother, Mr. F. H. Dutton, to come to South Australia in 1841. He enabled him to engage in pastoral pursuits in the Province. Mr. F. H. Dutton went into partnership with the late Captain Bagot, and became possessed of the Koonunga Station at Kapunda. In the following year Mr. F. S. Dutton and Mr. C. S. Bagot (a son of Captain Bagot), while searching for some sheep on the property, found samples of copper ore, and the locality therefrom became famous for the Kapunda Copper Mines. Mr. F. S. Dutton, who acquired considerable wealth from this discovery, was a man of undoubted ability, and rose to the most influential offices in South

Australia. He was possessed of a good commercial knowledge, gained chiefly in Brazil and Rio de Janeiro, and was proficient in languages. After leaving South America he joined his brother in New South Wales, and, as in the case of Mr. F. H. Dutton, at his suggestion came to South Australia in 1841. In 1849 he was appointed one of the Board of City Commissioners—the forerunner of the present Corporation of Adelaide—and was re-appointed in 1851. Mr. F. S. Dutton was for years a prominent legislator, and was Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Hanson Ministry of 1857. In 1863, and again in 1865, he was Premier of the Province. Upon his retirement he was appointed Agent-General in London, the

duties of which position he discharged with zeal and intelligence up to the time of his death in January, 1877. He had the dignity of C.M.G. conferred upon him.

In 1843 the partnership between Captain Bagot and Mr. F. H. Dutton was dissolved, and the latter founded a new head station on the same property, at that time known as Pudna, but which he called Anlaby, after a village in Yorkshire of that name. This magnificent estate comprises about 70,000 acres of some of the best land in South Australia, and is one of the most complete in the Province. It is of this fine estate that Mr. Henry Dutton is now proprietor. He came to South Australia as a boy, and was educated at St. Peter's College. Upon leaving school he received an appointment in the Bank of South Australia in Adelaide, and was for nearly 30 years associated with that institution. He was for some years Manager of the Mount Pleasant branch, but resigned in 1890. In that year his uncle, Mr. F. H. Dutton, died in England, and Mr. Henry Dutton succeeded to Anlaby. Mr. F. H. Dutton had practically resided in England since 1853, although he visited the Province for a few months in 1858 and in 1868. Anlaby was originally stocked with a fine strain of sheep, and this Mr. F. H. Dutton constantly improved by importations. On four different occasions he purchased for the estate valuable merino rams in Germany, and from these the present flocks are descended. It has been the object of the management to obtain an even standard of wool rather than to rear prize-taking animals, hence the property has been highly remunerative. Stud sheep of fine quality produced there have been purchased by other breeders, so that Anlaby, apart from its charming scenery and handsome residence, is noted throughout the Province.

There have been four managers of the property on behalf of the Duttons—uncle and nephew—and these gentlemen have made it their peculiar care to improve the property in consonance with the wishes of the owners. The first manager was Mr. A. Buchanan, the second Mr. H. T. Morris, the third Mr. P. M. Miller, and the present, Mr. Mayoh Miller, son of the last named.

Many years ago Mr. F. H. Dutton took up the Callana lease, of 1,000 square miles, near Hergott, but owing to the uncertainty of the rainfall, deemed it advisable to surrender it to the Government. With Mr. John Melrose, Mr. Henry Dutton is owner of North Booborowie, a valuable and well-grassed property of about 35,000 acres, situated some 12 miles from the Burra. He is thus a pastoralist on a large scale. In addition to his residence at Anlaby, where he and his wife have been enthusiastic floriculturists, having taken prizes in Adelaide for their blooms, Mr. Dutton has purchased at Unley Park, near Adelaide, a large mansion, surrounded by about 22 acres of land, which is called "Miegunyah," (the native name for "my home").

Mr. Dutton is a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Pastoralists' Association and a man of local influence. He is a Fellow of the Colonial and Imperial Institute, and a liberal-handed member of the Church of England. He built a church at Hamilton, near Anlaby, and presented it to the parish in memory of his only daughter. He contributed largely to the building fund of the Anglican Cathedral in Adelaide. He is a member of the Synod, and a lay reader, frequently officiating in the churches in the absence of the clergyman. A member of one of the oldest and chief families, he does not forget his duties to the community.

Mr. John Harvey Finlayson

IN controlling the literary department of the *South Australian Register* through many trying years, Mr. Finlayson proved himself to be one of our most enlightened and capable citizens. His energy, perspicuity, and intimate acquaintance with local affairs have been of the greatest service to the paper and to the public, whose interest it is its

aim to promote. The editor of a widely-circulating newspaper, as he sits, unseen, in his sanctum, may be compared to the hidden steam that moves the engine; and it is to be remarked of the subject of this notice that in his literary capacity he has shown himself perfectly content to merge his identity in the paper with which he is associated.



Hammer & Co., Photo

Mr. J. H. Finlayson, who is of Scotch parentage, was born on February 3, 1843, at "Helenholme," Mitcham, South Australia. His father (the late Mr. William Finlayson, who arrived in the Province in February, 1837, fired with a desire to evangelise the aborigines of the Province) had been engaged in farming since 1840. Thus Mr. Finlayson, like two of his partners, is descended from a pioneer colonist. He first attended the school of the late Mr. George Mugg, at whose feet several young men, who have

afterwards occupied prominent positions in South Australian public life—notably the Hon. Thomas Playford, ex-Premier and ex-Agent-General—learnt their first school lessons. He proved an apt scholar, and in due course imbibed all the knowledge that his teacher could impart. At the age of 16 years he entered the Adelaide Educational Institution, conducted by the late Mr. J. L. Young, also distinguished for its successful pupils. By dint of much natural ability and close application to his studies, he made his mark in this establishment, carrying off prizes in many subjects, including Latin, German, Geometry, Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Geography, History, and English Composition. It is noteworthy that Mr. Finlayson warmly recognises his obligation to Mr. Young, an

exceptionally liberal-minded and high-principled man, for much of his success in life. Shortly after leaving school, Mr. Finlayson was appointed to the literary staff of the *Register* by the then editor, the late Mr Anthony Forster. He entered upon his journalistic duties in December, 1861, and has been connected with the *Register* and its allied newspapers ever since. His chief characteristics as a reporter consisted in his extraordinary capacity for hard work and in the keen interest he took in public affairs; and the reward of his industry and proved aptitude for journalistic work was not long in coming. In 1866—five years after his first appointment—upon the death of Mr. Patrick Parkinson, he became chief of the reporting staff. His rise in his profession was rapid; and during the career, as chief leader-writer of the *Register*, of Mr. W. R. Lawson—afterwards editor of a journal in Scotland, and at present a financial authority on the London Stock Exchange—he became assistant leader-writer, acting in a similar capacity when the late respected Mr. J. Howard Clark assumed the editorial control. In 1876 he visited the United States, England, and the Continent, primarily as the representative of the *Register* at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and, under instructions, appointed correspondents in New York and the leading capitals of Europe. Some of these, such as Mr. W. L. Alden and Mr. Beattie Kingston, were men of especial brilliancy. While in the States, Mr. Finlayson travelled to and fro, contributing instructive and entertaining articles to his paper.

During Mr. Finlayson's absence on this occasion, Mr. E. W. Andrews, one of the proprietors of the *Register*, died in South Australia, and Mr. Finlayson, together with Mr. R. Kyffin Thomas and the late Mr. Charles Day, who had also for many years been prominently associated with the paper, received an offer of partnership on advantageous terms. On his return to the Province he accepted the offer, and became assistant editor. In the course of the next 15 months, both of the old proprietors, Mr. W. K. Thomas and Mr. J. Howard Clark, died, and the management devolved upon the three new members. When Mr. Day retired a few years ago, Messrs. Finlayson and Thomas became sole proprietors; but on July 1, 1899, Mr. W. J. Sowden (Mr. Finlayson's successor in the editorship of the *Register*) and Mr. E. Kyffin Thomas were admitted to the proprietary.

Upon the death of Mr. Clark, Mr. Finlayson took charge of the editorial department—a work for which he had been prepared by the duties falling upon him during the lengthy illness of the former occupant. It may be here mentioned that a long list of able men, who attained considerable fame in South Australia, had preceded him in the chair; and it would have been very natural for him to feel burdened with the sense of a heavy responsibility. But his clear insight, excellent judgment, and vigorous pen sustained him, and the *Register* continued as vital a force as before.

It is a mere act of justice to say that Mr. Finlayson has very materially affected the political history of the Province, and considerably extended the influence of the journal he so ably conducted. Many of the legislative successes for which those prominently engaged in the political arena have received the chief, if not the sole, credit are traceable to him. In particular, he played an important part in securing the adoption of the admirable system of public elementary education now in force in the Province. As Premier of a Ministry connected with an influential Parliamentary Club established in Adelaide more

than a quarter of a century ago, he succeeded, with the help of Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. C. Bray, in passing a Bill containing the principles of the measure now in operation. Subsequently, in conjunction with Mr. David Murray and others, he founded an Education League, which pressed upon Parliament the necessity for reform in the direction of free, secular, and compulsory education; and the Bill to establish such a system, introduced by Mr. Ebenezer Ward, a member of the Boucaut Government, had his strenuous advocacy.

In 1897 Mr. Finlayson revisited England and the Continent, Mr. W. J. Sowden relieving him as editor. During the greater part of 1898 he acted as London correspondent for the *Register*. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace in 1880. He returned to South Australia in 1899, but only for the purpose of settling up his affairs, having arranged to act permanently as the principal London representative of the *Register*, which post he now fills.

Although several times asked to stand for Parliament, Mr. Finlayson has declined, chiefly because he deemed it desirable to hold aloof from the Legislature while exercising literary control over a daily newspaper of strong political views. He was, for many years after its inception, a member of the North Adelaide School Board of Advice. He evinced an earnest interest in charitable work, and, largely through his instrumentality and that of Mr. W. J. Sowden, the practice of giving special help to the poor at Christmas time was established, as well as the plan of special visitations during the same season to orphanages and other philanthropic institutions. He served on the South Australian Commission of the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition and of the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition. He was for many years a regular attendant at the Stow Memorial Congregational Church.

The Edwin Davey Family

AMONG the leading representatives of the milling industry of South Australia is the Davey family, of Angaston, Eudunda, Salisbury, and Adelaide. Mr. Edwin Davey, the father and founder, came to South Australia from England some 50 years ago, when about 10 years of age. A portion of his education was imparted locally, and when old enough he went into farming pursuits at Angaston. After an experience in this occupation, about 32 years ago he branched out into milling operations at Penrice, near Angaston. He next opened a mill at Eudunda, under the management of his eldest son, Mr. Arnold Edwin Davey. As his sons grew up, Mr. Edwin Davey took them into partnership under the name of Edwin Davey & Sons. Besides the father, the partners are Messrs. A. E., Thomas H., Maurice C., G. A., and B. J. Davey. At the headquarters of the firm in Currie Street, Adelaide, the products of the branch mills are sold, and from here shipments to other countries are made. The three country mills are replete with improved roller-milling machinery. Mr. Maurice Davey manages the Angaston mill, Mr. G. A. Davey the Eudunda, and Mr. B. J. Davey the Salisbury, while the two eldest sons supervise operations generally at headquarters, Adelaide. All the partners in the firm are shrewd business men of proved integrity.

Mr. H. D. Gell

A DISTINGUISHING feature of the latter half of the nineteenth century is to be found in the increase of educational facilities. By the aid of certain institutions, the poor as well as the rich are able to obtain a most liberal education, to follow contemporary literature in periodicals and books, and to have entry to a library of a class

that at the beginning of the century was open only to the wealthiest. This great beneficial change—a veritable revolution in educational methods—has been wrought by the formation of public libraries, and what are popularly known in Australia as mechanics' institutes.



Hammer & Co., Photo

In founding these and other useful institutions in South Australia, Mr. H. D. Gell has been especially active. Harry Dickson Gell, who was gazetted a Justice of the Peace in 1884, was born in Chelsea, England, in 1845, and arrived in South Australia in September, 1849, with his parents. His father, Mr. Charles Gell, was Manager for the then well-known firm of Morewood & Rogers, inventors and patentees of galvanised iron. At the age of 13 years, H. D. Gell became cashier at Hamilton Bros.' store, Port Adelaide. Two years later he proceeded to the Wallaroo district, and this was soon after the copper mines were discovered. He filled several positions on the Peninsula, and in 1866 went to Robe, in the South-East, under engagement to Messrs. Ormerod & Co., shipping and general merchants. He was associated with this firm for several years, after which he joined Kingsborough & Chapman, in Adelaide, and continued with them until 1874. In that year he became Secretary of the City Permanent Building Society, a position which he retains in connection with that of an accountant, and a land, estate, and general commission agent. In all these capacities he has pursued a career notable for its integrity and openness.

But it is to the educational work with which Mr. Gell has identified himself that

this biographical sketch must be mainly devoted. Although he started out in business at so young an age, his studious disposition and earnest intention to improve his mind while other youths were at play caused him to become a man of superior parts. He conceived a love for mental and moral improvement, and this desire has not staled in the course of years. He became a well-read man, and one who took a serious view of life and its duties. He was also possessed of a talent for translating his opinions and his knowledge into clear language. While at Wallaroo he agitated to establish a weekly half-holiday, also for the limitation of the hours of daily labor; and in these efforts he was successful. He was practically the founder of the former movement, which has since had effect in nearly every township in South Australia. He was also secretary of the organisation constituted to inaugurate the movement.

In the records, also, of mechanics' institutes and literary societies in the Province, Mr. Gell's name is deserving of an honored place. With his earnestness of character, and in appreciation of the pleasures which he has derived in the study of literature, he seeks to popularise these elevating and improving institutions. He was an earnest advocate for the establishment of the Wallaroo Mechanics' Institute, and was one of its founders, as well as its first secretary. The benefits so apparent from these efforts in that district strengthened his purpose elsewhere, and, while at Robe, he took an active part in securing the erection of the present Mechanics' Institute there, of which he was the first secretary. When he went to reside at Glenelg, Mr. Gell joined the literary society established in that town, the membership of which embraced some of the brightest minds of that seaside resort. He was for ten years president of this society. He has since rendered great assistance to similar organisations elsewhere. He was one of the founders of the South Australian Literary Societies' Union, which was established in 1882, and was for ten years associated with the executive in various capacities. He became President of the Union, and in 1886-7 was its Treasurer. He was for some time President, and afterwards Vice-President, of the Glenelg Institute. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been identified with the Congregational Church at Glenelg, and with its Sunday-school as teacher or superintendent. He was for some time on the Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is an ardent follower of the noble fraternity of Freemasons, and has held office in the Grand Lodge for the past ten years, for nine of which he has been on the Board of General Purposes. He has filled the office of Grand Lecturer for three years, and that of Auditor for eight years. He was a Worshipful Master in the MacDonnell Lodge, and represents Victoria in the Grand Lodge. In 1886 he was elected to the Committee of the Adelaide Co-operative Society, and has assisted in the establishment of similar societies at Gawler, Penola, Wadnamanga, and Port Adelaide. He also assisted in founding the South Australian Mutual Stores. He was complimented for his business acumen during the financial crisis associated with the name of the Town and Country Bank. He was appointed to the investigating committee, and was chairman for three years. He largely influenced the successful settlement of affairs, and the establishment of the assets company in connection therewith.

Not long after going to Glenelg to reside, Mr. Gell was elected, in 1879, to the Glenelg Council, a position which he held for five years, for two of which he occupied the

mayoral chair ; and it was mainly through his exertions at that time the mail steamers put into Glenelg for two years longer than was intended. In 1885-6 Mr. Gell was Vice-President of the Municipal Association of South Australia. Mr. Gell twice essayed to enter the Legislative Assembly for the District of Sturt ; but both times he was defeated, though only by small majorities.

The governing purpose of Mr. Gell's life has apparently been that of improving the mental and moral standing of the people ; and he undoubtedly has the satisfaction of knowing that his disinterested efforts in this direction have borne good fruit. The earnestness, frankness, and simplicity of Mr. Gell's character make him exceedingly popular wherever he is known.

Mr. Thomas Robert Bright

MR. BRIGHT was born at Gawler on March 15, 1852. In his early days educational advantages were rare, but the parents of Mr. Bright, observing the signs of ability in their son, exercised a wise forethought in this matter, and the best opportunities afforded in the Province were availed of. Mr. Bright was sent first to the school conducted by Mr. L. S. Burton, whence he passed to Mr. J. M. Mitchell's Colonial Educational Institute. On leaving school he was articled, in the year 1867, to Mr. F. F. Turner, solicitor, who at present fills the post of Solicitor to the Lands and Titles Commissioners, Registrar-General, etc. After some time spent with Mr. Turner, he served under Messrs. Way & Brook, a firm which possessed at its head the future Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia. Having completed his articles, Mr. Bright was admitted to the Bar, and shortly afterwards commenced practice at Clare, which was at that time the trade centre of the Northern Areas. Mr. Bright's ability as a barrister soon won for him a wide connection, and he built up a practice which became in a very brief time the largest north of Adelaide. While in Clare Mr. Bright exhibited considerable interest in public matters, with the result that the ratepayers placed him in the honorable and responsible position of Mayor, and he was asked to stand for Parliament, Mr. P. P. Gillen, who was afterwards to obtain fame as Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Kingston Ministry, offering to retire in his favor. Mr. Bright was, however, determined to stand aloof from politics, and he declined the proffered honor. This decision he adhered to, although the request was afterwards repeated. After a period of 15 years spent at Clare, Mr. Bright decided to try a city practice. Mr. Bright's energies, after his removal to Adelaide, were devoted more particularly to mining law, and in this branch he has excelled. As an able solicitor and barrister, a citizen of integrity and active energy, and as a genial and courteous gentleman, Mr. Bright reflects credit upon the Province which gave him birth.

Mr. Charles H. Goode

NO one is better known in Adelaide commercial and philanthropic circles than Mr. Charles H. Goode. It could be said of him that the face is the window of the soul; that the benevolence of the one gives fit expression to the kindness and sincerity of the other. Popular, and generally esteemed for his disinterested generosity,

Mr. Goode has a peculiar claim to be biographically noticed in this work.



Hammer & Co., Photo

Mr. Charles H. Goode is a native of Hinton, Herefordshire, England, and was born in 1827. At the age of 12 years he was apprenticed to a drapery business in Hereford. As a mere child, he was getting an insight into the serious sides of life, its struggles and aspirations; and no doubt the experiences gained at so impressionable an age helped to mould the sympathetic and sincere nature for which he has since become noted. Goethe has told us that one serves an apprenticeship in the ways of the world, and showed us the true meaning of life; and, in a double sense, Mr. Goode entered this sphere when very young. In 1845, when relieved of his duty to the Hereford draper, he proceeded to London, where he remained for nearly four years. Then, in 1849, he freed

himself from the congested population of England, and came to South Australia, arriving in April. In the freshness and potentiality of a new country, with all its greatness and success before it, a young man of earnestness and industry has a fair chance to attain to a good position. In conjunction with his friend (afterwards brother-in-law), the late Mr. Thomas Good, Mr. Charles H. Goode opened a general soft goods business in Kermode Street, North Adelaide. The population in that locality was small, but with the development of the Province it constantly increased. Mr. T. Good having retired, Mr. C. H. Goode was joined by his brothers, Samuel and Mathew; and for 30 years their affairs prospered and their wealth increased. From the small house in North Adelaide

they graduated and opened warehouses in Rundle Street, Stephens Place, and Grenfell Street; and ultimately the ramifications of their business embraced most of the settled parts of South Australia. The partnership of Goode Brothers was dissolved in 1882, and the subject of this memoir then joined in business an old friend of many years' standing, Mr. W. H. Durrant, of London. Mr. W. H. Tite next entered into the partnership, retiring some years ago. Under the style of Goode, Durrant, & Co., the old trade connection was augmented, and the business continued to flourish. Besides the South Australian establishments, it now has branches in London, Broken Hill (New South Wales), and Western Australia, and their house is one of the most progressive in the colonies.

On different occasions Mr. Goode has visited England, and on one of these an incident occurred of some interest. While, in 1859, the *Northam*, a P. & O. steamer, in which he and his wife were voyaging, was proceeding through the Red Sea, she struck the Shah Buryer Reef, and stuck fast at a dangerous angle. So serious was the position that the passengers were rowed to the island of Myetta, where, for four days, they remained beneath a tropical sun, which burnished the desolate sand-patches in dazzling discomfort. They lived on scanty fare until the steamer was refloated. Mr. Goode remained in England at this period for four years, supervising and extending the connections of his business. He returned to South Australia in 1863. Shortly afterwards he was elected to the House of Assembly for East Torrens, obtaining the largest number of votes that had, up to that time, been polled by any politician in South Australia. The disastrous effects of the civil war in America were felt even in Australia. For one thing, cotton fell in consequence in price from 2s. 6d. to 6d. per lb.; and it was feared that, because of this serious drop, leading South Australian soft goods merchants would be ruined. Mr. Goode foresaw the probability, and in 1866 resigned his seat in Parliament, and took to the roads as a commercial traveller on behalf of his firm. He was moved to do this not so much by the fear of losing his own money as that of other people. By the exercise of keen insight and industry, however, his house weathered the storm. In 1867 he again went to England, and he then remained in the old country for 12 years, managing the London branch of the business. In 1879 he returned to the land of his adoption, not visiting England again until 1898, when he remained in the home land for eight months.

The foregoing account conveys a slight impression of the success Mr. Goode and his brothers obtained in the local business world by their own efforts and owing to their high character. Mr. Goode's integrity and honesty are well known in South Australia and among his business connections in the old world. He has also distinguished himself by his efforts in the interests of charity. In his early manhood he evinced a warm interest in religious and philanthropic matters, and succeeding years have served to ripen and expand that laudable enthusiasm. There is nothing lukewarm about him; what he applies himself to do, he does whole-heartedly. His geniality, combined with his sincerity, win him good opinion in all his endeavors. In England and in Adelaide, as a young man, he devoted considerable time to succoring the unfortunate and the poor. While in the old country, during the 1867-79 period, he was treasurer of Dr. Landel's Church, Regent's Park, London, and a member of the committee of public institutions, including the original Field Lane Ragged Schools and Regent's Park College. The sincerity of his desire to help the poor was

manifested by his crusades on their behalf in the highways and byways of London. In South Australia he has been one of the most active and hardworking colonists on the managerial boards of philanthropic bodies. He has held more offices in these spheres than perhaps any other man; and he gives his time and his money ungrudgingly to such noble causes. He has sat on several Royal Commissions, and among them the Destitute Act Commission, whose sittings extended over two years. From the work of the Commission the State Children's Council came into being, of which governing body Mr. Goode is a member. He is especially enthusiastic in his devotion to the young, whose welfare and character he watches most zealously. He has been President of the Y. M. C. A., and is called the "G. O. M." among the Sunday-school teachers. He has devoted some 50 years of his life to this work, and has been for 20 years President of the Young Men's Bible Class at the Flinders Street Baptist Church, Adelaide. Of other bodies, he has been Chairman of the North Adelaide Institute, and member of committee of the Children's Hospital, the Belair Retreat, the Convalescent Home, and the Strangers' Friend Society. The Industrial School for the Blind, of which he has been president, largely owes its existence to him.

He is on the committee of the District Trained Nursing Society, which provides, free of cost, experienced nurses for the poor. Some years ago an important bequest, called "The James Brown Trust," came into existence. The late Mrs. J. Brown, widow of a prominent South Australian pastoralist, left the sum of £100,000 for the purpose of founding an institution for supporting the aged blind and crippled, as well as orphans and consumptives. Mr. Goode was appointed on the Trust, and, upon the death of the late Mr. A. Adamson, was elected chairman thereof. The refuge known as Estcourt House was established under this Trust, and there many a crippled child and aged blind person finds a comfortable home and obtains kindly treatment. Of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institution he has been an earnest supporter. At an annual meeting of the last-named Institution, the Chief Justice, Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., passed a well-deserved eulogium upon him in these words:—"The father of the Industrial School for the Blind in North Adelaide was his honored friend, Mr. C. H. Goode. . . . Mr. Goode had done many things to be proud of, but he looked upon his services for the Industrial School for the Blind as the top-stone of his work."

He is on the committee of the Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission, which holds Divine service every Sunday in Gouger Street, in such a manner that the afflicted people can understand it. The work of the mission is thoroughly unsectarian and unique in the Southern Hemisphere. It provides a residence for a missionary and rooms for visitors, and is free from debt.

To all these numerous institutions Mr. Goode has been a father in their establishment and successful management. He has assisted them very materially with donations, and supported them financially in a substantial manner. Mr. Goode has been a fervent supporter of the Baptist Church and of missionary endeavors in foreign lands. Indeed, his goodness and liberality are not confined to his own city or Province or denomination, but extend to many climes and sects. There are few men in Adelaide so justly esteemed and beloved. He is a Justice of the Peace, and all classes, rich or poor, look upon him as a true and hearty friend.

Mr. Thomas Grose

THE citizen who builds up an industry, and who also brings prudence and sense to the senate-house or the council-chamber, deserves to rank high in public estimation.

Of such, the earlier Parliaments and Councils of England were composed. Each member was a man of standing among his fellows, and the days of professional politicians

had not arrived. A Parliament constituted principally of country gentlemen farming their own land, was so strong and united as to defy a king, declaring war against him and bringing it to a successful issue.



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The history of Port Adelaide contains the record of many men who may be compared to that old class. Among them is Mr. Thomas Grose, who has represented the Centre Ward of that town for eight years, and in December, 1898, was elected to the mayoralty without opposition. Thomas Grose was born at St. Just, West Penzance, Cornwall, in 1837, and was a schoolfellow and playfellow there of his future brother-in-law and partner, the late Mr. William Thomas. After obtaining some considerable amount of education at private schools in St. Just, Mr. Grose, in addition to some mining experience, learned the trade of a blacksmith, which enabled him in after years to carry his proficiency to the status of a practical engineer and boilermaker. At the age of 28 he accompanied his friend Mr. Thomas to South Australia, arriving at Port Adelaide in the ship *Peeress* in the year 1865. Soon after reaching the Province, Mr. Grose obtained employment with Mr. Robert Lindsay, of Carron Iron Works, and it was in this employment he extended his trade knowledge to the more intricate branches of engineering and ironfounding. His proficiency in these departments was soon rewarded with the foremanship of the foundry, a position which he filled with credit for a period of 12 years. The knowledge of practical engineering which Mr. Grose thus obtained enabled him, in his subsequent career as a public man, to render,

on more than one occasion, valuable service to the trade of the Port and Province. As a general rule, vessels requiring repairs of any magnitude wait for them to be made on reaching Melbourne or Sydney, ignoring Port Adelaide as not possessing proper facilities for the work. On several occasions, however, Mr. Grose has persuaded masters of vessels to forego this practice; and he has executed the desired repairs with such exactness and ingenuity as convinced shippers that Port Adelaide was not lacking in the necessary facilities, in this way materially benefiting that branch of trade. Mr. Grose also superintended many large engineering works, and established a high reputation for the firm with which he was connected. In 1878 he resigned his position under Mr. Robert Lindsay, and with his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas, visited England, purchased a milling plant, and established the business that has since occupied an important place in Australian trade. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Thomas in 1891, and the business is still carried on, under the name of Thomas & Co., by Mr. Henry Thomas, a son of the former partner, in conjunction with Mr. Grose.

As a public man for many years past, Mr. Grose has helped considerably in shaping Portonian history. In 1890 he entered the Port Adelaide Town Council as the representative of the Centre Ward, and has served that section of the municipality with fidelity ever since. The revolution in the conduct of the Council's business, its officership, and other matters, has been largely due to his unwearied efforts. His election to the mayoralty has also proved of service to the municipality. For many years he has been prominently associated with liberal and democratic associations promoted for the purpose of encouraging public discussion on matters social and political. Both in public and private life Mr. Grose has ever maintained the character of a candid, upright, and intelligent citizen.

Mr. James Duncan

MR. JAMES DUNCAN of the coachbuilding and wheelwrighting firm of Duncan and Fraser, was born at Rothesay, Scotland, February 28, 1840. He learnt his trade as a "body maker" in coachbuilding under his uncles, Messrs. N. & D. McConechy. At the age of 19 years Mr. Duncan came to Adelaide, South Australia, and three years later went into partnership with Mr. Fraser, as a coachbuilder, the firm continuing in existence to this day. Mr. Fraser died some years ago, and Mr. Duncan, with his sons, now controls affairs. The business is now one of the largest industries of the kind in South Australia. They have manufactured tram cars in use in Ballarat (Victoria), and in Adelaide, and they also build bicycles. Mr. Duncan, who is a Justice of the Peace, is an ex-President of the Chamber of Manufactures, and more recently took an extremely active interest in the question of federation. He was President of the Central Committee of the Commonwealth Bill League, and did his utmost to secure the acceptance of that measure by the electors.

Mr. Caleb George Gurr

THE best business man is a busy man on all occasions. In the hours set apart for his duties he does not waste his time in idle discussions on abstract theories. His interests demand his earnest attention. The interests of his clients are included in his own, and he throws his whole soul into them. He lives two lives; his business

life, and his social and home life—a wide line of demarcation lying between the two. In the interests of his business he forgets all else; while into his social and home existence he never allows business to enter.



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Mr. Caleb George Gurr, a typical business man, was born in Adelaide in 1856, and was educated at the private establishment of Mr. T. Borgan, who tutored quite a number of prominent South Australians. His first essay in the working world was as a clerk in a solicitor's office. The mustiness of legal tomes and legal arithmetic possessed no particular attraction for him, and he entered the Post Office Department. He remained in the Civil Service for several years, gaining a good official education, but one hardly comparable with that obtained in an active and up-to-date business house. Certainly, the clerk is able to form some conception of how State business is carried on,

but he gets only a superficial view for many years; and when he may be said to have mastered the whole routine, he is often too old or mechanically unfit for more active duties. Mr. Gurr became accountant in the firm of Henning, Bruce, & Aldridge, leading auctioneers in Adelaide. He proved himself so adept in his work that, on their retirement from premises in Grenfell Street, he, with Mr. J. G. Jenkins, the present Chief Secretary, became the owner of this large auctioneering business. In 1887, the Hon. J. G. Jenkins, having accepted office as a Minister of the Crown, retired from the firm, and Mr. Gurr took over the whole control and possession of the concern, which has now been in existence for 20 years. Mr. Gurr carries on a large auctioneering, land, and real estate agency business.

For some years Mr. Gurr was associated with the Unley Municipal Council as auditor for the Corporation, and for several later years as representative for the Fullarton Ward. His knowledge of the district and its internal interests has conduced to make him a valuable member, and his advice on civic administration has been appreciated as well by his brother councillors as by ratepayers. In 1891 he was elected Mayor of Unley by a large majority of the townsmen, and he was again elected Mayor in 1900. Having a kindly feeling for field sports, he set to work to open the Unley Oval, which, with the kind co-operation of Lord and Lady Kintore, was successfully accomplished, and the Oval is now in the occupation of the Sturt Electorate Cricketing Association. Perhaps, however, the most solid work he has performed was in reference to preserving the public health by establishing complete supervision over dairies and regulating the milk supply by stringent by-laws, which must have taken a large amount of labor to prepare. They were adopted by the Municipal Association of South Australia, a leading article in the *South Australian Register* stating :—" If Mr. Gurr's by-laws are adopted, they should go far towards creating confidence in the purity and wholesomeness of an important article of diet, and in the healthy conditions under which it is distributed. The general object in view commends itself to the cordial approval of the community at large, and Mr. Gurr is deserving of thanks for the trouble he has taken to make the by-laws bearing his name effective to ensure protection to the public." The 20 municipal and district councils comprising the "metropolitan area" have shown their great confidence in him by electing him their representative on the Central Board of Health.

Mr. Gurr devotes considerable attention to politics, and being able to express himself clearly, and having opinions of his own which would be useful to the country, he is likely to enter Parliament. He has taken a great interest in Freemasonry, and was for two years Worshipful Master of the Holdfast Lodge under the South Australian Constitution. He also holds office in the higher branches of Masonry—in the Mark Master Masons and the Royal Arch Chapter, also in the Knight-Templar Encampment and the Rose Croix, having taken the 18th degree, the highest obtainable in these colonies. He is an active man, quick to perceive a point, and brisk in the conduct of his business. As an auctioneer, he is regarded as one of the most prominent in the city. Endowed liberally with both mother-wit and courtesy, as well as business acumen, he is a man bound to make his mark in whatever sphere he chooses to exert himself.

Mr. James Richard Fowler, M.A

MITCHAM, near Adelaide, was the birthplace of Mr. J. R. Fowler, who was born May 25, 1865, being the eldest son of the late Mr. G. S. Fowler. As a boy, Mr. J. R. Fowler attended Prince Alfred College, Adelaide, for some time, and then he proceeded to England and studied at Amersham Hill School, near Reading. In 1883 he registered his name at St. John's, Cambridge, and in 1886 he took honors in the Historical Tripos, and received his M.A. degree. He returned to South Australia in 1887, and entered the house of D. & J. Fowler, in order to help his father. In 1892 he was admitted to a partnership in the firm. He has for years been superintendent or teacher in the school attached to the Glen Osmond Baptist Church, of which he is a prominent member.

Dr. Thomas Kinley Hamilton

B.A., M.B., M.D. (Univ. Dublin,) M.D. (Adelaide), F.R.C.S.I., and L.M., etc.

THE medical faculty is very prominent in Australian social life, upon which it has conferred material benefits, and the tone of which it has elevated by the culture which comes from a University education. Medical and surgical talent is, by itself,

of immense value to a community, but when combined with Christian philanthropy and intellectual vigor, it is invaluable. To this highest order of physicians the subject of this article belongs, for Dr. T. K. Hamilton is at once a skilled surgeon and an estimable and benevolent citizen.



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Dr. Thomas Kinley Hamilton, though probably of Scottish origin primarily, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1853, and is the eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Robert Hamilton, Rector of Drumcree, County Armagh, Ireland. His earlier education was received at the Royal School, Dungannon, and in the Grammar School of Dundalk. In the latter institution he gained, in three consecutive years, a medal presented by the Earl of Roden, the patron of the school, to the pupil securing first place in the school by obtaining the largest number of marks in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern

Languages. In 1870, Dr. Hamilton entered Trinity College, University of Dublin, securing one of the chosen positions amongst the candidates at entrance. He subsequently gained the Catechetical Prize in each of his first four terms. In 1874 he graduated as Bachelor of Arts, obtaining second place in the second class at the degree examination. Commencing the study of Medicine, young Hamilton, two years later, took the Bachelor degree in that science, securing fourth place among a large number of candidates. In the same year he acquired the diploma of Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, also the Licence in Midwifery at the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. He applied himself to obtaining practical skill by traversing the usual course at the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, where he

gained all the clinical prizes conferred there in Medicine, Surgery, and Gynecology, as well as a special prize presented by Dr. Knaggs (now of Sydney), himself a former student of this hospital. This last honor was conferred upon the senior student showing the greatest proficiency for the year in all subjects. When a student in the Royal College of Surgeons, the subject of this notice was the recipient of a special prize in Medicine, presented by the Professor of Medicine in that institution.

Dr. Hamilton received his first appointment in the north of Ireland, where he practised for a period of three years. Actuated partly by reasons of health, and probably also by ambition and an adventurous spirit, he resolved to remove to Australia. Choosing South Australia for his new sphere, he arrived in the Province in 1880, having previously taken the M.D. degree in the Dublin University, and obtained the Fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons by examination. Soon after reaching the Province, Dr. Hamilton commenced the practice of his profession at Laura, in the Northern Areas, where he remained for a period of six years, obtaining a high reputation among the Northern farmers. Perceiving the value of certain special qualifications, he decided to further enlarge the range of his studies, and in 1886 returned to Europe. In the pursuit of the specialities he is now practising, Dr. Hamilton worked at first in Dublin under Dr. Swanzy, in whom he found an old friend, having acted in the capacity of his clinical clerk in the Eye Department at the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, when a student at that institution. Subsequently, Dr. Hamilton spent some time in study at the Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital, London, and at the Golden Square Throat Hospital, an institution which was then under the distinguished presidency of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie. Dr. Hamilton completed his special studies in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose at Berlin under Professors Hirschberg, Schöler Uhltoff, and Fränkel; and in 1888 was elected a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom.

Returning in the same year to Adelaide, where he had previously taken the M.D. *ad eundem gradum* degree at the University, Dr. Hamilton soon afterwards commenced practice in the city as a specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases, and rapidly established a large connection, which he still maintains and increases. In 1890 he succeeded the late Dr. Davies Thomas as honorary physician to the Throat Department of the Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide, holding that appointment until the resignation of the honorary staff in 1896. In the same year (1890) Dr. Hamilton was appointed by the Cockburn Government a member of the South Australian Medical Board, of which Board he is now President, having been appointed to that position by the late Government on the resignation of Dr. Paterson, the late Colonial Surgeon. In 1895 he was elected President of the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association. He was chosen as one of the Vice-presidents of the Eye, Ear, and Throat Section of the Fifth Intercolonial Medical Congress held in September, 1899, at Brisbane, and is now President-elect of the same Section of the Sixth Medical Congress, which is to be held in 1902 in Hobart. In 1899 he was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Whittell as a Director of the Australian Mutual Provident Society. Dr. Hamilton at present holds honorary appointments in connection with the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Brighton; the Blind Institution, North Adelaide; the Orphan Home and House of Mercy, Walkerville; and the Home for

Weak-minded Children, which was established as a result of the vigorous and disinterested efforts of the late Mr. George Ash, M.P.

As a strong supporter of religious and philanthropic institutions, and as a courteous, honorable, Christian gentleman, Dr. Hamilton's name is cherished throughout South Australia; and his fame has reached even wider fields. Thus a career, brief in years, has been crowded with honors and successes.

Mr. G. P. Doolette

OF the influential South Australians now resident in England, Mr. Doolette is among the best known. He was for many years a leading business man in Adelaide, and held large interests in pastoral properties and mining companies. Latterly he has been prominently identified with Western Australian mining, and is one of the chief friends of the Western goldfields in London. George Philip Doolette was born at Sandford, near Dublin, in 1840, and came to South Australia with his parents in 1855. In his native land he was for two years engaged in the soft goods trade, and upon his arrival here, turned to this occupation. He was for two and a half years connected with the firm of McNichol and Young, as cashier, after which he joined the firm of A. Macgeorge & Co., of Hindley Street and King William Streets, proving himself so useful an officer that, after nine years, he was admitted to a partnership. Some time later, Mr. Macgeorge retired, and Mr. Doolette obtained sole control of the business, which, established in 1849, became the leading one of its kind in Adelaide. In 1865 he married Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. George McEwin, of Glen Ewin, a lady whose sweet disposition and sympathetic nature endeared her to a large circle of friends. In 1890 she passed away, after a serious illness, leaving him with a son and daughter, who are now living. Mr. Doolette invested in pastoral properties, and purchased an interest in Narrung Station, which he afterwards sold to Mr. Philip Charley; and was interested in other stations. When the Broken Hill silver fields were developing, he became a considerable speculator and investor in mines there and in other colonies. Five years ago he proceeded to England, and floated in London properties acquired by the Coolgardie Mining and Prospecting Company, such as the famous Great Boulder and Associated Mines. Since then he has taken up his residence in England, and interests himself largely in Western Australian mining companies, many of which he has assisted in floating. He is a Director of the Great Boulder and Associated Mining Companies. Mr. Doolette is a valuable adherent of the Congregational Church. He was for years a deacon of the North Adelaide Church, and was, in 1885, elected President of the Congregational Union of South Australia; and was also Vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Treasurer of the London Missionary Society. In England he married a daughter of the late Dr. Dale, the eminent Birmingham Congregational divine. Such was Mr. Doolette's ability that he was frequently asked to stand for a seat in the South Australian Parliament or in the Adelaide City Council, but declined. His friends at this end of the globe retain a high opinion of his worth and character, for absence does not dull the memory of his useful qualities.

Mine-Superintendent H. R. Hancock

THE richness of her copper deposits gave South Australia a world-wide reputation in bygone days. A certain amount of romance attaches to the discovery of each of the principal mining districts, the element of chance having proved a prominent feature in each case. In 1845 the famed Burra Burra mines were discovered by a shepherd

tending his flock, and history repeated itself in 1859 and 1861, when shepherds found the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines respectively. How large an influence these discoveries, and the subsequent development of the mines, have had on the prosperity of South Australia it would be hard to estimate; but it is easy to say that they have been material factors in the advancement of the Province.



Hammer & Co., Photo

would demand a history of the two great mines. Apart from mining and scientific inventions, Captain Hancock has been engaged in valuable work in philanthropic, religious, and social circles; and when he left Yorke Peninsula in October, 1898, the residents lost a leader of men in all movements tending to the common good, besides a veritable captain of industry.

Henry Richard Hancock was born in 1836 in one of the copper-mining districts of Devon, about five miles from the borders of Cornwall, so that he was practically reared in the industry from his birth. He engaged in copper-mining in his youth, beginning at the lowest rung, and working gradually up the ladder. At the age of 23 he came to

It is with the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines that the name of Captain H. R. Hancock, pre-eminently the leading man in the copper-mining industry in South Australia, is identified. For 34 years he was Superintendent of the Moonta Mines, and for 22 years of the Wallaroo Mines; and during his long residence on Yorke Peninsula his work was of paramount importance to the community at large. To deal fully with those 34 years of his life

South Australia, and five years after his arrival he took charge of the Moonta Mines. It seldom falls to a man's lot to assume such a great responsibility at the early age of 28, but Captain Hancock proved in every way equal to the task. He possessed the advantage of having served as the Company's assayer, and of having surveyed all the underground workings, thus becoming familiar with the internal arrangements and modes of raising the ore, besides acquiring an estimate of the value of the mines and the practicability of their expansion. The ores at this time were very rich, carrying, in some portions of the mine, as much as 60 per cent. of copper. Captain Hancock divined that this remarkable percentage could not be maintained for any length of time, and perceived that he would have to depend on ore of lesser value. At the same time he recognised that the mines could be developed more vigorously, which indeed was the only course to be pursued in order to obtain permanency of operations and the best possible results. The pursuit of such a scheme demanded the employment of double the number of miners then engaged in the various shifts, and the scarcity of labor created a serious difficulty. Upon his suggestion, the Board of Directors dispatched the late Mr. S. R. Wakefield to the Victorian goldfields to secure the necessary complement of men. That gentleman was successful in his mission, and a steamer was chartered to convey the miners to the Province. This step caused something like a crisis, for the news was bruited about the Moonta district that "a shipload of men was coming over." There was much excitement among the miners already there, and the news was immediately signalled to the men working underground. Tools were dropped, and the men marched *en masse* to the Superintendent's office to get an explanation of this immigration. The situation was certainly critical; but the wise, cool, collected counsel of Captain Hancock soon assuaged the ruffled feelings of the men. He pointed out that the employment of extra men meant more developmental work, that more ore would be raised, and that the policy was to extend the mine, and not retrench in any respect. The men were, one and all, satisfied, and went back to their work contentedly. The extra miners duly arrived, and the developmental work was pushed on. As Captain Hancock surmised, the ore became gradually less valuable as the workings were carried down, and, of course, more expensive to work. In order to send away ore enough to keep up the output of copper, it became necessary to raise an increased quantity of veinstone. This matter required very careful watching on the part of Captain Hancock; but his admirable foresight bore fruit in the splendid approximate uniformity of the annual output of copper which he maintained for the many years he was connected with the mines. He worked on sound principles, always striving to keep in sight three or four years' veinstone, thus avoiding a "hand-to-mouth" policy by leaving exploration work till supplies of ore had actually run out.

Captain Hancock's working of the Moonta Mines had been so eminently successful that, 12 years after he assumed command of them, he was appointed to the charge of the Wallaroo Mines. He was now Superintendent of both Moonta and Wallaroo, and immediately on assuming the reins at the latter place a vigorous policy of developmental work was adopted, something like £20,000 to £30,000 being spent in this direction. This also was a critical time, for a number of men had to be dismissed when the mine was being practically reopened. The miners' residences at Wallaroo, through lack of tenancy, had been allowed to become dilapidated, and it was accordingly necessary for the proprietors to expend the sum of £9,000 in building cottages for the men required

when the mine was once more brought into full working order. The operations at Wallaroo—once threatened with extinction—have thus been continued up to the present time, notwithstanding that copper temporarily receded considerably in value from the halcyon early days of the industry in South Australia.

As the vein stuff, year after year, became poorer and poorer, it became necessary to use special mechanical apparatus at both Wallaroo and Moonta; and here Captain Hancock's inventive talent came into use, and proved of great service. Had it not been for the judicious use of his improved rock-drill and other mechanical appliances, the copper-mining industry would have suffered a severe blow. His jigging apparatus has proved very valuable. The benefits of the jiggers are not confined to South Australia, for they have been utilised on the silver mines of Broken Hill, where they helped to solve the difficult sulphide problem by completing the process of concentration, and returning ore of a quality fit for the smelters. There are nine companies engaged in concentrating work on the Barrier, and six out of this number use Captain Hancock's patent jigs. The machinery which he invented is pronounced by experts, and proved by experience, to be amongst the best in the world; and his jigging apparatus forms the subject of an interesting article in Dr. Ure's well-known "Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences." A leading South Australian journal, in speaking of these jigs, said:—"The feasibility of his (Captain Hancock's) device for making the screens not only rise and fall, but also throw the ore laterally, and thus produce a separation of the good from the bad, has been fully demonstrated in other places than the Peninsula."

How important was the industry Captain Hancock controlled can be gathered from the fact that, during his superintendency of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines, the enormous sum of £5,500,000 was paid away chiefly in wages. The total amount paid by the mines in wages since their inception has been estimated at £7,000,000, and the profits distributed at one and three-quarter million pounds. The dividends in relation to wages, therefore, have averaged about 25 per cent. The mines employ annually, on an average, 1,600 men.

Ill-health compelled Captain Hancock to resign his position in connection with these copper mines. During his long residence on Yorke Peninsula he was largely identified with all its leading institutions. He was one of the founders of the Point Pearce Mission Station, which was established at Boorkoyana in 1865, and has been one of the most successful institutions of its kind in South Australia. He was for 16 years Chairman of the Moonta Agricultural Society, and was one of the moving spirits in the establishment of the Moonta School of Mines, being afterwards connected with its governing committee. Captain Hancock was one of the founders of the Moonta Mines Institute, and one of the promoters of the Moonta Gas Company. An earnest worker in the Church, he for many years was Superintendent of the Moonta Mines Sunday-school. He also devoted many years of labor to education as Chairman of the School Board of Advice. He is a Freemason; and all branches of manly sport have received his cordial co-operation. The various religious and philanthropic organisations of his district have had in him a sincere worker and well-wisher.

On the eve of his departure from Moonta, Captain Hancock was tendered a banquet, at which all the representative men of Yorke Peninsula congregated to do honor to the departing guest. The speeches were marked with the highest eulogy of him; and in presenting him with a beautiful illuminated address, as expressive of the esteem and honor in which he was held, the Mayor of Moonta dwelt on Captain Hancock's inestimable services to the district and to South Australia generally. The address was signed by the Mayors of Kadina, Wallaroo, and Moonta, and all the leading residents on the copper-fields, as well as by representatives of the officers and of the workmen on the mines. Captain Hancock's successor as Superintendent of the mines is his eldest son, Mr. H. Lipson Hancock, a gentleman who studied under his father and has a thorough knowledge of mining in every department.

Captain Hancock has for a number of years been a member of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers. He served as a Councillor on the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers from its formation, and in January, 1898, was elected Vice-president for a term of three years. During his visit to England in 1895 he was elected a member of the Royal Colonial Institute. He is also a member of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. After a life of much toil and of great usefulness to his adopted country, Captain Hancock is now living in comparative retirement at his beautiful home, "Ivy Meade," Burnside, near Adelaide. His striking personality and commanding physique suggest that he is a born leader of men. His name must be ever associated with the history of a leading industry of the Province, and he is the possessor of a reputation almost without parallel in the mining annals of Australasia.

Mr. Joseph Fisher

ONE of the notable colonists of South Australia is Mr. Joseph Fisher. He was born in Bughouse, Halifax, Yorkshire, on September 14, 1834, and came to South Australia in the ship *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, on board of which was Governor Gawler, who was proceeding to the assumption of his vice-regal duties in the Province. The vessel arrived on October 12, 1838, and Josiah Fisher, with his son Joseph, disembarked on the new and little known territory. On arrival in Adelaide Mr. Josiah Fisher, Joseph's father, engaged in business in Hindley Street. His demise on September 3, 1841, was deeply regretted by the whole community. Mr. Joseph Fisher's education was begun and completed at the Oddfellows' School, under Mr. J. W. Disher. On leaving school, the youth went in October, 1846, into the office of Mr. Anthony Forster, and remained there till March, 1848. Then he entered the office of the *Register* newspaper. He succeeded by dint of perseverance in rising to a position of prominence in his new sphere, and in 1853 he joined six other gentlemen in purchasing the *Register*, retiring from the firm in 1864. In April, 1868, Mr. Fisher stepped into the political arena, and was returned at the head of the poll for the District of Sturt; and in 1873 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council, a position which he ably held till 1881. He sought re-election, but was unsuccessful, and then severed his connection with active political life.

The Hardy Family

PROBABLY the best-known South Australian wine is that made by Messrs. Thomas Hardy & Sons, Limited. To obtain a reputation of this kind in a new country is no small achievement. Perhaps there is no more conservative person than the wine-drinker. An unknown vintage of a better quality may be offered to him, but if it come



from anywhere outside the fashionable manufacturing countries, he will have none of it; and he must be somewhat courageous who will deliberately and openly place a new wine on his banquet table. Let it be as excellent as possible—the guests will, as a rule, let it severely alone. Although it has been proved times and again that South Australian wines are of a higher quality than many of those grown in the better-known wine countries of Europe, they are often looked upon with suspicion or apathy in the world's markets. It was only by great persistency and courage that South Australian makers obtained any hold at all upon the home trade. By a careful and systematic pushing they have at length reached the consumer; and although the demand is not as yet commensurate with the excellence of the ware, the initial steps, at any rate, have been taken in the direction of finding a good market in England for South Australian

wines. In the attainment of this end, so far, the firm of which Mr. Thomas Hardy was the founder has taken a leading part. For over 40 years Mr. Hardy has been engaged in wine-making in South Australia, and during that period he has naturally obtained an extensive knowledge of the capabilities of Australian soils for viticulture, as well as the suitability of Australian atmospheric conditions.

Mr. Thomas Hardy was born near Honiton, Devon, on January 14, 1830, and while yet a young man, in 1850, he came to South Australia. Soon after his arrival, the Victorian gold-diggings attracted general attention, and created great excitement throughout

Australia. Forming one of a large complement of South Australian inhabitants, Mr. Hardy set off for the new goldfields in 1851; and there, among the creeks and gullies and in the bush, he pursued the adventurous life of a gold-seeker for many months. At last, tired of the uncertain quest for gold, he returned to South Australia in 1855. He purchased some land on the Adelaide Plains, and began wine-making in a modest way. His property was situated at Bankside, about three miles from Adelaide. He planted a small vineyard and orchard, and gradually enlarged them as opportunity allowed. It took him some years to produce a wine natural to climate and soil; but pertinacity, industry, and a studious and observant nature enabled him to succeed.

With all the courage of the true colonist, Mr. Hardy persisted in his experimental efforts, and his wine eventually secured a large sale. Unlike many another South Australian vigneron, he did not plant more vines than he could properly cultivate. The growth of his business has, ever since, been steady and sure, and eventually it has become one of the largest of the kind in Australasia. The original small plot planted with vines has been added to, until now the vineyard in bearing consists of 540 acres; and the stock of wines on hand amounts to some 1,000,000 gallons. The wines are of various ages, some dating back as far as the 1865 vintage. As Australian wines became more popular, the business increased, until a few years ago the concern got beyond the range of the original proprietary. It was accordingly transferred to a limited company, comprising its founder, and Mr. J. J. Hardy, Mr. T. N. Hardy, Mr. R. B. Hardy, and a few friends, under the style of Thomas Hardy & Sons, Limited.

The largest vineyard of the company is at Tintara, and it produces a very high-class wine of a Burgundy or full claret type. This wine is sold principally in England, under the "Tintara" brand. The company is especially noted for the excellence of its claret, Hardy's No. 1 Claret being favorably known throughout Australia. New and extensive cellars have been erected by the company at Mile End, on the outskirts of Adelaide, and they are admirably adapted for their purpose. They are capable of holding 1,000,000 gallons of wine. The old Bankside homestead has meanwhile been converted into a beautiful place. The vineyard, cellars, orangery, and orchard are replete with conveniences and laid out with an eye to the picturesque. In fact, Bankside is looked upon as one of the show-places of Adelaide and its environment. Raisins, currants, and olive oil are produced and sold by the company in large quantities; and extensive offices and cellars are located at 87, Currie Street, Adelaide.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, having so early associated himself with the general welfare of the wine industry in South Australia, is well qualified to advise on the industry; and from time to time he has given his fellow-colonists the benefit of his experience in the business. An expert judge of soils, his valuable knowledge has been repeatedly placed at the service of the State. He is at present Vice-president of the South Australian Horticultural Society, of the Vinegrowers' Association, and of the Chamber of Manufactures, to all of which institutions he has rendered great service. He is Chairman of the West Torrens School Board of Advice.

Mr. J. J. Hardy, Mr. Thomas Hardy's son, who was born in 1855—the starting

year of the original vineyard - is vice-president of the Vinegrowers' Association. This gentleman takes a very active part in the management of the company founded by his father. Having obtained a clear insight into the industry in Australia, he has given much-appreciated advice to wine-growers in South Australia and, recently, in Western Australia; and, with his brothers, may be considered as a leader in a promising colonial industry. With suitable soil and climate, the future of wine-making in the Province is assured; and the industry is bound to become a source of wealth to the community at large as well as to individuals. As successful pioneers of this industry in South Australia, Mr. Thomas Hardy and his sons deserve well of the Province and all the great prosperity they now derive from their business.

Mr. Frederic Chapple, B.A., B.Sc.

WITH the foremost of the chief educational establishments of South Australia—one might almost say of Australia generally—Prince Alfred College must take rank. Some 32 years ago, in January, 1869, this great school was opened; and it has since come to be almost a national institution in the Province. The memorial-stone of the College was laid on November 5, 1867, by His Royal Highness the late Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, whose name the establishment bears. Mr. F. Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., came from England, fresh from a short and bright career in London. He has since fully maintained the efficiency of the curriculum, and has constantly improved upon it, so that now Prince Alfred College can offer educational advantages equal to those of any other scholastic establishment in Australia. Mr. Chapple was born in London in 1845, and, as a young man, he studied at the London University, where he obtained honors in Physiology (Human and Comparative), in Logic, and Mental Philosophy, studying for the last-named at King's College, London. After completing his collegiate course, he became tutor at the Wesleyan Training College, Westminster; and during his leisure hours he followed the Science Course at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington. In 1873 he took the degree of Bachelor of Science in the first class, his Arts degree having been achieved with similar success. Mr. Chapple early evinced singular ability as a schoolmaster, and under him Prince Alfred College from the first began to attain fresh fame. The success of Prince Alfred boys at the University is an earnest of the high standard of the academical curriculum of the College. Since 1883, Mr. Chapple has been Warden of the Senate of the University of Adelaide, and he was Vice-president of the Royal Society for some years. He has been prominently associated with the Young Men's Christian Association movement, was President of the Council of Churches, and has held all the offices open to a layman in Methodism. Mr. Chapple's career in this Province has been uniformly beneficial. His services to the community have been many, and by his large-minded sympathy and knowledge, he has proved a highly valuable colonist. In a young country, whose children are not ungifted with brains, there is a great deal of room for educated men such as Mr. Chapple. The Prince Alfred boys, old and young, hold a warm place in their hearts for him, for he has governed them with a kindly, paternal dignity.

The late Mr. Alexander Hay

BY the death of Mr. Alexander Hay, South Australia lost one of those sturdy pioneers of sterling merit who have helped to build up the Greater Britain beyond the seas. What the Pilgrim Fathers did for America, the pioneers from Britain have done for Australasia. Their mental and bodily vigor laid the strong and enduring foundations of a nation, which they have bequeathed as an heirloom to their sons to extend and embellish.



Debenham, Photo

The late Mr. Alexander Hay was born in Dumfermline, Scotland, in 1820, and came to South Australia in 1839. In him there was a strong blend of those persistent and enduring Scotch characteristics that have made its sons famous in the annals of British enterprise and colonisation. The dogged tenacity, the unwavering resolve, the capacity for thrift and perseverance, were inherent in his character, and conduced to the furtherance of himself and the promotion of others. For some time subsequent to his arrival in the Province, which occurred only three years after the foundation of South Australia, Mr. Hay sojourned in the Gumeracha district, where he engaged in various pursuits connected with settlement on the

virgin soil of the new country. Land settlement and agricultural occupations comprised at this early period the main industry of the Province, and devotion to these or their accessories was almost the only means of winning a competence—or even ensuring bare subsistence. Moving later to Linden, near Adelaide, Mr. Hay engaged in general business. Simultaneously with commercial avocations, he extensively followed pastoral and agricultural pursuits; and his reputation as a competent business man was proved by the able manner in which he successfully supervised and managed his diverse interests. He took a step in a new direction when, on the death of Mr. John Stephens, proprietor of the *Register* and *Observer* newspapers, he formed one of a syndicate of seven gentlemen

who purchased these properties. His public life began with his appointment as member of the City Corporation, which office he filled for three years. The groundwork of a legislative system for the city was then still in the process of formation, and the framers had no easy task assigned to them in initiating laws and regulations for the benefit of the community. They had little precedent to fall back on save the customs and ordinances which obtained in the countries they had left, and these they could not well import into their new municipality. They had to devise enactments that would be suitable to their new environment, and many of the measures promulgated by the pioneer band of municipal legislators of Adelaide remained in serviceable activity without amendment for many years after the city had crystallised into more definite form. On the Central Board of Health, Mr. Hay plied his energies for five years, tendering his assistance to his colleagues in their praiseworthy attempts to raise the standard of hygienic management, and remove certain insanitary customs that imperilled the health of the community. The Board did much to improve the conditions of Adelaide by the by-laws it instituted for the maintenance of cleanliness.

From his earliest years as a colonist, Mr. Hay identified himself with every form of religious, social, and philanthropic work in the Province. With the Rev. T. Q. Stow and Dean Farrell, he served on the local committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, an institution which has wrought inestimable good in the religious history of the colonies. As a loyal and patriotic Scotchman, he always evinced a keen interest in the welfare of his compatriots. His great desire was to foster among them a true *esprit de corps*, and he was eminently successful in this endeavor. The Caledonian Society was founded by several enthusiastic Scotchmen, including Mr. Hay; and of this Association he was elected the first Chief in South Australia. The conception was happy, and the birth a success, for to-day that society claims many of the foremost names in the Province on its roll of membership. To him also fell the honor of being one of the earliest Presidents of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Province.

In commercial and financial fields, where the material and practical side of a man's abilities is summoned into greater requisition, Mr. Hay also attained prominence. He was connected with the promotion of many local financial institutions, including the Bank of Adelaide, the South Australian Branch of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, the South Australian Insurance Company, and the South Australian Gas Company. Mr. Hay for years sat on the directorial board of each of these concerns.

In 1857 Mr. Hay made his political *début* as the representative of Gumeracha in the Lower House. He sat for this district till 1861, and was again its representative from 1867 to 1870. In the Parliament of 1870-71 he took his seat as member for East Torrens. He sat for two years, and in 1873 entered the Legislative Council, of which he remained a member for 18 years, up to his final retirement from active politics in 1891. In the Reynolds Ministry Mr. Hay held the portfolio of Commissioner of Public Works from May, 1860, to October, 1861, and his administration was marked by deliberation and sound common sense. He was responsible for many utilitarian Acts; but perhaps the measures with which his political record will be most closely associated were the Real

Property Act, which he assisted the late Sir R. R. Torrens and others to carry, and the Sale of State Lands on Credit Act, which he introduced into, and carried through, the Assembly. The latter measure was productive of much good in enabling small settlers to take up land, and pay for it after they had obtained some returns from their selections. Mr. Hay was a consistent and strenuous supporter of the transcontinental telegraph line.

Mr. Hay made three trips from South Australia to the old country, and on the occasion of his last visit, in 1893, he was made Hon. Executive Commissioner for South Australia at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. He also sat as a delegate from the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce at a united congress of kindred bodies in the British metropolis. In both of these capacities he acquitted himself with great credit.

After his retirement from politics, Mr. Hay led a quiet life, devoting himself to looking after his extensive pastoral interests, supervising affairs from Adelaide. It was whilst away at Port Victor, in January, 1898, that he died, greatly to the sorrow of South Australia generally. Mr. Hay was one of the most esteemed citizens of Adelaide. The sympathetic and kindly interest evinced by him in connection with many forms of social advancement, the warm and glowing spirit which seemed to suffuse his every word and deed, won him general popularity and esteem.

The late Mr. James Bath

MANY successful colonists of South Australia are under a debt of gratitude to the late Mr. James Bath for his patience in guiding their early tuition, and the kindly advice he gave them in their later years, which has enabled them to fill positions of influence in the Province with credit to themselves and their teacher. Mr. Bath was born in Wiltshire in 1833, and at 17 years of age was employed in teaching. Reading the glowing accounts published by Messrs. Wilkinson and Byrne, he decided to emigrate, and landed in South Australia from the barque *Asia* in 1851. He took charge of the Christ Church School, and was one of the few men left in Adelaide when the exodus to Victoria took place at the time of the gold fever. After 10 years' mastership he severed his connection with the Christ Church School, and opened a private school, which he conducted with success, until, in 1867, he was appointed secretary to the Board of Education; and when the Board was succeeded by the Council of Education, Mr. Bath still held his position. In 1883 he received the appointment of secretary to the Minister of Education, which appointment he held until his death, on May 20, 1901, serving under no fewer than 14 Ministers, one of them being a former pupil. He rendered the Province good service as secretary of the Postal Conference in 1890, and of the Rust in Wheat Conference. Mr. Bath also acted as private secretary to the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston during the Federal Convention in Melbourne. Mr. Bath's invariable courtesy endeared him to all with whom he came into contact, and his death was deeply regretted.

The late Mr. William Hill

THE pioneers of South Australia who, full of years and honor, have gone to their well-earned rest, left behind them many lessons well worthy to be learned and examples to be studied. Not the least of these is a sturdy independence of action, coupled with a staunch conscientiousness. They were as little afraid of undergoing bodily

hardship as of announcing cherished religious convictions, whether popular or not. They did not mind soiling their hands, and in Christian principle they were as milestones to those who would follow in the same road. A man of this stamp was the late Mr. William Hill, who was born at Wendoon, Cornwall, on April 2, 1830. He came to this Province as a young man, and, after acquiring a good general experience, entered, in 1853, the service of the pioneer millers, Messrs. John Dunn & Co. A memoir of this historical family appears in another place in this volume, and it was in their connection that Mr. Hill performed much valuable work for South Australia. He was soon appointed head manager of the Adelaide branch of the business, and some years later, was admitted into partnership with the proprietors. He became a very active member of the firm, and helped considerably



George & Walton, Photo

in bringing it to so successful and flourishing an issue. The firm extended its operations into every corner of South Australia, into the other colonies, and even beyond the continent. It was by the earnestness, business application, and enterprise of the partners that this great business was built up. It is to be regretted that circumstances have arisen which have resulted in the break up of the business so ably carried on in the earlier history of the Province.

Mr. Hill was especially known for his practical application of religious principle to every day life. This was not done with dramatic show or with the accompaniment of false glorification, but in a quiet, unobtrusive, and kindly fashion. As a consequence, he

gained the good will and confidence, not only of the general public, but also of the men under him. The best testimony of their good feeling was in the presentation, after he had been 30 years with the firm, of a handsome gold watch and chain as a mark of esteem by the employes. He was an energetic lay preacher in the Wesleyan Church, and filled numerous offices in that denomination. In 1880, accompanied by his wife and family, he proceeded on a tour through Great Britain, Europe, America, and South Africa, spending some time in his native town in Cornwall, which ever had his enthusiastic regard.

For many years Mr. Hill was a resident of Glenelg, where his fine qualities and sound common-sense won the admiration of the residents. He was for some years identified with the Glenelg Council, and rendered it useful advice on all matters having for their object the better comfort of the townspeople and the improvement of that pretty seaside resort. He was frequently asked to stand for Parliament for the Districts of Onkaparinga, Mount Barker, and Sturt, but as frequently declined, owing to the exigencies of his business engagements.

Mr. Hill married a daughter of the founder of the business house of Dunn and Co., who, with three daughters, survives him. He died at his home, "Glenara," Glenelg, on September 11, 1885, greatly esteemed and sincerely mourned. The business world then lost a worthy worker, and the religious world an earnest helper. He was a supporter of Volunteer matters, and was earnestly interested in Masonry.

Mr. Matthew Goode

MR. MATTHEW GOODE, who has been for many years a leader in the Adelaide commercial world, was born at Hampton-Charles, on the borders of Herefordshire and Worcestershire, in 1820. Upon leaving school he proceeded to London, where for seven years he was associated with the drapery trade. In 1852 he followed his brother, Mr. C. H. Goode, to South Australia. The latter was already established as a draper in Kermode Street, North Adelaide, and the subject of this sketch joined him in partnership. The business of the brothers grew rapidly, and they removed to larger premises in Rundle Street. In course of years, the business was removed to Stephens Place, where Messrs. Goode devoted themselves to the wholesale trade, with ever-increasing success. Thirty years ago the firm established large warehouses in Grenfell Street, which Mr. Goode still utilises. The partnership was dissolved in 1882, and since then Mr. Matthew Goode has held sole control of the extensive and ever-extending business. Many years ago Mr. Goode was elected to the City Council, and he served the ratepayers for two years, during which he distinguished himself as an earnest advocate of sanitation and financial reform. In politics he is both a Freetrader and Federationist. Upon the introduction of the present educational system, he was one of the secretaries of the League which sought to make it secular, compulsory, and free as far as the "three R's." In the field of altruistic endeavor, Mr. Goode has long been an honorable worker. With others, he inaugurated the first Bush Mission to the aborigines, and he has been identified with that work ever since. He was for years a committee member of the City Mission, and was also on the Adelaide Committee of the London Missionary Society. He has been a lay preacher in connection with the Congregational Union.

Mr. William Austin Horn

IN South Australia, the home of many eminently-successful commercial magnates who have built up their fortune and their reputation by a consistent display of intelligence, are to be found examples of what men endowed with keen faculties can do in life. Mr. William Austin Horn, a man of this class, is widely known in South Australia and

in England. His patriotic tendencies, directed towards exploration and the advancement of human knowledge regarding the unknown interior of the Australian continent, have received approbation both in Australia and among scientific authorities in Great Britain.



Solomon, Photo

Mr. W. A. Horn was born in New South Wales in 1841. He left the mother colony in 1852, and came to South Australia, where he began his education at St. Peter's College. Later, he proceeded to Worcester College, Oxford, to continue his studies. He returned to South Australia in 1874, and for many years followed pastoral pursuits. Frequent travel and tours were indulged in during a 10-years' sojourn on a sheep-run; and these expeditions added piquancy to existence and relieved the otherwise overwhelming feeling of tiresome monotony inseparable from station life in lonely parts.

In after years, when speculative successes brought more plenitude to his doors, he invested considerable sums in the purchase of station property in the Province. It was while actively engaged in squatting that he became interested in the famous Moonta copper mines, and had the good fortune to become one of the original proprietors. Anyone who has followed the subsequent history of these mines can easily guess how lucrative must have been a first share. Mining ventures henceforth attracted his energy. He purchased interests in the leading mines on Yorke Peninsula, and associated himself prominently with their development.

Mr. Horn was one of the early pioneers of Silverton and Broken Hill; and in this latter field he acquired extensive interests. He was appointed a Director of the famous Broken Hill Proprietary Company, and was given many other official positions in connection with mining companies. On the discovery of the Mutooroo copper mines, his capital and influence were alike sought and enlisted for the promotion of the claims thereon. When Western Australia asserted its auriferous splendor, and prospecting expeditions were in great demand to search and explore for the hidden treasure, Mr. Horn put himself in the van of stimulative progress in that direction. He took a leading part in forming the Octagon Syndicate, with a view to fitting out expeditions to explore and prospect the vast mineral areas of the sister colony.

In 1887 he first entered politics. He stood as a candidate for the Flinders District in that year, and was returned by a large majority to the House of Assembly. For this electorate he sat for six years, retiring in 1893. In the following year he went to England, and did not return to the Province till December, 1896. His political career was characterised by readiness in debate, outspokenness, and sturdiness of opinion. His policy was pre-eminently decisive and constant in purpose. Shuffling and shilly-shallying with their aimless and weakly intentions were his aversion.

In connection with the Northern Territory, Mr. Horn proposed a measure in the House of Assembly to allow colored labor to be introduced on plantations, and in other semi-tropical industries. Ably defending the position he took up, and championing the good that would accrue from the passing of such a measure, he succeeded in winning the attention of the House, but the Labor Party, ever jealous of the sacred privileges of the whites, and ever condemnatory of alien immigration, gathered their forces together, and effectually barred the progress of the measure.

Mr. Horn's deep insight into the general character of the people is well illustrated in the action he took in a rather serious crisis in the agricultural industry of the Province. The farmers throughout South Australia, having experienced a succession of disastrous seasons, laid their grievances before Government in the form of a petition for a subsidy for seed wheat. They implored assistance in this direction; but the Government doubted whether the State would ever be recouped the proposed outlay, and accordingly refused the prayer, Mr. Horn urged that the farmers' request be granted, and placed faithful reliance on the honesty of the distressed agriculturists in his many strenuous addresses on the subject. He followed up his preaching by practice. All the beleaguered farmers in his constituency, and they aggregated no inconsiderable number, were equipped by him with seed wheat, and he trusted for re-payment to their honor. His confidence in them was justified; for, as soon as they were able they all repaid him, with the exception of one poor selector whose holding was so small that it was utterly impossible for him to requite his obligation. Mr. Horn pitying the man's unfortunate position, purchased the holding and presented it to him. His whole conduct in this matter was exemplary, and not only proved his acquaintance with human nature, but showed his readiness to demonstrate by practice the sincerity of his professions. For his single-handed munificence he received the eulogiums of the Press, as well as the gratitude of the recipients of his kindness.

He gradually grew in favor in the House, and his legislative merits invoked appreciable comment from both parties. He refused the offer of the portfolio of Treasurer in the Cockburn Government, preferring to remain independent in his political attitude. His capabilities would, however, in general estimation, have fitted him for any Ministerial post. He was possessed of a rich fund of humor, and a gift of keen satire, with a capacity for epigrammatic expression and telling repartee which often delighted the House.

But it is more particularly in connection with exploration work that Mr. Horn's name will be remembered. He personally bore the heavy expense of the Horn Exploration Party, which went through Central Australia for scientific purposes. The services of the eminent naturalist and scientist, Professor Baldwin Spencer, were secured for this expedition, and the success of the exploration has well repaid Mr. Horn's patriotic open-handedness. In 1894 the party started on its arduous journeying into the desert and bush, and reached Larapinta Land, which they examined in an exhaustive fashion. The discoveries and observations of this expedition are preserved in a work of four volumes, the perusal of which shows the richness of the copious information gleaned. Geological, biological, botanical, and ethnological matters are extensively dealt with, and form an interesting and very valuable addition to the knowledge of the little-known districts of the great central deserts of the Austral continent.

Mr. Horn's speculative connections seem to have endless ramifications. He is deeply interested in the Great Western Railway in Tasmania, which acquired rights from the Government to build a direct railway from Mount Lyell to the capital. As a concession, the company received half a million acres. Mr. Horn retired, however, from all his official positions on his departure for England in 1898. But, though absent himself, his name will ever remain in close association with the colonies, and especially with South Australia. He has added greatly to the welfare of this Province during the many years he has sojourned in this part, and has not failed to assist in any cause for the improvement and promotion of his fellow-colonists. He has thus earned the goodwill and kindly esteem of all who can admire disinterested and useful devotion to the common good. His devotion tacked closely on to his keen scientific ardor, and a corresponding love for its advance, has made him a national benefactor. His name brings with it the respect which it is entitled to, and will remain as that of one of the most generous public men in the treasured annals of South Australian history. Many gifts have been bequeathed by him to the city of Adelaide. The Museum received from him 11,000 coins, dating back to the earliest times of the Romans, and comprising one of the most valuable collections in the world. The statues of Venus Canova and the Farnese Hercules were the gifts of Mr. Horn to the municipality.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Horn was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Junior Carlton Club and New Universities Club in London, and of the Melbourne and Adelaide Clubs. His kindly disposition has won him many friends, while his sincere straightforwardness and his sympathetic regard for all promotive movements have singled him out as a citizen and colonist exalted in type and truly useful in many spheres.

Captain Inglis

THE growth of England's maritime enterprise has necessitated a system of strict supervision, from which few shipping operations are exempt. In the rise of any national enterprise the wills of the originators are at first the only law; but with time and progress the necessity of restriction and systematic governance becomes apparent.



Hammer & Co., Photo

And in equal proportion to England's maritime greatness is the strength, justice, and effectiveness of her shipping laws. In this respect the colonies follow the lead of the mother country, and thus it is that we have in South Australia a Marine Board, with its strict enquiries, its numerous officials, and its admirable system of supervision. Under that system, the most important officer is the Harbormaster, who combines a multiplicity of varying duties. Captain Alexander Inglis, the present occupant of the position, is, as his name signifies, a native of Scotland—a country which has produced a large proportion of the navigators for whom Britain is famous.

Captain Inglis was born at Fordyce, Banffshire, on January 26, 1845, receiving his preliminary instruction at the Fordyce Grammar School, and completing his education at the Cullen Grammar School. Having mastered the trade of a shipwright, principally on the India and China trade, at an early age he went to sea. In 1864, on one of his voyages as first officer of the *Alexander*, of Kirkcaldy, he visited South Australia. Subsequently he joined the service of the Circular Saw Company, a New Zealand shipping proprietary, and engaged in the flour trade with the west coast of America. After four years of this life, Captain Inglis voyaged to South Australia in his own vessel, the *Planter*. He sold the vessel to Mr. Henry Simpson, and in 1878 took command of the *Athena*, a ship owned by the latter. In the following year he succeeded Captain Blanch as Examiner for masters' certificates, shipwrights' surveyor, etc., continuing in that position until the

resignation, a year or so subsequently, of the then Harbormaster, Captain Quin, when he assumed the vacant position, which he has held ever since.

Captain Inglis has never ventured far into public matters, but he has for many years been a member of the South Australian Caledonian Society, and for two years was Chief of the Port Adelaide branch. He has earned the reputation of a painstaking, energetic, and eminently competent officer. His service to the Marine Board has been of great value, whilst as a private citizen he has earned high esteem.

The late Mr. George Swan Fowler

WHEN Mr. George Swan Fowler died on October 1, 1896, at his residence, Wootton Lea, Glen Osmond, there passed away one of the few remaining business men of the South Australia of the "sixties." He was born at Anstruther, Scotland, on March 9, 1839, and was a son of the late Mr. James Fowler, a prominent business man in his native town. His elder brother, James, had preceded him to Australia, and prepared the way. The latter gentleman founded the business of Messrs. Fowler, in Rundle Street, Adelaide, in 1853. He was joined by another brother, the late Mr. David Fowler, and the firm became known as D. & J. Fowler. In 1859 the pioneer died, and George Swan Fowler came to South Australia in 1860. All the three brothers were experienced in the grocery trade, in which their father was engaged in Scotland. But Messrs. David and G. S. Fowler quickly recognised that their chief opportunity lay in the need then existing in Adelaide for wholesale grocery merchants. Wholesale trade premises were opened in King William Street, and there the firm has remained for 33 years. A branch was immediately opened in London, and through that means a considerable portion of the success attained has been gained. Stores were rented on the old historical McLaren Wharf at Port Adelaide, but seven years later the importations became so large that these were insufficient for their purposes. Larger premises were opened in Adelaide, and the staff of employés was considerably increased. In more recent years Messrs. D. & J. Fowler have largely increased their sphere of operations and their articles of trade; and in 1889 they purchased property and built a large factory. Since the death of Mr. David Fowler in 1881, the major portion of the management devolved on the subject of this notice. A few years ago he acquired a paramount interest in the Adelaide Milling Company, one of the largest trading concerns in the Province. He introduced to Australia the McArthur-Forrest Cyanide Process of gold recovery, and was for many years local director of the Australian Gold Recovery Company. Mr. Fowler represented, with the late Sir J. C. Bray, the District of East Adelaide, from 1878 to 1881, and in April of the latter year was re-elected; but on June 7 he resigned in order to take a prolonged rest. He did not again enter the political arena. From March 10 to May 10, 1881, he was Treasurer in the re-constructed ministry of Sir William Morgan. Mr. Fowler was for three years Chairman of the East Torrens School Board of Advice; and was prominently identified with the Baptist Church.

The late Dr. Richard Gardiner Jay, M.R.C.S.

A USTRALIA may well boast of its pioneers in every department of industry. They were a race of ardent, dauntless men, who divested themselves of the ties of home, kindred, and luxurious associations to enter the wilds of the untrodden bush. While we pay high tribute to the brawny, bearded, loose-limbed, courageous bushmen, who have entered the interior and braved the terrors of hardship and thirst, we must not pass unnoticed those refined, skilled, and accomplished men who, settling where population gathered, laid the foundation of civilised society in a hitherto uninhabited region. Of the latter class, the late Dr. Jay, a pioneer surgeon in this Province, deserves especial notice as having pursued an honored career, dating from the earliest period of South Australian history.

The late Dr. Richard Gardiner Jay was born at Ipswich, the capital town of Suffolk, a county wherein his ancestors had lived for many successive generations. After gaining the preliminary education customary to youths of his station and period, Richard Jay commenced the study of medicine, passing through the apprenticeship stage usual in those days. He then entered Guy's Hospital, which at that time also comprised the hospital of St. Thomas, and went through the course there stipulated, at the conclusion of which he qualified as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. In his young days, Australia was a country possessed of unique attractions to the adventurous and enterprising, and as one of these, Dr. Jay, who had considerable independent means, came to South Australia in the early "forties." On landing in the Province he remained for some time in the city, and afterwards settled at Willunga, where he practised successfully for over 30 years. At that time there were few members of the medical profession in the Province, and the scattered settlements south of Adelaide formed a wide field for his operations. Almost all the business south of the city came into his hands, and he soon worked up an extensive and lucrative practice. In later years competition came into the field; but the skill, energy, and popularity of the late physician constituted qualities which maintained a large connection. Added to the results of many years' incessant surgical work in a thriving community were the independent means already mentioned, and Dr. Jay attained to a position of opulence. In later years, however, mining speculations seriously diminished the wealth so honorably acquired. His prominence in the district which formed the scene of his labors drew upon him the notice of the authorities who, at an early stage in colonial history, invested Dr. Jay with the Commission of the Peace, which he exercised justly and fearlessly for a great many years. One of his sons, Mr. William Eugene Jay, who followed his father's profession, was practising at Wallaroo, when he died suddenly at that centre. Dr. Jay, sen., then took up the practice which his son had established in the mining town, and remained there until he was taken ill in 1878, and was removed to the city, where his death occurred shortly after.

During his long career in this Province, Dr. Jay earned a high reputation as a medical man, besides wide popularity and much esteem for his many social and personal qualities.

Dr. Melville Richard Hindmarsh Jay, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

IN the Midland Counties of England, where a distinct Saxon character prevails, the hereditary principle holds more firmly than in localities where a less conservative spirit is found. The same social status, often the same profession or occupation, is handed on from father to son. The Jay family, which has been so prominent in South Australian medical circles, is of Suffolk origin, and the general characteristic mentioned has in its members individual exemplification. Two sons of the late Dr. Jay, who for nearly half a century practised as a surgeon and physician in South Australia, followed in the footsteps of their father; and of one of them, Dr. Melville Richard Hindmarsh Jay this article treats.

Dr. Melville Jay was born at Willunga on February 16, 1866. After some preliminary instruction, he was sent to St. Peter's College, where he studied for a number of years. He showed great proficiency when a lad, taking every scholarship and prize available; and for three years was senior boy at the school. Having completed his education in general subjects, he commenced the study of medicine in the Adelaide Hospital, where his brother, Dr. William Eugene Jay, was then Senior House Surgeon. After some time spent in that institution, he went to England, and entered St. Thomas's Hospital, London, an establishment at which (when it was conducted conjointly with Guy's Hospital) his father had studied before him. Five years' experience here sufficed to pass Dr. Jay through his medical course, and he then qualified as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He had contemplated adding a University degree to these qualifications; but his father's death about this time caused him to alter his plans. Accordingly he commenced the practice of his profession in the South-West of London, where he labored arduously for a period of 18 months. He found that the duties attached to a practice in the great metropolis demanded too much of his energy and strength, and he returned to South Australia in 1880. Immediately on arrival he joined Dr. Wylde in his practice at North Adelaide. The partnership lasted three years, when Dr. Wylde, wishing to visit England, sold out to Dr. Jay. The abilities, integrity, and courtesy of the young physician speedily gained him repute and popularity, with the result that a substantial and lucrative practice has undergone considerable expansion in his hands.

Dr. Jay was for many years a member of the honorary staff of surgeons attached to the Adelaide Hospital; but in consequence of the disputes between the Board and the Government which arose some time since, he has severed his connection with the institution. He also held the post of Honorary Surgeon to the Convalescent Hospital, at the Semaphore, and was for a considerable time a prominent member of the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association. Dr. Jay has not sought public honors, but amid the wide circle of his acquaintance he enjoys a high reputation as a skilful surgeon and an honorable gentleman.

Mr. J. C. F. Johnson, F.G.S.

JOURNALISM has frequently proved a valuable and practical introduction to public life; and when the pressman steps from the friendly ambush of anonymity, and goes before the bar of public opinion, he is generally found not only to acquit himself well, but to add credit to his associations. The world is fruitful in such examples, and in South Australia

we have several illustrations of members of the Press who have risen to eminence. Mr. J. C. F. Johnson is a case in point, and though not now in active politics, he is still a public man not only on account of past performances, but also by reason of his interests in the South Australian mining and commercial world.



Hammer & Co., Photo

Mr. Joseph Colin Francis Johnson was born in King William Street, Adelaide, in February, 1848. Both his father and mother were pioneer colonists. His father arrived in the ship *Africaine*, and was one of the first lawyers to practise in Adelaide. His mother, Wilhelmina Colquhoun Campbell, was the third daughter of Mr. Colin Campbell, who arrived with his family and servants by the ship *Superb* in 1839, and settled at Stonefield, Pine Forest. Though he never entered the Parliamentary arena, Mr. Henry Johnson was an active

public man in the early days, and took a deep interest in the affairs of the struggling Province. Early in the "fifties," he removed with his family to Victoria, and lived for some years at Geelong. It was at the Grammar School of that seaside town that the subject of this sketch received his education. Leaving school in 1865, he spent several years in pastoral pursuits. Mr. Johnson's life in the bush was well employed; for, combining an observant with a receptive mind, he gathered in a store of experiences which in after years delighted many readers when reproduced as smartly-written stories of overlanding, river steamboating, camping, the shearing-shed, and the thousand-and-one phases which give interest to the Australian bush. Mr. Johnson, wielding the pen of a ready writer, thus

early identified himself in writing descriptions of scenes and adventures of life in Australia. Gradually he drifted into regular literary work, and, after contributing many stories and sketches to intercolonial journals, he returned to his native Province in 1868, and joined the staff of the *South Australian Register*. In connection with this journal he was not long in making his mark. His special articles on many subjects attracted much attention, especially those on mining, which were read with a large degree of interest. Mr. Johnson also acted as the *Register's* dramatic critic from 1873 to 1880. In 1880 he purchased *Adelaide Punch*, which he conducted for several years, during which he sought to elevate the tone of the satirical Press. *Adelaide Punch* is still remembered as a crisp weekly, sparkling with smart satire and choice epigram. In 1880, Mr. Johnson rode over the now famous Barrier Range country to the Mount Brown Diggings, and published his experiences in the Press, and afterwards in a racy little work, "Moses and Me," which met with a large sale. "Moses," or "Barrier Moses," was the name of the pony which Mr. Johnson rode, and the droll adventures of the two were told in a vein of graphic humor. Some time after his return to Adelaide, Mr. Johnson relinquished journalism as a profession; and having purchased the Mount Cultaga Gold Mine, Boolcoomatta, commenced a career of gold mining in South Australia. In 1881, Mr. Andrew Mitchell discovered gold near Woodside, and Mr. Johnson, forming a company, opened what was called the "Woodside Mine," on the Craigdarroch Estate. He then, in various parts of the district, employed prospectors, including Captains Pleitner and McCracken, the latter of whom discovered the "Bird-in-Hand Mine" on the land of Mr. James Shepherd. This led to the finding of several other promising mining properties, and nearly £100,000 worth of gold has since been raised in the neighborhood.

In 1884, in response to a requisition from a number of prominent gentlemen of the district of Onkaparinga, Mr. Johnson became a candidate for Parliament, and was returned as a member of the Assembly for that constituency. He felt his way in the House cautiously at first, and spoke only when he had matter of special knowledge and import to impart. He soon, however, began to take a prominent part in debates, and became one of the leaders of the Protectionist movement, the advocates of which were termed by him the "Productionist Party," but, as his speeches of that date and previous days show, his policy was to make protection the first step towards intercolonial freetrade, and thence to a federated Australia. Shortly afterwards he was elected by a majority of the House a member of what was known as "The Triumvirate," whose special mission was to reduce the expense of the Government. Their joint labors resulted in a saving in the estimates of £70,000, and for the time being they were really the controlling power in the country, the Government being to some extent powerless in their hands. On June 3, 1887, Mr. Johnson initiated what was known as the Australian National Union. A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held at White's Rooms, Adelaide, with the late Sir John Cox Bray in the chair. In a rousing patriotic speech Mr. Johnson declared that the prime object of the Union was to induce greater interest in political affairs, particularly among young men, and, primarily and above all, to promote the federation of Australia. The National Union afterwards amalgamated with the Australian Natives' Association to prevent duplication of work, as the objects of the two societies were found to be virtually identical. Mr. Johnson afterwards became president, and being appointed on the South

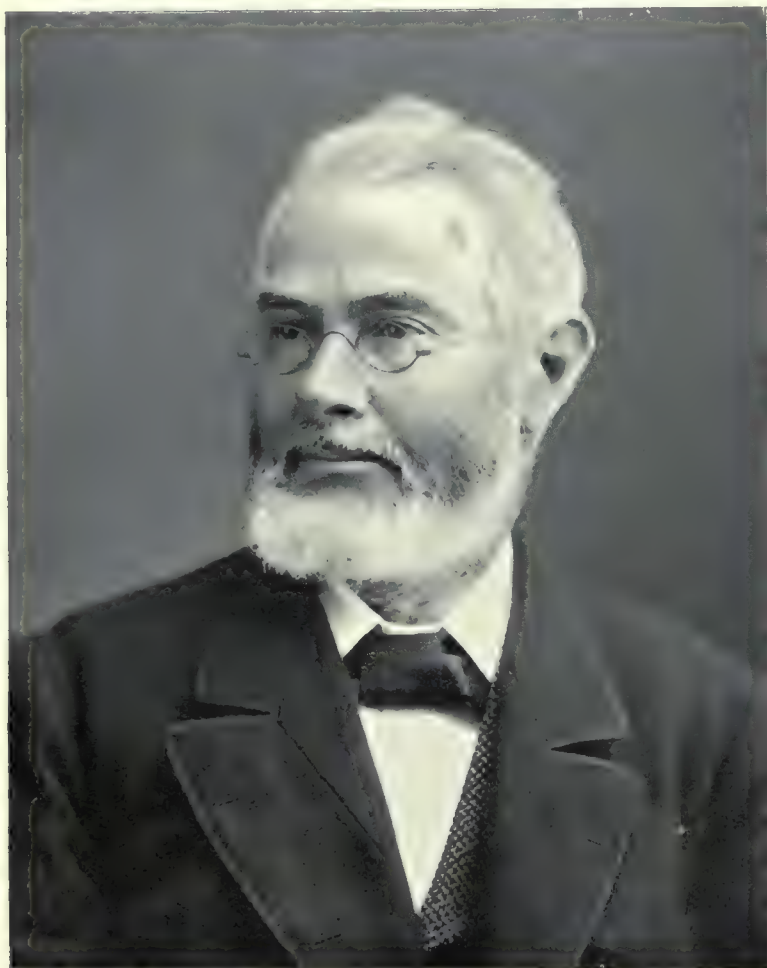
Australian delegation, attended the Federation Conference of the Australian Natives' Association in Melbourne, where good work in helping to draw up the plans for the foundation of the future Commonwealth of Australia was accomplished. Mr. Johnson was also one of the committee who formed the Australian National League, an association which has since proved a power in local politics. In 1887, on the defeat of the Downer Government, Mr. Johnson became Minister of Education and Minister Controlling the Northern Territory in the second Playford Administration, which retained office for over two years. At the end of the financial year of 1888, the Government was able to show a balance to credit of £173,000 in place of the debit balance of £295,303 for 1887; and though the harvest for 1888-9 was a poor one, by economy the result for that year was a credit balance of £33,000. Of this satisfactory result the Post and Telegraph Department, under Mr. Johnson's administration, showed a profit of £26,515 in 1887-8, and £27,084 in 1888-9. Although the number of free scholars had very materially increased, he succeeded in considerably reducing the expenditure on education. He also made a special trip to the Northern Territory, with the object of thoroughly enquiring into affairs there and reducing the heavy cost of that dependency. This he succeeded in doing; leaving a balance to the good of £14,756. When the Playford Ministry went out of office, Mr. Johnson, as a private member, did excellent work, and every motion he brought forward he succeeded in getting the Assembly to accept. In 1895 he obtained leave of absence from his Parliamentary duties, travelling through England and Europe, and remaining away two years, during which he visited many of the leading art galleries and museums of the old world. Whilst on this tour he purchased the painting by Charles Stuart, "Golden Autumn," which, on his return, he presented to the South Australian National Gallery. When in London, he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, at one of whose meetings his unique collection of Australian auriferous specimens was exhibited, and evoked much favorable comment and admiration. This collection, which took Mr. Johnson many years and much arduous labor to gather, was presented by him to the British Museum, eliciting from the Governors of that institution a special vote of thanks, and a special testimonial. A number of the richest and most ornamental specimens and nuggets were presented by him to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria through the Colonial Secretary, eliciting a very cordial letter of thanks from Her Majesty's Private Secretary, accompanied by a large, handsomely-framed portrait of the Queen.

In connection with mining, Mr. Johnson was one of the founders of the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers, and is an honorary life member of the Australian Mine Managers' Association. He is the author of a technical book on gold-mining, entitled "Getting Gold," published by Messrs. Charles Griffin & Company, London, in 1897. Mr. Johnson previously published one or two books on the same or similar subjects, but these are now out of print. His stories and sketches of Australian life have been written with those true touches of human interest and sympathetic coloring which have made the Australian school of writers so popular, and bid fair to bring about a *renaissance* in Australian literature with the upcoming of the young nation. Mr. Johnson retired from Parliament in 1896, his career having been one made up of hard work, together with undoubted success.

Mr. Charles Kimber

THE development of the Northern Areas of South Australia in the early days demanded the highest class of pioneering talent. Not alone was the hardy physique that can endure privation and climatic extremes required, but the skill and patient industry that can turn the wilderness into the fruitful cornfield was also necessary. The present

productiveness of the northern portions of the Province has resulted from the efforts of persevering settlers, who added much talent and industry to great courage and endurance. Among those whose well-directed abilities and energy have contributed to this end, is Mr. Charles Kimber, who, as a public and commercial man, played a very prominent part in the Stanley District for many years.



Hammer & Co., Photo

Mr. Kimber was born at Newbury, Berkshire, England, on January 13, 1826. He received a sound education at private schools in his native town, and subsequently removed to London, where he entered the wholesale stationery warehouse of Mr. James Norris, 207, Upper Thames Street. Here Mr. Kimber spent seven years, obtaining during that period a valuable business experience. The wide field of opportunities presented in Australia at this time attracted

Mr. Kimber's attention, and he determined to try his fortune in the new land. He accordingly set sail in the ship *John Woodhall*, and arrived in South Australia on January 5, 1849. Soon after reaching the Province Mr. Kimber obtained employment with the firm of Messrs. Acraman, Cooke, & Co. These merchants were carrying on business in Flinders Street, Adelaide, and in their employ Mr. Kimber remained for several months, after which he removed to the Burra. The copper industry was at that time in its prime, and Mr. Kimber found employment with the Patent Copper Company there. The opening-up of the Victorian gold diggings, however, had excited the minds of the adventure-loving throughout the world, and Mr. Kimber, like many others, determined to test the reported

wealth of the new fields. He found his way to the gold camps of the sister colony, and stayed there several months, but was not successful in meeting fortune as a miner. He accordingly returned to the Burra district, and commenced business for himself as a storekeeper at Redruth. Both mining and farming industries were prosperous in those days, and Mr. Kimber's venture proved a success. Having engaged in storekeeping for five years, Mr. Kimber sold out and purchased a farm on the Wakefield River, in the neighborhood of Mintaro, where he continued for another period of five years. In the meantime the Wallaroo mines were discovered, and Mr. Kimber engaged for a brief space in a water-distilling enterprise in that locality. Subsequently he purchased a mill at Clare, which was at that time the most important centre north of Adelaide. Having a thorough knowledge of business, and personal qualities of a high order, Mr. Kimber soon became a man of standing in Clare, and he succeeded in building up a large milling industry. Encouraged by the prosperity which attended his operations, he then erected another large flourmill at Kadina, and he was soon regarded as one of the most flourishing merchants in the North. He purchased land at Clare, built a house, and founded a fine estate known as Woodleigh, and famous for its fine orchard. Here Mr. Kimber lived for a period of 33 years.

The business abilities which Mr. Kimber had shown, combined with high integrity and private worth, attracted public notice, and in 1887 he was persuaded to stand for Parliament. With Mr. E. W. Hawker he was returned to the Assembly for Stanley district in that year, and sat for three sessions with such conspicuous merit, that at the end of the term he was again requisitioned to take the seat. With unaffected modesty Mr. Kimber, however, declined the proffered honor, although he continued to do good public work in Clare. He sat for three years as Chairman of the District Council, and, after the incorporation of the town, for two years as mayor. Mr. Kimber also held the post of Commissioner of Roads, and at an early date was invested with the Commission of the Peace. In his capacity as a magistrate, he sat for several years as Chairman of the Clare Licensing Bench. A few years ago Mr. Kimber sold his estate and business, and he went to live in retirement at Glenelg. Twenty years ago Mr. Kimber visited England, principally for health reasons, and spent six months enjoyably at home. On September 16, 1852, Mr. Kimber married Miss Nankervis, of the Burra, and he has had a large family. Two sons, Messrs. William and Madron Kimber, are now the proprietors of large wine-growing estates at Stanley Flat. Throughout his lengthy, varied, and successful career in this Province, Mr. Kimber has ever maintained an unblemished reputation as a public-spirited citizen, enterprising merchant, and as an honorable and courteous gentleman.

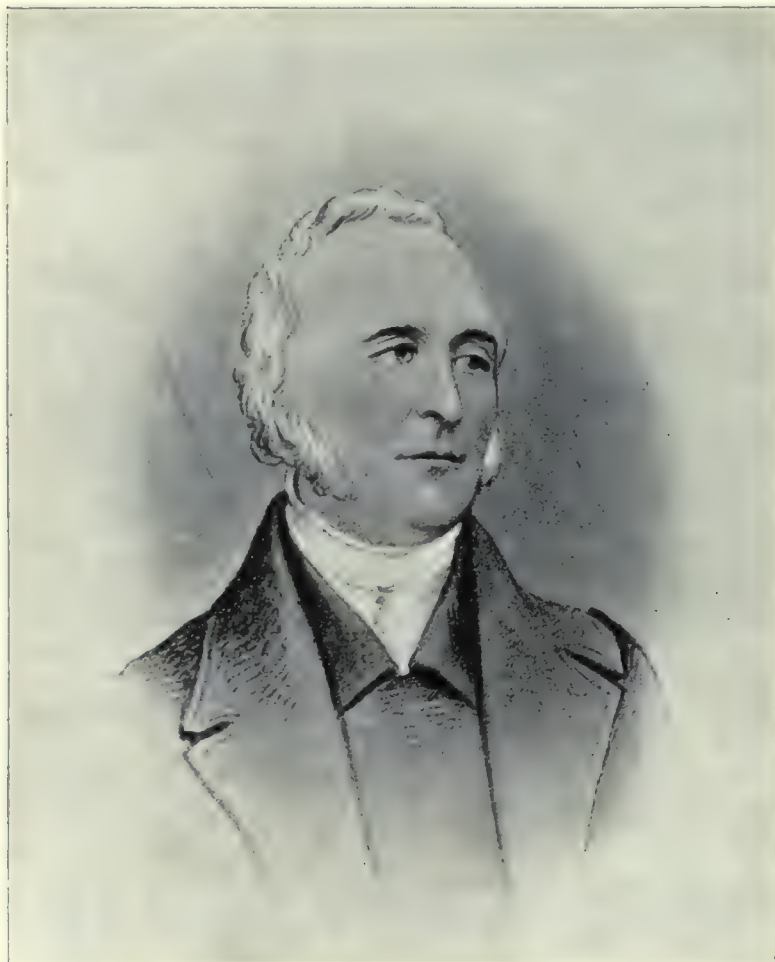
The late Mr. Walter Griffiths, M P.

BY the lamented death of Mr. Walter Griffiths on September 4, 1900, the House of Assembly lost a member of considerable gifts, and the Northern Territory a representative who was alive to its claims. He was born in Kent Town on July 4, 1867, and was educated at St. Aloysius' College, near Clare, and at St. Peter's College, Adelaide. When 16 years old he went to the Northern Territory, and entered into partnership with Mr. V. L. Solomon. In April, 1893, he was elected to the House of Assembly. He was fearless in debate, a ready speaker, and for some time "Whip" to the Country Party.

The late Rev. William Longbottom

THROUGHOUT her history South Australia has been noted for the freedom given within her confines to religious thought and development, and also for the strength of her religious institutions. From the inception of local history the people have been liberally provided with religious instruction, and, within a few years, representatives

of most of the principal denominations in Christendom had erected their temples in the Province, in which they might worship in the faith and after the fashion of their fathers.



Among the first sects to take deep root in South Australia was the Wesleyan, the founder of which in the Province was practically the late Rev. William Longbottom. There were other followers of that Church here before him; but he it was who consolidated them and enhanced their interests. From a humble root, planted in 1837, has grown a powerful tree, whose branches now spread over the whole Province.

The late Rev. William Longbottom was born at Bingley, Yorkshire, England, on December 10, 1799. He was educated for the Wesleyan Church, and, after being ordained, was dispatched as a missionary to India in 1827.

After some years of zealous labor, his health broke down, and he proceeded to Cape Colony. After returning to India, his health again failed him, and he went, in 1837, to Tasmania, hoping to find in its genial climate surcease from bodily infirmity. A few months' residence seemed to improve him, whereupon he was appointed by the English Conference to take up work in Western Australia, then a few years old. But circumstances decreed another sphere. With his wife and son he took passage in the schooner *Fanny*, which was wrecked near Lacepede Bay, South Australia, in 1838. All the passengers got safely to shore, and, remote from settlement, made a tedious journey to Encounter Bay. They walked in company along the desolate coastline by the Coorong. With a small boat they crossed

the Murray River, and were then able to continue their journey to the whaling station near Victor Harbor. The whalers and natives gave them a hearty welcome, and, in a little vessel called the *Lady Wellington*, they sailed up the Gulf to Port Adelaide. A few months later the brig *Maria* was wrecked near the same spot in Lacepede Bay, and, after reaching the shore, all hands were murdered by the natives.

The shipwrecked minister and his family were hospitably received in Adelaide, and a subscription to recoup their losses was started. The Rev. W. Longbottom was prevailed upon to remain in the Province, and a small chapel was erected for him in Hindley Street, about where the Theatre Royal now stands. There he began his ministrations, and his congregation speedily grew in numbers and in strength. The chapel in Hindley Street became so popular that a larger building was erected in Gawler Place, where the warehouse of Messrs. D. & W. Murray now stands, and there the Rev. W. Longbottom continued his work. On November 27, 1838, Governor Gawler laid the foundation-stone. The cost was about £3,000, and it provided seating accommodation for 500 persons. But his spirit was stronger than his body, and he was compelled by ill health to relinquish the charge in 1840, and again seek recuperation in Tasmania. He was succeeded in Gawler Place by the Rev. John Eggleston, who was soon afterwards relieved by the Rev. J. C. Weatherstone. The latter was not able to keep the congregation together, and Mr. Longbottom was asked to return. From his pretty Tasmanian station at New Norfolk he came back to Adelaide in 1844, and his earnestness and enthusiasm soon re-joined the dissatisfied and scattering flock. For three years he occupied the pulpit. It was then clear that his missionary work in India, his privations by shipwreck, and the energy he infused into his local labors had permanently ruined his health; and in 1847 his congregation (says Mr. George E. Loyau in his "Representative Men of South Australia"), "out of pure respect and gratitude to him, consented to his retirement, and made such provision as enabled him to pass his declining years in comfort." He was succeeded by the Rev. D. J. Draper, who, whilst returning from a visit to England, was lost in the *London*, on January 11, 1866.

Mr. Longbottom did not long survive his retirement. His strength, never very good, wasted away, and on July 31, 1849, he died at his residence in Hackney, aged 50 years. But he had accomplished his mission, and started the Wesleyan Church in South Australia on a splendid career. A memorial tablet to his memory has been placed in the Pirie Street Wesleyan Church. Mrs. Longbottom, who was Miss Eagland, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, was an excellent helpmeet to her husband. She had remarkable skill in acquiring languages, and, six months after her arrival in India, conducted classes in Tamil and Portuguese. Her long life was devoted to good works. She died in 1873. The son, Mr. William Longbottom, wrecked with his parents in Lacepede Bay, still lives in Adelaide. He was born in India in 1832, and, though but six years old at the time, possesses a clear recollection of the wreck incident. Mr. Longbottom, who was educated in Adelaide, adopted a commercial career, and eventually became a partner with Sir John Colton in a harness and hardware business.

Colonel Lovely

WE discover from a glance abroad that large numbers of men who are capable are ready to devote their talents to the public cause. And occasionally they are found to do this with no aim other than to faithfully serve their fellows. The springs of ambition, the pleasure to be derived from general approbation, may lead them

to such services; but, whatever the motive, the results are useful to the race. In these latter days military matters are engaging especial attention throughout Australia; and those who serve the colonies in a leading position in the Defence Force undoubtedly deserve a special measure of commendation.



Hammer & Co., Photo

James Chapman Lovely was born in London, in the year 1844, and, upon leaving school, was articled to Alfred Cubitt Bean, one of the engineers and surveyors to the London Metropolitan Board of Works, under which gentleman he learnt the duties of the profession. He came to South Australia in 1864, and joined the office of Messrs. Green & Wadham, land agents and surveyors, Adelaide, thus entering upon that connection with those phases of the local business world in which he has won such a respected name. He

proved an acquisition to the firm, which is now known as Green & Company, and for the last 22 years has been a partner in it. He has had an extended association with land agency and surveying matters, and matters of importance to the industrial welfare of the community have passed under his supervision. For several years he was Chairman of the Lefevre Peninsula District Council, and in that capacity he rendered the neighborhood it served substantial service. In a great measure to his exertion was due the proclamation of the Semaphore as a municipality in December, 1883, and during the three following years he represented Largs Ward in the pioneer Council. In 1887 he occupied the honorable position of Mayor of the Semaphore, and he well maintained the dignity of the municipality.

Colonel Lovely has been a member of the militia forces for over 30 years, and he has largely assisted in popularising and organising the local service. He began his military career as a cadet in the Second South Middlesex Rifle Corps, then under the command of Lord Ranelagh. In this corps he served successively as a private, corporal, sergeant, and color-sergeant, resigning only when he left for Australia. He joined the local Rifle Volunteer Forces in December, 1878, soon after their organisation, and received his commission as Captain therein in 1879. He was able to give appreciated help to the new institution, and, being both popular and efficient, rose rapidly in the service. In 1889, as Lieutenant-Colonel, he raised the 3rd Regiment of Militia, which he commanded until the inauguration of the new Force. He has held the appointment of an honorary Aide-de-camp to four successive Governors, viz. :—Sir William Robinson, the Earl of Kintore, Sir Fowell Buxton, and to His Excellency Lord Tennyson; this latter position he still holds. In 1899 he was ordered back to the active list, and instructed to reorganise the 1st Battalion A. R., which, having been accomplished, he was in November, 1900, promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed Officer Commanding the Brigade. As a commandant and tactician, Colonel Lovely is well regarded by his brother officers and by the men under him.

Mr. James Gordon, S.M.

ADELAIDE has been exceedingly fortunate in having been served by able stipendiary magistrates, and Mr. James Gordon, the present president of the City Police Court, ranks in ability with any of his predecessors in that position. He was born in Glasgow, on October 29, 1856, and was brought to South Australia when quite an infant. His father, the Rev. James Gordon, was a highly respected Presbyterian minister at Gawler; and his brother, the Hon. J. H. Gordon, Q.C., is the present Attorney-General. Mr. James Gordon attended for some years the school at Gawler conducted by the Rev. Thomas Smellie, and afterwards went to the St. George's School, of which Mr. L. S. Burton was the headmaster. Like his brother, Mr. Gordon decided to embrace the legal profession, and he was articled to Mr. Bonnar, a Strathalbyn solicitor; but after a short period his articles were transferred to his brother, Mr. J. H. Gordon, who was already a solicitor. In 1881, Mr. James Gordon was admitted to practice, and opened an office at Port Adelaide. Thence he removed to Port Pirie, where he soon obtained a satisfactory amount of business. For eight years he remained at the northern port, during which period he actively interested himself in municipal affairs, and was for one year Mayor of Port Pirie. In April, 1890, he joined the then firm of Gordon, Nesbit, & Bright, with whom he practised for two years. Finally, in June, 1892, he relinquished personal practice to take the post of Stipendiary Magistrate at Port Adelaide, with the charge of the Courts of the Midland District. Upon the death of Mr. Pater, later in the same year, Mr. Gordon took up the more important magisterial duties at the City Police Court of Adelaide, which he still performs. This was a quick promotion, and justified the trust reposed in him. His office is no sinecure, for upon the Chief Police Magistrate depends, to a considerable extent, the morality of the city. A determined, fearless magistrate in the Lower Courts has probably more influence over the morality of the community than the Chief Justice, or other Supreme Judges. He has summary power, and can instil into the minds of offenders a respect for law, and a fear of its clutches.

The late Hon. James Martin, M.L.C.

THE annals of the late Hon. James Martin contain many stories of hard-fought battles and uphill endeavor, and serve to illustrate the sterling and strenuous qualities of the man. He was born in 1821, in the village of Foundry (which secured its name from a foundry managed by his grandfather), in the parish of Stithians,



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in Cornwall. His father was in business as a mechanic, and when he died there was no one to undertake the control of his works. His mother was left a widow in poor circumstances, with six young children (the subject of the present memoir not being then born) to support. It was therefore necessary for the sons to work for their own living from an early age, and the following account will show to what extent Mr. James Martin succeeded. According to a recent biographical sketch given in the *Adelaide Observer* (to which we are indebted for most of the information here set forth), he "inherited mechanical tastes" from both sides of the family, and soon evinced a decided predilection for such pursuits. But the road to gratifying them was long and sometimes dreary, and it may be said that whatever success he attained has been by dauntless perseverance in obedience to his own desires. It was not possible for him to have much schooling, for the reason already stated, and when very young he was

compelled to earn his own living. After working as a lad for some time in his native town, he went to Truro, where he was employed as a millwright. Here he became associated with the Treseaven Mine, and was enabled to demonstrate his natural adaptability to engineering work. At that time the first man-engine was used in England. To save miners the exhausting exertion of climbing to the surface by ladders hundreds of feet long, a reward of £500 was offered for some mechanical contrivance that would obviate the necessity. The engineer of the mine prepared a drawing, and Mr. Martin was instructed to construct a model from it for submission to the gentlemen who had to judge of its merits. The contrivance was accepted, and, as one authority states, "marks an important epoch

in the mining history of England." Mr. Martin's model is treasured in the Polytechnic Hall at Falmouth. Eventually Mr. Martin severed his connection with the Treseaven Mine, and obtained employment in a woollen factory at Ponsuooth, where he had to engage in all sorts of work. But, we are told, "the greater the difficulties, the more determined was he to surmount them, and usually he was successful. This determination to overcome obstacles was the secret of much of his success in after-life." Working, however, in damp and draughty mills was not conducive to health, and Mr. Martin soon became subject to asthma. The rigorous climate of the old country accentuated the trouble, and he accordingly determined to seek the warmer and drier atmosphere of Australia. He chose the southern Province as his future home, and here he arrived in 1847, being then 26 years of age. He associated himself with mechanical affairs in the employ of Mr. Ridley, who, four years before, invented the now celebrated reaper or stripper. At Mr. Ridley's workshops at Hindmarsh Mr. Martin assisted in the manufacture of these machines.

The time came when he felt competent to start in business on his own behalf, and, after enquiry, he determined to open workshops at Gawler, then a quaint little village in the bush. On June 15, 1848, he set out for this pioneer centre in a dray, which also contained his wife, furniture, and a few tools, constituting all his belongings. Previous to his arrival he had secured a shop, the site of which is now a very small portion of the huge works of Martin & Co. Although there was then no opening for mechanical work, save in the manufacture of bullock-drays and the effecting of repairs to farming implements, Mr. Martin had an eye to the future, and foresaw that, as the Province developed, Gawler would become an important centre. His foresight has since been amply demonstrated. One of the first tasks which he set himself was "to cut down a tree and, from the timber, construct benches and a lathe." This lathe is kept in the present large establishment as a cherished relic of pioneerdom. "For the first little while I was here," says Mr. Martin, "it was a terrible job to get along. Sometimes, after paying my men only a portion of their wages, I had not 4d. left to take a letter out of the post office." The story of the beginning, and of the contrast with the present, is thus told by the *Observer* writer:—"The original site comprised only a few feet; the area now occupied by the firm which has grown out of that humble beginning is 18 acres. Mr. Martin began operations with one man; to-day about 700 are employed. He commenced by building bullock-drays; as agriculture extended he took up the manufacture of reaping machines and other agricultural implements; then mining machinery; and now the establishment produces railway locomotives which are declared to be equal to any made in the world. At first the trade was strictly local; then the reputation of the firm—for Mr. Martin soon took unto himself partners—rapidly spread into other districts, and demands for agricultural implements flowed in from all parts of the Province. Later, orders were received from neighboring colonies, and to-day the business of Martin & Co. has ramifications in all parts of Australia, and extends even to South Africa and New Caledonia." This extract will convey an adequate idea of the enormous development of the business; and it will be understood—especially when the circumstances of the Province are taken into consideration—that it could not be attained without skill, good management, energy, and discernment, coupled with indomitable industry.

Better days arrived when, after the return of the gold-diggers from Victoria, the

agricultural lands of the North were opened up. Mr. Martin bid with resourcefulness and perseverance for the consequent business in supplying farming implements, and, by facility of invention and a comprehensive study of the wants of farmers, he obtained the most of it. "Although," says the chronicler, "Mr. Martin was not a blacksmith, he frequently took anvil work, and made many a professed smith look foolish by the dexterity and skill of his amateur hand. In busy times he has toiled at the fire from 6 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night for weeks at a stretch." The firm was decidedly happy in inventing machinery suitable to the environment of agricultural pursuits in the Province, and led the way in improvements which revolutionised the industry. Wherever farms were established—in the remote north or in the far south—its reaping machines and ploughs were seen at work. The cost of production was made cheaper to the farmers, and the implements were gradually reduced in price. The first stripper manufactured by Mr. Martin was sold for £150; to-day he sells a better machine for less than £50. He was the first to use the thimble-comb and the clutch motion on the reaper; and in his workshops the stump-jumping plough was invented. He first manufactured iron from local ores. His conquests in agricultural and mining machinery could not be enumerated here. "It is estimated," continues the *Observer*, "that Messrs. Martin & Co. have constructed more than 15,000 reaping machines. A large portion of their present output is for export. A few months ago they dispatched in one day 39 trucks of machinery, weighing more than 200 tons, and having a value of upwards of £10,000. Mr. Martin had very little capital when he started; it now takes £150,000 to run the business." The firm has manufactured locomotives and carriages to the order of the South Australian Government, and in this has fulfilled a beneficial purpose by keeping capital and labor within the Province. It can be said that there is no more pretentious and useful business house of the kind in South Australia, and certainly none which has conferred such substantial advantages upon the inhabitants.

To come now to the more personal aspect of Mr. Martin's career, as relating to his services to municipal and political government. By means of his extensive enterprise he was largely the maker of the town of Gawler—the principal means of its growth. Though his business demanded much of him, he found time to help nearly every public movement with which the townspeople have been connected. After the municipality was founded, he was elected an Alderman. Three years later he became Mayor of the town, being the first to occupy that position after the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act. For eight years from that time he occupied the mayoral chair, and was only once opposed, that occasion being when he first offered his services. He was enabled to greatly improve the city and to devise by-laws and support measures to ensure health and comfort to the ratepayers. Thus, in a double sense, he was as a parent to Gawler. "It is related that on one occasion, being very busy at the anvil at the time of the declaration of the poll, he appeared in his shirt-sleeves straight from the fire, returned thanks, and hurried back to his work. Conventionality, in his career, always had to give way to necessity." In still other respects Mr. Martin was a useful support to Gawler. He was one of the founders of the local Institute, gave a portion of the land on which the building stands, and supplied the plans for the structure. He was the first Treasurer of the Institute, and was also a trustee. He rendered great assistance to the Gawler Agricultural Society, and was for several years Captain of the local Volunteers.

Mr. Martin was a useful representative in Parliament for the district. Here, also, he did what he could, and he did it conscientiously and with the best motives. For four years, 1865-8, he represented Barossa in the House of Assembly, and in 1885 he was elected to the Legislative Council for the North-Eastern District. Taking a close interest in the debates, and being a keen practical man who was listened to with attention and respect, he was often able to decide the fate of a measure by his advice and influence. Privately his character was as sturdy, intelligent, and kindly as publicly. He died on December 27, 1899, at the ripe age of 77.

The Rev. Henry Girdlestone, M.A.

IT was on July 15, 1847, that the Collegiate School of St. Peter was opened to a moderate attendance of pupils. The early struggles were so successfully and quickly overcome that improved buildings were in course of erection two years later, and on May 24, 1849, Bishop Short laid the foundation stone of the present attractive structure. The group of buildings now comprising the College is located in handsome grounds, tastefully laid out and furnished with trees, and containing 30 acres of play ground. Among the additions to the original building are new schoolrooms, a chapel, a gymnasium, and a fives court. At present there is accommodation for 50 boarders. Among the headmasters, since the inception of the College, have been gentlemen of great culture and talent; and among the "old boys" are some of the most prominent men of the Province. The present Headmaster, Mr. Henry Girdlestone, M.A., has as yet sojourned but a short while in South Australia, but not too short for the recognition that his abilities and capacities are of a high order. Henry Girdlestone was born at Penkridge, Staffordshire, England, in 1863, but spent nearly all his early life at Bathampton. Mr. Girdlestone attended the Bath College for some years, and in 1882 he entered at Magdalen College, Oxford. He pursued a bright University career, and in 1886 obtained his B.A. degree. In 1889 he took his M.A. degree with honors in Mathematics and Natural Science. For two years, 1885-6, he was stroke of the victorious University Eight. Upon leaving Oxford, Mr. Girdlestone was for two years private tutor to Lord Ashtown, after which he accepted a mastership at Bath College, his old school. At the end of 1893 Bishop Kennion offered him the appointment of Headmaster of St. Peter's College, Adelaide, which he accepted, and in February, 1894, he arrived in this Province to take up his new duties. During the ensuing years he has more than sustained the reputation of the College, and has won for himself general good will. It is certain that the destiny of the old College will not suffer under his superior supervision.

The late Mr. George McEwin

MUCH of the nomenclature of South Australia memorialises the names of pioneers who have labored in the cause of the Province. The names of the streets and squares of Adelaide, country towns and villages, and special localities here and there, have been derived from this source; and, if the original names be euphonious, no

more appropriate way could be found of paying lasting tribute to the founders. Such is the case as regards the late Mr. G. McEwin, whose name is perpetuated at Glen Ewin, about 12 miles from the metropolis.



George & Walton, Photo

Mr. George McEwin was born in the south of Scotland in 1815, and became a landscape gardener by occupation. Plant-life in all its forms supplied him with much-loved study, and he was a botanist of considerable ability. At the age of 18 he made a classification of the plants of Scotland, and so thorough was this work that he was elected a life member of the Arboreal Society of Scotland. From Scotland, Mr. McEwin went to Liverpool, where he laid out a number of large gardens and delivered lectures on botany. In 1839 he arrived in South Australia with his young wife, and it is said that he marked out some of the oldest and best gardens in and about the city. In 1844 he took up his residence in the locality which received its name from him,

and in the same year visited New South Wales, and purchased plants and trees which he considered were adapted to South Australian soil. These he planted at Glen Ewin, and he soon surrounded himself there with a charming orchard and vineyard, and also a pleasing ornamental garden. While he spent his time partly in attending these, and partly in landscape gardening for other settlers, his orchard came into bearing; but at first there was a difficulty in obtaining a market for its productions. In 1860 he hit upon the plan of manufacturing jams and preserves, and this business eventually attained intercolonial importance. The products of the factory had a ready sale, and the concern became one of the largest of the kind in South Australia. It is still carried on by Mr. Robert

McEwin, the son of the founder. Mr. McEwin thus rose to an influential position, and was able to devote himself to questions of public utility.

Out of his experience, gained by study, observation, and experiment in plant-life, he was able to tender good advice to colonists. He was an authority on horticultural and agricultural matters, and contributed largely to the Press on these subjects, but especially on horticulture. His work, "The Vigneron's and Gardener's Manual," went through several editions, and was of very practical use to those concerned. Many articles from his pen also appeared in local newspapers on fruit-trees and vines and ornamental trees. He obtained a gold medal from the Scottish Arboricultural Society for a paper on "The Natural Forests of South Australia"; and in 1877, from the same source, he won a silver medal for the best essay on "Arboriculture," and the *souvenir* is now in the possession of his family. He was for years a member of the Forest Board and of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Besides excellent advice given on subjects which by occupation he was specially interested in, he rendered service to the public in other respects. He was appointed by the Government a member of the Central Road Board, and was for many years Returning Officer for the district of Gumeracha, a position in which his son has succeeded him. He was a Justice of the Peace, and was quite celebrated throughout his district for his decisions. Having made some study of the law, he was able to adjudicate with more than the usual success of the unpaid magistrate, and fulfilled a still higher function by so advising many who called upon him on the legal aspect of their claims and complaints that cases were settled out of court with dispatch and satisfaction.

After about two month's illness, Mr. McEwin died on August 8, 1885, in his 70th year. His wife had predeceased him, and both were highly esteemed and beloved.

Mr. F. D. Harris, LL.B.

AMONG the most influential men of Gawler is Mr. F. D. Harris, who has the distinction of being the first native-born to occupy the position of Mayor. He was born on July 15, 1864, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. James Harris, founder of the well-known country firm of James Harris & Sons, storekeepers, of Gawler and Kapunda. He was educated at St. George's School, Gawler, conducted by the late Mr. L. S. Burton, and at the Glenelg Grammar School, the principal of which was the late Mr. Frederick Caterer, B.A. Late in 1881 he was articled to Sir John Bray, and served under Bray and Sheridan and Bray & Hackett. Law seemed to be a congenial study, and in December, 1886, he took the LL.B. degree at the Adelaide University, and in the same month was admitted to the Bar. Almost immediately after resuming his residence in Gawler, Mr. Harris began to take a part in local public movements, and he has since occupied the most influential offices in the gift of the townspeople. He was elected to represent the East Ward in the Gawler Corporation in December, 1893, and, after serving for three years, was elected to the mayoralty in 1896-7. Mr. Harris in later years has been associated with numerous local bodies and societies, to follow which must occupy a great deal of his time. He is a Past Worshipful Master of the Gawler Lodge of Freemasons.

Professor William Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc., is justly credited with being a distinguished acquisition to South Australian talent. He was born at Inveravon, Banffshire, Scotland, in 1861, and received his preliminary education at Elgin, whence he proceeded to the Edinburgh University. His career there was highly distinguished,



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and he took the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Science. While yet comparatively young, in 1886, he was appointed Lecturer in Ethics at the University of Edinburgh, after which he held successively such honorable offices as Lecturer on Education at University College, London, Examiner in Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, and Examiner in the Theory of Education at the University of Cambridge. The enumeration of these offices illustrates the confidence and respect which Professor Mitchell's talents commanded at these seats of learning. In 1894 he came to the University of Adelaide as Hughes Professor of English Literature and of Mental and Moral Philosophy. He has contributed important articles on philosophical subjects to British and American Reviews, and his work at the local University meets with high commendation.

Professor Joshua Ives, M.B.

PROFESSOR JOSHUA IVES was born near Manchester in 1854. He arrived in Adelaide in March, 1885. Within a month he delivered his inaugural address, framed the regulations for the new degrees of music, formulated the course for students, and mapped out his lectures. The late Sir Thomas Elder having provided means for establishing a Conservatorium of Music, Professor Ives went to England in 1897 to enquire into the latest developments in teaching the Musical Art, and upon the result of his investigations in England and the Continent, the Elder Conservatorium of Music was founded in Adelaide. This Institution has the right to grant diplomas, associateships, and scholarships.

Mr. Samuel James Mitchell, LL.B.

IT was one of the Earl of Beaconsfield's favorite beliefs that a person with brains could achieve whatever he willed. The laws of destiny were not altogether obscure to him, but actions, he demanded, must be embraced to help destiny. By work and study and observation, strenuous and sedulous, the goal could be reached. We now and then discover in our midst examples which tend to give testimony to these conclusions. It is so in the case of Mr. Mitchell, who, when beyond the usual period at which men generally seek to learn a profession, devoted himself to the study of the law, and made himself a master of it. There have been other similar examples in South Australia — notably Mr. J. M. Stuart (Crown Solicitor) and the late Mr. Ash, M.P.

Samuel James Mitchell was born at Mount Barker, South Australia, in 1852, and was educated at Mitton's Academy, Adelaide, and at other private schools. Upon leaving school he went to Port Augusta, where he entered into commercial pursuits, eventually establishing himself there as an auctioneer. He seemed to be admirably adapted for this avocation, at which he flourished. He gained a sub-

stantial connection, and became, besides, one of the leading public men of the northern port. He was for some years a member of the Port Augusta Council, and for two years occupied the mayoral chair, and was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

While pursuing a successful career as an auctioneer, Mr. Mitchell determined to fulfil his long-cherished wish and become a lawyer. Although above the normal age for embarking in this profession, he was bent upon carrying out his intention. Coming to Adelaide, he articulated himself to the firm of Messrs. H. E. & H. F. Downer, arranging, however, for the privilege of being allowed to attend the University in the pursuance of



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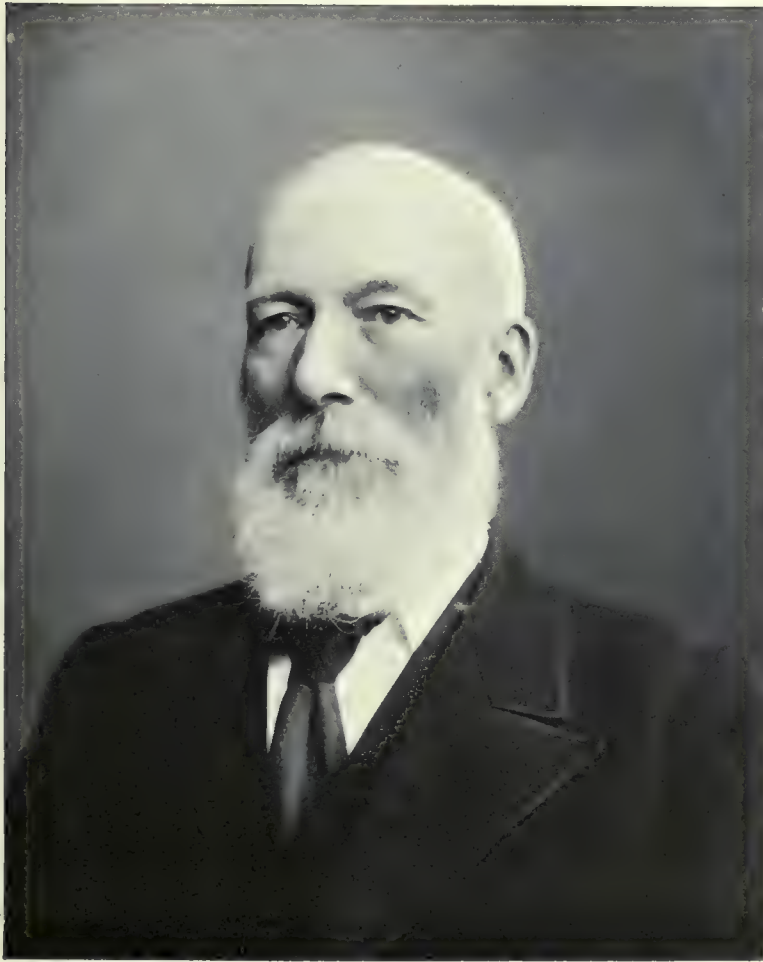
his studies. Despite the difficulty, especially severe in the case of adults, of being cramped in a dry and routine study, he made rapid progress in his new profession. In recognition of his business abilities, he was, meanwhile, given the management of the office. In 1889 he took the LL.B. degree at the Adelaide University, and in the following year opened in practice in the city as a barrister, solicitor, and notary. In this new sphere he realised his expectations by becoming a very successful practitioner. His practice in the Supreme, Criminal, and Petty Courts became extensive, and he has been complimented by the Bench for his success in conducting important cases. In legal circles he is known rather as a good all-round man than as a specialist. His clients have reason to be as satisfied with his work as he has himself. Mr. Mitchell has been a member of the committee of the Glenelg Institute since its inception. He is also an enthusiastic Freemason, and was Worshipful Master of his Lodge at Port Augusta. He has been the president of the Electric Telegraph Association of South Australia ever since its foundation. Until recently he has resisted many requests to enter the political arena, but now aspires to represent the Northern Territory in Parliament. His career is an example for ambitious young men, and should encourage them in their desire to attain success in any sphere. Mr. Mitchell is a collected, vigilant, persistent man of strong will. Whatever he sets his mind to do, he accomplishes. His successes are not envied; for it is on all hands agreed that whatever he achieves he deserves.

Mr. James Thompson Hackett, B.A.

AMONG the few legal men in South Australia who have acted as leader-writers on the daily newspapers is Mr. Hackett, one time partner of the genial and popular politician, Sir John Cox Bray. Mr. James Thompson Hackett, B.A., was born in the Colony of Victoria in 1858. His preliminary education was received in the Melbourne Public Schools, and afterwards he studied at the Melbourne University, where he took his degree in Arts. The University of Adelaide was then beginning its career, and the schools of this Province were recruiting their teaching staff in preparation for the higher standard of education which the University required. Mr. Hackett was asked to accept the position of master at Whinham College, and came to the Province for this purpose at the age of 18. Subsequently, in 1881, acting on the kindly advice of Mr. Justice Bunday (then Mr. Bunday, Q.C.), he resigned his office of pedagogue and turned to the law articling himself to Mr. Sheridan, the partner of Sir John Bray. During the short term of his articles two prizes were offered, one on the comparison of Roman and English Law, and the other on the Growth of the Constitution under the Stuarts, and both were secured by Mr. Hackett. In three years he was admitted to practice, and was immediately afterwards taken into full partnership by Sir John Bray. The two gentlemen continued in partnership until 1891, when Sir John went to England to take up the duties of Agent-General. Since that year Mr. Hackett has practised on his own responsibility. Mr. Hackett has from time to time visited the other parts of the world, and as he has not yet passed his fortieth year, he has many valuable years still before him.

Mr. David Moody

THE pretty South Australian town of Kapunda possesses a by no means uninteresting history. Upon the surrounding district, some half a century ago, depended the immediate prosperity—almost success—of the whole Province. Until the arrival of the late Captain Grey (afterwards Sir George Grey), who brought the community



Hammer & Co., Photo

out of the teeth of insolvency, little developmental work had been done, and there were few realisable assets. Governor Grey sought to drive the population out of Adelaide into the rural districts. He succeeded; but their struggles in endeavoring to cultivate the wilderness were often disheartening. New hope arose, however, when it was announced, in the by-gone day, that copper had been discovered at Kapunda. General attention was at once directed to that district, and then, for two or three years, anxiety as to the value of the deposit was keen. The Kapunda Copper Mines were equal to the occasion, and they practically inaugurated a prosperous era in South Australia. They drew population and capital to the Province, whose history accordingly at once took a brighter tone. Although the high prosperity of these copper mines did not last more than 25 years (authorities maintain that they are not half

worked out, if only the inflow of water could be coped with), they fulfilled a most important purpose. Kapunda became a pretentious country centre, and that position it has since retained because of the wealth of the surrounding land resources. At one time the District of Light raised one-third of the entire wheat supply of the Province. The subsequent career of the town has been quiet, but not unprosperous.

The district has produced some useful legislators, and, among the number, Sir Jenkin Coles and Mr. David Moody are not the least. The latter has served the district for over 40 years. He was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, in November, 1834,

and was the youngest of a family of ten sons and four daughters; seven of the sons became South Australian colonists, four still surviving. It has been a hardy family, and one brother, residing in Ireland, is now in his 90th year; while a cousin who died recently attained the extremely venerable age of 98. Mr. David Moody has been interested in South Australia since his infancy, his brothers having resided in the Province for seven years before he left Ireland, in 1857. At about that period Melbourne, in the mind of the average Britisher, included the whole of Australia, and, beyond that then mushroom city, and the Victorian goldfields, he knew practically nothing of the distant continent. As a consequence, during the goldfields excitement, few ships but those specially engaged in local trade sailed direct from Great Britain for South or Western Australia, or even for New South Wales; and passengers for any of these colonies had frequently to ship to Melbourne and then make their way to their destinations as best they could, in many cases their want of knowledge of the country landing them in serious difficulties on the journey. Many instances are recorded where emigrants from the old country, in coming to settle among friends in other colonies, cheerfully took passage to Melbourne, believing that, upon their arrival, they could comfortably walk from one colony to another. The consequence was that they had to endure much hardship and delay before they could join their friends.

Mr. Moody, however, was not so badly informed. He possessed a fair knowledge of Australia, and knew what was before him when he arrived in Melbourne. He was fortunate in securing an early passage to his destination in South Australia; for, although he ate his Christmas dinner in the sister capital in 1857, he partook of the following New Year's Day meal in Adelaide. Mr. S. B. Moody, one of the brothers, had previously been engaged in farming in the Truro district of the Province; but in March, 1858, Messrs. D., W. A., and S. B. Moody purchased land in the Light (Kapunda) district, where they entered largely into agricultural operations. Mr. David Moody shortly afterwards proceeded to the Ovens gold-diggings in Victoria; but though he worked laboriously on the claims, he obtained sufficient returns only for what would be termed good wages in these days. While he was away, his brother, Mr. W. A. Moody, died; and, after 15 months' absence, Mr. D. Moody returned to Kapunda to assist in the management of the property. Subsequently, Mr. S. B. Moody dissolved partnership with his brother; and about 1878 the rabbits in the district became so troublesome that Mr. S. B. Moody sold his property and settled in Yorke Peninsula, Mr. D. Moody remaining in the Light district. He is now the possessor of a fairly extensive estate in that part, which he has cultivated for over 40 years.

Although it cannot be said that Mr. Moody has shown very great predilection for public life, he has yet taken an active part in important movements at Kapunda. He was elected at the head of the poll at the first election of District Councillors in that town. He did not remain long in the Council, but on several occasions since has held a seat in the chamber. In 1878 he was elected to the House of Assembly as member for Light, his colleagues being Mr. James White and Mr. James Shannon. The rabbit plague was an absorbing topic of conversation in the neighborhood, its ravages having caused serious loss to the farmers and graziers. It was made an election cry, and with good reason; for Mr. Moody, at a low estimate, set down his losses in 1879, through damage

to his crops from this cause, at £4,000. He very earnestly pressed the subject on the attention of Parliament, and was largely instrumental in inducing the Government to adopt remedial measures. Mr. Moody did not offer himself for re-election in 1881, but in 1884 he was again returned for Light. In 1887 he retired, and did not come forward again until 1890, when he was defeated after a close contest. The electors, however, once more expressed their sense of his worth in 1896; but in 1899 he again suffered defeat. His knowledge of the country, gained in a long experience, and his sensible views on other subjects, constituted Mr. Moody a serviceable member of Parliament. His record is one of useful deeds.

Brigadier-General Gordon

DURING recent years the South Australian military forces have been reorganised, and in this work that highly-esteemed officer, Brigadier-General Gordon, has been the leading spirit. He is practically the father of the present laws relating to the forces, and has pursued quite a distinguished career in colonial military affairs. Brigadier-General Gordon was born in the year 1856, at Xeres, Andalusia, Spain, where his father was British Consul. He came to South Australia in 1881. For five months he acted as drill-instructor to the Mounted Police, after which he was appointed Lieutenant-Staff Instructor of the Rifle Volunteer Force. He was, in September, 1882, gazetted Lieutenant in command of the Permanent Military Force, and his quick promotions have been well earned. He devoted himself enthusiastically to organising the force, and in August, 1883, got a captain's commission, and in May, 1885, a major's. Six months after the latter date he was appointed Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Military Forces, and on May 24, 1886, Hon. A. D. C. to his Excellency the Governor. Two years later, in the absence of the Commandant—from February 1, 1888, to April 1, 1888—he held the position of Acting Commandant of the Forces, with the rank of Colonel. Again, in November, 1892, upon the departure of Major-General Downes, he occupied the same important office, and in March, 1893, received the popular and distinguished appointment of Commandant, with the rank of Colonel on the Staff. In 1894-5 a new Bill, dealing with the Defence Forces, was drafted, and at the request of the Government, Brigadier-General Gordon undertook the difficult task. It provided for the re-organisation of the Forces, and embodied all the principles recommended for inclusion in the Federal Forces Act. The Bill was passed in December, 1895, and the new regulations were published in May, 1896. Brigadier-General Gordon, who, on February 29, 1892, married Eily, second daughter of the late Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, of Castlemaine, Victoria, has the distinction of holding 14 commissions—two in the Imperial Service, and 12 in the service of South Australia. His colonial career has been a bundle of felicitous circumstances which, in honoring himself, has advantaged the Province. His work in connection with the Permanent Force, with the South Australian Defences Act, and as Commandant of the local forces, has marked him out as a military officer of superior talent and high standing.

Captain William Henry Morish

THE mines of Cornwall are, and have been for scores of years, an important factor in the progress of that Western County of England, and in order to maintain this prosperity, the study of mineralised deposits, as well as the practice of mining, is a *sine quâ non* in Cornish homes. Thus from his earliest days the young Cornishman

becomes conversant with the ways of mining and mining procedure, and in the hard school of practical experience acquired his knowledge of the science of recovering mineral treasure from the bowels of the earth. Where the benefit of Cornish mining to Australia lies, is in the fact that so many of the sons of the westernmost county of England have come to the colonies.

Captain William Henry Morish was born at Truro, Cornwall, in 1844. True to the traditions of his surroundings, he engaged in mining at an early age, and when 16 years old he left for South Wales, where for two years he labored in the coal and iron mines in that part of the old country. He then resolved to come to South Australia. After his arrival in the Province, he was employed in the Wallaroo mines, where he spent his 21st birthday. When he had been two years at work in the copper mines of the



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Peninsula, he, like so many others, decided to try his luck at gold-mining in Victoria. He spent nearly 20 years of his life on the famous goldfields of Ballarat and Bendigo; and soon gaining distinction in the mining world, he acted as manager of a large number of well-known mines in the Ballarat district. Thence he went to Cobar, New South Wales, and there acted as underground manager of the Great Cobar Copper Mining Company. He remained at Cobar till 1886, when he proceeded to Broken Hill as manager of the Broken Hill South and Central Mines. Captain Morish was eminently successful in his management of these mines. A man of remarkably shrewd judgment, he early invested in the Great Barrier silver mines, and in 1888, having acquired a fortune, he retired from

active business pursuits, coming to Adelaide to live. His home, "Bucklands," is situated at Plympton, and is beautiful both in approaches and appointments.

After a career in the colonies in which many events have been crowded, Captain Morish is now reaping the reward of the days of toil. He is a sturdy-framed and strong-minded man. On all the mining fields he has been associated with he has borne a name for integrity and uprightness. He is distinguished by warmth of heart, and has earned general respect and goodwill.

Mr. Theodore Hack

MR. THEODORE HACK is a native of Echunga, South Australia, and was born in 1840. He attended the popular and successful educational establishment of Mr. J. L. Young, Adelaide, and upon leaving that academy, spent some six years on the sheep station in the South-East owned by his father, the late Mr. J. B. Hack. In 1863 Mr. Hack entered the Customs Department of the Civil Service, and was for some time Boarding Officer at the Semaphore. Then he became Assistant Tide Surveyor, Sub-Collector of Customs, and Harbormaster at Willunga. He was connected with the Customs for five years, after which he was transferred to the Public Works Department as Corresponding Clerk in the Engineer-in-Chief's office. He filled his varied duties in these several positions with gratifying success, and in 1869 was appointed Public Works Storekeeper and Customs Agent, a position which he held until 1874, when he retired from the Government service. In September, 1874, he became managing partner in the newly-established firm of Robin & Hack, large timber merchants at Port Adelaide. The business thrived until 1885, when a devastating fire in the timber yards during a period of serious financial depression, brought it to the ground. Mr. Hack then started business as a valuator and general commission agent, as well as an architect. He still pursues these occupations. After leaving the Government service, Mr. Hack began to take some part in public matters. In Port Adelaide he was for some years a Councillor; and for two years he occupied the Mayoral chair. Subsequently he became a member of the Semaphore Council, and was the first Mayor of that Municipality. For 10 years he was a member of the Central Road Board, as representative of the corporations and district councils; and he has long been a member of committee of the Chamber of Manufactures. When, prior to the historical Federation Convention held in Sydney in 1891, a conference of Australian commercial magnates was held in Melbourne to discuss a commercial basis of federation between the colonies, Mr. Hack was chosen as one of the five delegates from the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures. He offered himself to the electors of Gumeracha for the House of Assembly in 1890, and was returned; but failed at the general elections of 1893, owing to the splitting of votes among candidates of similar views. Whilst a member of Parliament he was Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the advisability of constructing a light railway across the Murray Flats to connect with the intercolonial line at Monarto.

Mr. Charles Richard Morris

THE chief port of a country is the gateway to the kingdom of commerce; and it is well that there are men at the civic helm in these towns who are closely allied with the mercantile interests of the community, for, on account of their business training, they thoroughly know the requirements of the locality.



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Charles Richard Morris, whose name is identified with the progress of Port Adelaide, the chief sea-gate of South Australia, was born at Noarlunga, South Australia, on March 13, 1863, his grandfather having been a pioneer merchant in the latter years of the "forties." Young Morris completed his education privately in Adelaide; and in 1876 entered the office of Messrs. Robin & Hack, timber merchants, of Port Adelaide. Steady application, and a determination to get on in the world, ensured him a few years later the position of head accountant in the office, and in 1886 he became part proprietor with his whilom fellow - employé, Mr. Theophilus J. Walter, who had joined the firm some three years before Mr. Morris. The Sarnia Timber Yard, which they had become possessed of, is an establishment of 33 years' standing in the Port, having been launched in 1865 by Captain

LeMessurier and Mr. Theophilus Robin. In those days Port Adelaide was little more than a swamp lined with mangroves, and most people who bought town sites had to import the "land" there afterwards. Consequently a large sum of money had to be spent in filling up the swampy site before the timber yard could be established. In after years Mr. Robin bought out the interest of Captain LeMessurier, and continued the business until 1871, when he died. Mr. Theodore Hack now became associated with the executors of Mr. Robin, and the business was carried on under the name of Robin & Hack. Trade increased, and the firm opened branches in various parts of the Province; but, a period of depression setting in, the firm met with severe financial reverses. The result was that

Mr. Hack bought the business from the trustees. But, partly owing to a disastrous fire, and a commercial crisis which culminated in the failure of the Commercial Bank of South Australia, Mr. Hack relinquished his connection with it; and in 1886 Messrs. Walter and Morris, who had entered it not so many years before as mere boys, became the proprietors of this big concern. It must have required much nerve and native courage for two young men to take over a business which, in older hands, had been so unsuccessful. It was up-hill work at first; but, blending enterprise with a sound policy, the new proprietors were not long in reaping a reward for their industry, and to-day they stand as examples of successful business men who control many workers both in Port Adelaide and in Adelaide, in which latter city they own a large branch establishment.

Mr. Morris has devoted several valuable years to the weal of the dwellers of Port Adelaide. About 10 years ago he was returned for Cleave Ward to the Council of the local municipality; and he had served in the Council only two years when he was appointed Chairman of Finance—a position he held for two successive years. At the end of this period he was asked to contest the mayoralty, but his opponent, Mr. Sigrist, defeated him by 19 votes. Nothing daunted, Mr. Morris went before the ratepayers again in 1894, and was returned by a large majority. In the Chief Magistrate's chair he realised the anticipations of his sanguine admirers. The ratepayers paid him a very flattering compliment when they returned him unopposed as Mayor for the three succeeding years. There are not many young men of his age in Australia who can boast of such a record.

Necessarily, Mr. Morris has held many offices more or less associated with the civic governorship. He was vice-president of the Municipal Association, a member of the Adelaide Hospital Board, and of the Fire Brigades Board, representing the Suburban Corporations. He is a member of the Port Adelaide School Board of Advice, and in 1897 carried out, as Mayor, the working of the Diamond Jubilee scheme of Mr. David Bower, who gave a large sum of money and a grant of land for the establishment of homes for necessitous seamen. During his reign as Mayor, Mr. Morris instituted, or helped to institute, many municipal reforms and improvements, foremost amongst which may be mentioned the installation of the electric light system throughout Port Adelaide; and this was the first town to establish the system in South Australia. In connection with the Portland embankment, Mr. Morris took an active part in having it kept a solid buttress to prevent the inrush of flood and tidal waters which formerly used to overflow at this point.

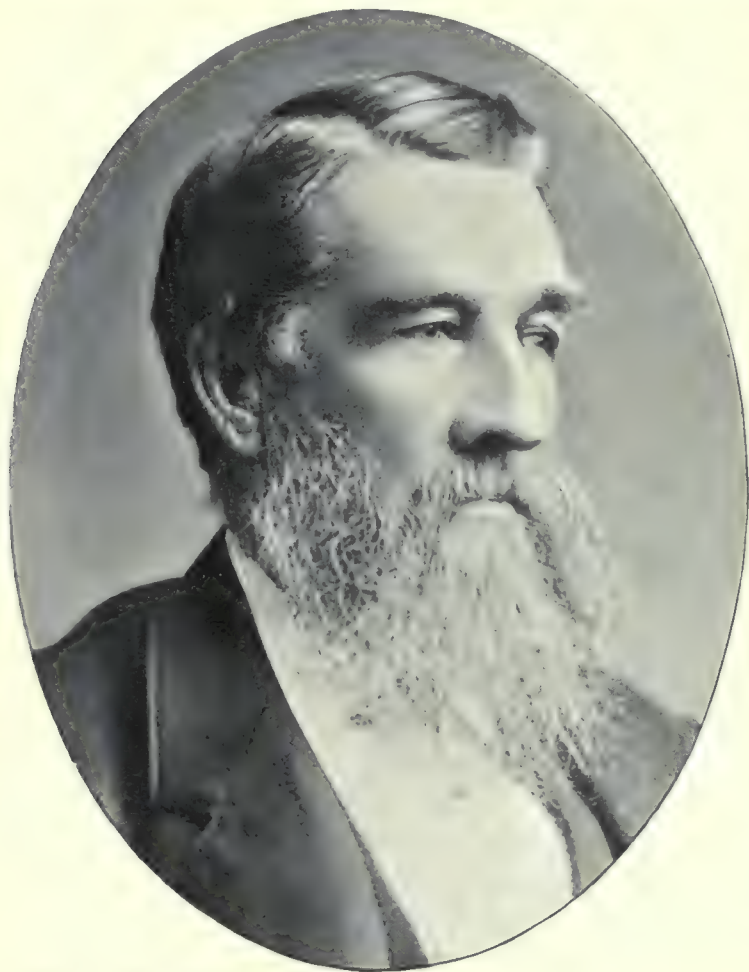
Mr. Morris lends ready aid to healthy athletic exercise, and is patron and president of quite a number of football, cricket, and other clubs, and in connection with cricket, he, as delegate to the South Australian Cricketing Association representing Port Adelaide, was instrumental in getting the senior club formed at the Port; also in securing 100 acres of land adjacent to the Port for recreation purposes.

In the Congregational Church at Port Adelaide Mr. Morris has always taken a great interest, and for some years has been a deacon. His upright bearing and conscientious dealings, together with his success in life, are tributes to his character that only require to be mentioned.

Mr. William Tennant Mortlock

THE name of Mortlock has been long and honorably associated with the pastoral history of South Australia. The men who early set out to reclaim the inhospitable wilds of the Province deserve to have their names kept green in the minds of the people. Prominent in the ranks of pioneering pastoralists in South Australia was the late Mr. William

Ranson Mortlock, who, just after the Province entered upon its swaddling-clothes era, helped to open up the great out-back country, then only trodden by the dusky inhabitants of the interior.



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work he began has been ably carried on by his son, Mr. W. T. Mortlock, who, during the Fifteenth Parliament of South Australia, represented, as his father did before him, the Flinders electorate in the Lower House.

The late Mr. Mortlock was a native of Cambridgeshire, England, and came out to South Australia early in 1845, in which year he took up a large tract of country in the Port Lincoln district. It was no light task to open up new country in those days, but there were strong, willing hands and stout hearts engaged in the work. Thrilling adventures and personal dangers enough were experienced by the daring pioneers. Mr. Mortlock increased his properties in after-years, and they thrived under his guidance. He bought the Mount Arden Station in 1863, and this proved a valuable adjunct to his pastoral possessions. He took a lively interest in the political affairs of his adopted country, and sat in the House of Assembly as representative for Flinders for over 15 years.

He died May 10, 1884, but the good

William Tennant Mortlock was born in the Port Lincoln District in 1858. Primary education was imparted to him at St. Peter's College, Adelaide; and later on he proceeded to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he finished his scholastic training. Afterwards he read for the Law at the Inner Temple. Altogether he spent eight years in England, returning to his native shores in 1883. He then at once set to work to

acquire pastoral experience, and worked with this view on his father's station, Yudnapinnie, in the Port Augusta District. Reared on a station, and inured to the conditions of pastoral life from his early days, Mr. Mortlock became a valuable assistant to his father, after whose death he increased the pastoral properties possessed by the Mortlock family. An idea of the size of the territory which he now controls can be obtained when it is stated that Yudnapinnie, Mount Arden, and Eurobluff Stations together represent 1,600 square miles; Coffin Bay, 200 square miles; Angoritchna, 100 square miles; Yalluna and Strawberry Hill, 13,000 acres; Martindale Hall, 10,000 acres; and Ratavale (purchased in 1897), 26,000 acres. Such an array of figures as the foregoing implies the outlay of a large amount of capital on the part of Mr. Mortlock, and the work of superintending operations over such an immense area necessarily makes his life a particularly busy one. He, however, managed to find time for public duties as a parliamentarian when he was elected for Flinders, on April 25, 1896. In the House Mr. Mortlock acquitted himself very creditably, his intimate knowledge of the country being of great value in legislative matters connected with pastoral affairs. Mr. Mortlock is a true sportsman, and there is hardly a racing club of any importance in the Province with which he is not in some way associated. Of the Port Augusta Racing Club he is a leading member, and figures on the list of office-bearers as patron. Mr. Mortlock has in every way worthily upheld his father's reputation, both on the stations and in the halls of legislation; and, as an important figure in the great pastoral industry, he ranks among the representative men of the Province.

Mr. Edward William Hawker, M.A.

MR. EDWARD WILLIAM HAWKER comes of a good old English family. His grandfather was an Admiral in the English navy, and his father, the late Hon. G. C. Hawker, M.A., M.P., was one of the worthiest pioneer settlers of South Australia. Mr. E. W. Hawker was the eldest son, and he was born on January 14, 1850, on his father's estate at Bungaree. He attended St. Peter's College, Adelaide, for some years, and then proceeded to Harrow, and afterwards to Cambridge University. After a successful college course he took the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. After being admitted to the Inner Temple in 1873, he returned to South Australia, and in 1878 he began to practise as a barrister in Adelaide. In 1884 he was returned for his native district of Stanley to the House of Assembly. On May 28, 1889, Mr. E. W. Hawker resigned his seat in order to proceed to England. He applied himself heartily once more to academic studies, and in 1890, at Cambridge, he took the degrees of Master of Laws and Master of Arts. He principally, however, devoted himself to mineralogical and metallurgical study in the laboratories of Germany. In 1892 he returned to South Australia, and since that time has energetically interested himself in mining matters in this Province. He holds the position of Lecturer on Mining at the School of Mines in Adelaide. At the general election of 1893 Mr. Hawker again offered himself to the suffrages of the Stanley electors, and was returned to the Assembly, of which he continued a member for three years.

Mr. Alexander Borthwick Murray

THE name of Murray is among the best known and respected in South Australia. Almost since the establishment of the Province, members of the family have been prominently associated with its pastoral pursuits, and their stud sheep have formed the nucleus of many flocks in neighboring colonies, such as in Western Australia, New

Zealand (North, South, and West), Queensland, New South Wales, and also in the Cape of Good Hope. The industry and knowledge of Mr. A. B. Murray, in particular, has proved of paramount advantage to colonial sheep-breeders.



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Mr. Alexander Borthwick Murray is a native of Langshall Burn, in the parish of Eskdale Moor, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where he was born on February 14, 1816. In his early youth he became associated with sheep-breeding and rearing, and, when 17 years old, went to the Highlands of Scotland, where he was engaged in acclimatising the Cheviot sheep in the mountainous regions of Inverness and Rosshire. He thus obtained considerable knowledge of woolgrowing, and was better fitted by experience than most early colonists to take up pastoral pursuits in Australia. In May, 1839, he left his native land in the ship *Lady Lillford*, and arrived at Holdfast Bay on September 27, 1839. At this time the Province had entered upon its first large boom,

caused principally by the public works expenditure initiated by Colonel Gawler. That Governor infused great vitality into local affairs, and fitted out expeditions to explore the country north, south, and east. He also established a system of special surveys, under which purchasers of land could select a large area, of which each person might eventually acquire the freehold of 4,000 acres. Land speculation consequently became general, and very considerable areas were taken up in 1839-40, the ruling desire of the people being to acquire land. Mr. Murray, when in Scotland, had promised a distant relative, Sir James Malcolm, to manage for 12 months a property the latter had acquired at Barossa; and he immediately set about fulfilling this engagement. He culled the sheep, cleared them of

scab, which was endangering the condition of the flock, and got them into such fine order that they took a prize at the first pastoral show in South Australia. This exhibition was held at the Horseshoe, Noarlunga, under the auspices of the celebrated South Australian Company; and Mr. Murray, who personally brought the sheep from Barossa, won honors against all the animals shown on that occasion.

In 1842 Mr. Murray proceeded to Sydney in the brig *Lady Emma*, and was there married, by the Rev. J. Dunsmore Lang, to Miss Scott. Upon his return to South Australia he decided to engage in agricultural pursuits, which, to correct the re-action caused by the bursting of the boom in 1841, was vigorously advocated by Governor Grey (afterwards Sir George Grey), who succeeded Colonel Gawler. Mr. Murray possessed property on the Barossa special survey, where he was an original selector and part owner, and thither he went to cultivate the soil. Fortunately for him, perhaps, his first efforts were not very remunerative, for, although the yield was good, the ruling prices for wheat were absurdly low. There was very little money in the Province, and the wheat returns had increased so rapidly that there was a consequent fall in price. Mr. Murray's crop was infested with "smut," which so injured the sample that he could only obtain 1s. 6d. per bushel for most of the grain, and 2s. for the best. The buyer was Dr. Kent, the popular founder of Kent Town, where, near the present Kent Town Brewery, he had erected a mill. What with the trouble of breaking the soil, and then carting the produce to Adelaide in bullock-drays, Mr. Murray was not enamored with wheat-farming. In partnership with his sister-in-law (afterwards the wife of Mr. P. M. Murray), he now purchased some ewes from the late Mr. Duncan McFarlane, of Mount Barker, and also secured a ram, which he selected from Mr. D. McFarlane's own flock. This ram was the sire of the late Mr. John Murray's ram "Champion," known in the family as "Prizey," and ultimately ending his days as the property of Mr. A. B. Murray. These sheep—the nucleus of the Murray flocks—were brought overland from Victoria by Mr. Lachlan McFarlane, and were the joint property of Messrs. James and Duncan McFarlane, of New South Wales, two of the earliest and largest pastoralists in the colony. Mr. John Murray, who landed on September 5, 1841, from the *City of Adelaide*, purchased part of his brother's land at Barossa; and he and his brother each took a fourth, and Miss Scott a half, of the progeny, and started on a long and famous career as sheep-breeders on a large and successful scale. The Barossa special survey mentioned above was selected after three days' examination of the country by the late Mr. Robert Cock (of Adelaide), the late Mr. John Warren (of Springfield), and Mr. Murray. It was taken out in lieu of what was styled the Finnis special survey, which was taken from them in favor of another applicant. From year to year the partners improved the breed of their flocks, and took prizes at numerous shows. These sheep were sturdy-framed, and bore good wool. To this day Mr. A. B. Murray retains descendants of the original flock, and has won with them numerous medals and certificates. At the Duke of Edinburgh's Show he secured four gold medals and several money prizes; and as late as the September Show of 1895 his entry took fourth prize in the combing merino ewe class, his nephews being the other prize-winners. There were fourteen entries, and the fourth prize was taken by Mr. Murray, beating sheep shown by his three nephews and Messrs. J. H. and C. H. Angas.

For the last 20 years Mr. Murray has owned a cattle station near Warrina, where he has been a heavy sufferer by the recent droughts. He paid the late Mr. Richard Holland, of Turretfield, £25,000 for Bookpurnong, a large station on the Murray. After he had improved the property, and obtained some profits from it, the rabbit pest compelled him to give the property up. Says Mr. Murray, in a recent issue of the *Adelaide Observer*, "I came out with nothing, and I was glad to get away." At one time, also, he possessed a station property at Myrtle Springs—now held by Mr. Leonard Browne, in connection with Leigh's Creek—but this likewise had to be relinquished. Those who go to the remote country of this Province suffer many such buffets from fortune. Mr. Murray expresses the opinion that the Northern country is most dangerous to touch. He says of it:—
". . . A man must spend a fortune before he can get water and form a station fit to go on to; and my opinion is that he had better do something else with his money." He was one of the first Directors of Elder's Wool and Produce Company (which afterwards became Elder, Smith, & Co., Limited), and he retired from the directorate in March, 1898, after 15 years' service.

But Mr. Murray has not confined himself to engaging in the primary industries of the Province. He has taken a quiet, unostentatious but useful interest in public affairs. He is, perhaps, the oldest member of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and was President as far back as 1866. In 1844 he was a member of the District Road Commissions, the forerunners of District Councils. When the District Council of Tungkillo was first formed, Mr. Murray having taken active steps to obtain its formation, he became a member, and was its chairman until he left the district.

Five years after the inauguration of responsible government he was elected on May 8, 1862, a member of the House of Assembly for the District of Gumeracha. This was a by-election, caused by the retirement of Mr. Alexander Hay. At the general elections of 1863 and 1865 he was returned for the same district. Resigning on June 27, 1867, he entered the quieter arena to be found in the Legislative Council, being elected on March 19, 1869, and retaining his seat till February 2, 1877, but was again returned on July 7, 1880, under the original electoral roll, when the whole Province voted as one constituency. Mr. Murray finally retired from parliamentary life on April 14, 1888. As a member of Parliament he did not speak often; but when he did address the Chamber, it was always with effect. In all matters concerning the development of the country and the land laws he was able to render useful service. It cannot, however, be said that he was fond of the glamour of public life; though on one occasion he defeated the Government when it brought in a Bill to put the South-Eastern District in quarantine because of the fluke disease in sheep.

For many years Mr. Murray has lived in retirement. At the special request of Sir R. D. Hanson, late Chief Justice, many years ago he accepted the commission of a Justice of the Peace. He has been twice married, his second wife being a sister of the late Mr. George Tinline, one time manager of the Bank of South Australia.

The facts already dealt with are sufficient to prove the extent of the obligations which South Australia is under to Mr. Murray. He has greatly helped in building up the pastoral industry, and from his energy thousands of people have gained benefit.

Mr. David Murray

IN each Australian Colony there are great commercial houses which are intimately associated with its prosperity. Such houses carry on a wholesale trade, and they have business connection in nearly every town and township in the Colony. They are, indeed, immense depôts whence the country parts receive their supplies, their customers

being the storekeepers throughout the land. Of such institutions in South Australia, that of D. & W. Murray, Limited, is one of the chief. Since 1853 this house has been in existence, and during the intervening period it has been gradually extending its spheres of operations from north to south, and east to west, and even into the adjacent colonies. The biographies of great captains of commerce in the colonies, therefore, have an especial interest, inasmuch as the men themselves largely contribute in enterprise, wealth, and political sagacity, to the growth of the country. They have grown up, so to speak, with the country, as well in wealth as in importance.



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Murrays opened a small drapery business in King William Street, Adelaide. At that time the population of South Australia was exceedingly small, for the Province had not recovered from the phenomenal exodus to the Victorian goldfields. Business was depressed, although there was a goodly amount of money in circulation, due to the South Australian gold-diggers forwarding their winnings to their families, or returning to purchase property and to enjoy a holiday in their own Province. The business of D. & W. Murray obtained popularity, and it soon became necessary for them to remove to larger premises. They chose a site at the corner of Grenfell Street. From thenceforth, as years went by, and the Province increased in population and wealth, the business of the firm expanded

David Murray was born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland, in December, 1829, and came with his brother William to South Australia in 1853. Almost immediately after their arrival, the

to very large dimensions, and improvements and enlargements were constantly made necessary. Settlement was being extended over wide areas, and great buildings were being erected in Adelaide, and in the townships. The members of the house of D. & W. Murray were large participants in the general expansion, and, confining themselves to the wholesale trade, rose to importance with the growth of the community. In succession, they had to obtain larger and yet larger premises, going from Grenfell Street to buildings in King William Street, whence they again removed to still larger buildings in the same thoroughfare. Eventually, in 1886, when the Province had attained a position of high importance, they moved into premises specially built for them in Gawler Place, where their headquarters still are. As has been already stated, the firm has flourishing branches throughout South Australia, and in other colonies, and its travellers visit almost every township of any size in South Australia. It imports from the world's markets, and distributes broadcast. The annual turnover is consequently immense.

When the material conditions of the Province became more stable, and the early struggles of the house were at an end, Mr. David Murray began to devote attention to public matters. The country needed men of superior intelligence and some experience to help it through the troubles of adolescence, and Mr. Murray's shrewdness and mental readiness of grasp proved of considerable value in the political arena. In 1870 he was elected to the House of Assembly for East Adelaide; but after two years' service, he retired into private life for five years. In 1877 he was chosen representative for East Torrens. With Mr. W. Gilbert, he was returned for Yatala in 1881, defeating Mr. Cavenagh, who, however, successfully petitioned against his opponent's return, and Mr. Murray was unseated. At the new election which followed in July Mr. Murray again defeated Mr. Cavenagh, but he held the seat for only a few weeks, when he resigned. In 1882 he again decided, on earnest persuasion, to enter Parliament, and on this occasion he was elected a member of the Legislative Council. Nine years later he retired finally from public life.

From the success which Mr. Murray attained in his business, it may be well conceived that he was a useful, practical legislator. The high intelligence, carefulness, discrimination, and foresight applied to his private affairs, proved also of service when devoted to affairs of State. Mr. Murray was, however, not disposed to indiscriminate speech-making, and he was none the less respected on that account. His speeches were composed of sound commonsense and rational representation, and out of his experience he was able to tender useful advice. He was thus able to largely influence legislation, especially on all commercial and financial matters. On July 9, 1886, upon the retirement of the Hon. J. B. Spence, Chief Secretary in the Downer Administration, he was offered the portfolio, which he accepted. For the 12 months that this Government remained in office, he performed the duties of the position with credit.

In his private capacity, Mr. Murray has proved a staunch friend of South Australia. He is a very prominent man in the Presbyterian Church, and, in connection with that communion—as well as in other ways—he has conferred benefits on his fellows. In character he is unostentatious; but his bright eyes and intelligent countenance bespeak a man of quick and governing intellect. He is indeed a captain in South Australian industry.

Mr. Simpson Newland

SOME four or five years ago an Australian book by a new writer was published in England, and attracted considerable attention and received flattering notices from critics, both British and Australian. Mr. Newland, the author, with one effort, achieved no slight fame with the pen. His was not an ephemeral production, a juggling

feat of imagination; nor was it an impossible narrative, as many such Australian books have proved. "Paving the Way," as the title suggests, told the story of the wiry-framed, staunch-minded veterans. When accompanying Mr. Newland through his various adventures, the reader feels that he, too, is an Australian pioneer; that in him is the restlessness of the explorer, the strength of the forest-tamer, the cunning of the bushman; in him the dim, mysterious spirit of the lonely man hidden in that silence and solemnity begot of remote isolation. While there comes to him a longing for the excitations and luxuries of the cities, there is yet something calmly satisfying in this pioneer life. The bush, which Marcus Clarke thought so melancholy, becomes sufficing in its being. No doubt, in places the spirit of it is gloomy and desolate; but there is also song and brightness and Nature's industry. Mr. Newland, in his stories of pioneer adventures,



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voices the bright side of the Australian bush. It might almost be said that, by understanding Mr. Newland's character and the ramifications of his career, we can better appreciate his books, which, indeed, are undoubtedly of a piece with his life and that of those among whom he has lived. The descriptions of scenery are typical; the adventures have substantially happened.

Mr. Simpson Newland was born 62 years ago, in Staffordshire, England, and when quite a lad came to South Australia with his father. The latter became a pastoralist at Port Victor, and in that district young Newland lived until he was about 20 years old.

In the earliest days whaling stations were perched on the bluff headlands of this part of South Australia; and inland were only a few isolated squatters, who must needs live bold and precarious lives among frequently hostile natives. These latter at times were treacherous; and at times, when treated firmly and kindly, as a discreet father would manage his child, they were faithful and honest. Mr. Newland imbibed the essential spirit of his life under such conditions. There awoke in him the love of excitement which whaling operations inculcate, also the bushcraft and quickness of perception which the lonely bush and the presence of wandering tribes of natives called forth. He heard many stories from the whalers, and he listened as eagerly to the tales with which old squatters and bushmen are wont to regale themselves when smoking their pipes in their homes or when on the track. Mr. Newland was impressionable and observant, and he did not forget what he saw and heard. When 20 years of age he began to participate in what, from a literary point of view, is the most attractive form of Australian life, namely, droving. Impossible adventures have been attributed to drovers and stock-riders. Almost every drover can tell some strange, romantic story, which may or may not be true, but which has the semblance and mark of possibility. Even yet, though much has changed, there is still excitement in this rambling occupation. But 50 or 60 years ago the bushman had to mark out a new track over hundreds of miles of untamed territory, and he also had to match the cunning or defy the strength of the prowling natives. He took herds of cattle of great value sometimes a thousand miles and more, through unsettled country, over desolate plains, into brooding forests, across rushing rivers—the while fighting the aborigines on frequent occasions. His horse, his steady nerve, and his ingenuity were constantly in requisition. He was lonely, and sometimes melancholy, and he centred his most permanent affections on his horse, his dog, or even on his bovine companions. The men who accompanied him were often desperate fellows, not long from a convict prison—men who would not mind taking his life if anything could be gained by the act. He had, therefore, to be alert, and quick, and cunning, and masterful; and he was driven into thoughtfulness and manliness.

When Mr. Newland left his father's station, he went overland to New South Wales, a journey in those days fraught with difficulties and dangers. He was engaged to drive cattle from the Goulburn pastures to South Australia, and he made several trips of this kind. His herd usually comprised 600 cattle, and the distance to be traversed was about 1,000 miles. It took many months to complete each of these trips, and the risks on the way were not few. It was the variety of his experiences while so engaged which enabled Mr. Newland to write so effectively of droving. As with all drovers who wished to become something better, he watched an opportunity to branch out as a pastoralist on his own account. In conjunction with Messrs. H. Field and A. Hay, he took up a large area of country on the Darling River, in the west of New South Wales, and kept sheep and cattle on it. Squatting in the Darling country is full of possibilities. The yield of pasture is often very rich, but rain is irregular. At times the immense watershed of the river is covered with magnificent vegetation; such, indeed, as few other countries can produce. But at times a long and severe drought desolates this expansive territory, and hardly a blade of grass can be seen for miles, while, in the place of luxuriant herbage, are only white bones. The squatters in those times lived for

the most part remote from the world, and had to look within for any pleasure and relaxation. Occasionally relief was found in the marauds of the bushrangers, to catch whom many a famous ride has been made, and to outwit whom provided reflective occupation for many weeks.

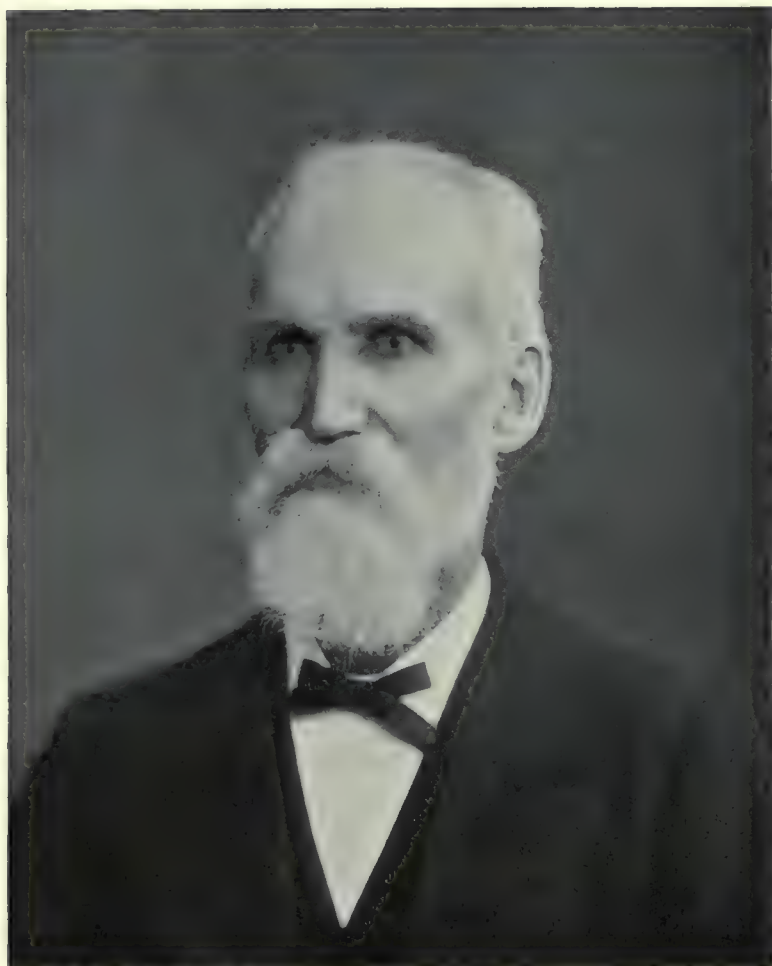
For 20 years Mr. Newland managed his Darling run. He experienced fat and lean years; quick accumulations of wealth, and quicker disposals of it. He had to face struggles and bitter disappointments, but, on the whole, the station proved profitable, and eventually, with some relief, he found himself able to appoint a manager and return to South Australia to reside. This closed another stage in his career; though he is still part owner of the Darling run.

Parliamentary government now attracted Mr. Newland's attention, and in 1881 he was elected to represent Encounter Bay in the House of Assembly of South Australia. He thus became member for the district wherein he had spent his youth. For two successive Parliaments he faithfully served his constituents. In Sir John Downer's first Ministry he held the portfolio of Treasurer, a position which he filled with credit for twelve months. He was a gifted politician, but not one who would truckle to popular clamor or trim to win a vote. His great *forte* was his political pamphlets, which—clear, incisive, and clever—carried weight with his party and the public. A good speaker, he was a better writer, and his pamphlets were powerful and successful. In 1889 Mr. Newland visited England. During all his many and romantic experiences he had been storing up a mass of information, and slowly, in later years, he conceived the purpose of writing a novel. He had ample data at hand, and he applied himself to reducing it to wholesome and attractive dimensions. In the comparative inactivity of recent years he has devoted himself more and more to his object, and thus, when nearly 60 years of age, he published one of the best of Australian long stories. In 1893 he went to England a second time, and made the necessary arrangements. The new book was particularly well received in the old country, and the Australian edition was rapidly bought up. "Paving the Way," the title of the book in question, combines an exciting narrative with lifelike descriptions of scenery, characters, and adventures. It is the fruit of careful effort and personal experience, and is stamped with truth. The story includes descriptions of shipwreck, struggles with natives, whaling, squatting, droving, bushranging, and even love matters! Mr. Newland has also written a number of short stories, and all of them are pregnant with the same peculiar strain of interest which distinguishes his first big effort. It is not often that a new author of nearly 60 years of age gains the support of a considerable proportion of the reading world. As a record in part of his own life, Mr. Newland no doubt found as much pleasure in writing "Paving the Way" as do his readers in perusing it; and it must be said that the work has gained him a prominent place among Australian authors.

Since the above was written Mr. Newland's new book, "Blood Tracks of the Bush," has appeared. The reviews have been many and complimentary. We regret that space will not allow us to devote more attention to the work now, but we have seen enough to assure us that it will sustain the reputation the author has already gained. It has been widely pronounced not inferior to his first book, "Paving the Way."

Mr. David Nock

IN South Australia many able men have espoused the cause of temperance, enforcing their views as well by example as in Parliament and on the public platform. One of the most earnest and constant advocates of temperance in the Province has been Mr. David Nock. He is a native of Tipton, Staffordshire, England, and was born



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in 1828. When he left school, he worked with his father in the building trade, and when 14 years old accompanied his parents to New Zealand. The family arrived in the South Island early in 1843, but in consequence of Maori disturbances and the attendant business stagnation, they resided in the island colony for only 18 months. They then left for Sydney, New South Wales, and three months later moved on to South Australia, settling in Adelaide in August, 1844. Several years were spent in Adelaide by Mr. David Nock in following his trade, and in acquiring colonial experience. During, or about, 1858, he took up his residence in Nuriootpa, and opened a general store. After the lapse of about two years, he proceeded to Kapunda, where he was engaged in business for about 23 years. Eventually he retired from trade pursuits, and removed to Glenelg. There he remained until 1894, when he went to reside in

Norwood. In the early part of 1897 Mr. Nock had to mourn the loss of his wife, who had been his companion for nearly half a century.

In 1875 Mr. Nock was elected to the House of Assembly for the District of Light, the late Judge Stow and the late Mr. James White being his colleagues. But although he was successful as a member of Parliament, he was not in love with such a career, and when asked to stand again, he declined. During his first session in Parliament, he successfully urged the Government to introduce a Bill for the suppression of the Rabbit nuisance, at that time causing serious loss to some of his constituents. He also strongly

supported Mr. Krichauff's Bill for the preservation of forests. In the second session he introduced a Bill for the amendment of the Licensed Victuallers Act, which provided that where a new licence was applied for it should not be granted if petitioned against by at least 20 persons, being a two-thirds majority, residing within a quarter of a mile in the city, town, or village of the house for which the licence was sought. The Bill also provided for the closing of public houses all day on Sundays, thus attempting to amend the existing law, which allowed them to open on those days from 12 till 2, and from 8 till 10 o'clock. The first reading was moved by Mr. Nock on July 12, 1876, and the third reading was carried, after much opposition, on October 11 following, 20 voting for and 11 against it. The measure passed through the Legislative Council with the alteration of the distance within which the ratepayers should reside in city, town, or village, from a quarter of a mile to 200 yards. The Sunday-closing clause was thrown out altogether. Early in the following session Mr. Nock again introduced his Bill, mainly to ensure Sunday closing, and to extend the area from 200 to 500 yards. After a hard struggle, he succeeded in getting the measure passed, but his opponents succeeded in amending it to the extent of permitting public houses to be open from 12 to 2 o'clock on Sundays. He then got a clause inserted allowing any publican to close all day if he chose to do so, and carried the point in regard to the distance. The first reading was moved on July 12, 1877, and the third reading was carried on October 4. The Legislative Council adopted the Bill, with a few minor amendments, in the same session, and it became the law of the land, and thenceforth was known as "Nock's Act." For a new member, Mr. Nock was very active in Parliament.

Among other questions in which he evinced a vital interest was that of Bible-reading in State schools. He pleaded for the retention of this course when the Act was passed making the education of children compulsory. On another occasion he seriously condemned as inconsistent the encouragement of lotteries at church bazaars. His "platform" included the opening-up, where warranted, of the country by railway extension, and the sale of Crown lands at cheap rates so as to induce *bonâ fide* farmers in larger numbers to settle upon land fit for agriculture. He was also an advocate of water conservation, believing, as he says, that "money wisely spent in such work would be a great blessing to the country." Since his boyhood Mr. Nock has taken great interest in religious and philanthropic matters. He feels that life has its duties, as well as its pleasures, and he acts up to the principle. He has been extensively associated with endeavors of the kind, and modestly says that he "esteems it a privilege to be permitted to help others in such useful work." He has filled most of the offices open to laymen in the Wesleyan Church, and is a local preacher, class-leader, and Sunday-school teacher. He has been a total abstainer for upwards of 50 years. Since his retirement from business, he has been an earnest charitable worker in the city. He is a member of committees of the Female Refuge, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institution, Industrial School for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Mission, Belair Retreat, City Mission, Home for Weak-minded Children, and Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Nock has been a Justice of the Peace for over 30 years, and was at one time associated with municipal matters at Kapunda, where he occupied the mayoral chair for two years. His work in temperance, religious, charitable, and philanthropic causes ensures him a high position in public estimation.

The late Mr. David Ogilvy Palmer

THE commercial man of established reputation who has won his spurs in a fair fight is often pressed to accept numbers of offices which have no direct relationship with his business. His ripe judgment, his discriminative powers, his soundness and acumen, are desired by various corporations and institutions; and, if he can spare the



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time, his services are sure to be highly useful to them. These remarks applied in a large measure to the late Mr. David Ogilvy Palmer, who was born at Liverpool, England, in 1839, and received an excellent commercial education in one of the best Liverpool houses. Over 40 years ago (about 1858) he left England for Australia, and landed in Melbourne, and became associated with the firm of Lorimer, Marwood, & Rome upon its foundation in 1860. The name of this important house was afterwards changed to Lorimer, Rome, & Co. For 25 years in Victoria, Mr. Palmer was associated with the firm, and he thus gained a knowledge of Australian commercial affairs which no other colony could so well offer. He filled various useful offices, and, 14 years ago, came to South Australia to manage a branch of the firm in Adelaide, which he conducted with much credit for some seven years, when

he purchased the local business. He was justly looked upon as one of the leading commercial men of South Australia, and his opinion on commercial points always had weight. Mr. Palmer invested considerable capital in the mining industry, and was on the Boards of several well-known companies. With other astute commercial men, he brought much business talent to bear on the supervision of the large interests at stake in these ventures. Combined with his high abilities as a business man, Mr. Palmer was possessed of attractive social qualities, which ensured him a wide circle of friends, while his soundness and inflexibility won for him general respect. Mr. Palmer died on December 8, 1898, generally lamented.

The late Mr. William Parkin

ALTHOUGH several worthy pioneers continue with us, most of them are dead, leaving behind but the memory of their respected names and the fruits of their good works. One notable feature of such characters has been an admirable charity, forming monuments which must be viewed with affectionate esteem. Not satisfied with the good done during the course of their lives, some of them have left substantial bequests, which earn the gratitude of those who enjoy them and those who love charity in any form.



A man of such kind was the late Mr. William Parkin, whose life-work will remain green in the memory of the people he benefited so munificently. William Parkin was born at Glastonbury, near Barnstaple, England, on August 24, 1801, and reached South Australia on September 18, 1839, in the ship *Recovery*. He was, therefore, one of the veteran colonists of the Province. It was his intention to enter into pastoral pursuits, but, seeing a good business for sale, he became a pioneer business man instead. Soon after his arrival he opened a drapery store in Hindley Street, Adelaide, on the site where Messrs. J. Miller Anderson & Co. are now established. There Mr. Parkin experienced all those severe buffets which were the common lot of early residents; but, being a man of substance, these reverses did not cause him to "go under," as was the case with most of the South Australian merchants of that period. From Hindley Street he moved to Rundle Street, where he continued business on the site now occupied by Messrs. James Marshall & Co. For many years the premises he built there were prominent landmarks of the city. Mr. Parkin's business increased greatly, and, after many years, he took a partner in with him. Finally he was able to retire upon a comfortable fortune. He was one of the largest shareholders in, and for years was Chairman of Directors of, the Wallaroo and Kadina Tramway Company, whose affairs he managed with conspicuous success. He was also a

member of the syndicate which took over the *Advertiser* newspaper in 1864; and was otherwise a very considerable factor in the local commercial world.

In his time Mr. Parkin was a well-known Member of Parliament. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1860, and sat until 1862. On November 26, 1866, he entered the Legislative Council, and retired on February 2, 1877, thus having been in Parliament for 13 years. He carried out his political duties conscientiously, and is best remembered in this connection for his "quaint, humorous, but intelligent addresses." His name was associated with some useful measures. During his latter years Mr. Parkin lived in close retirement. He was widely and affectionately known for his philanthropy, and was a prominent and liberal member of the Congregational Church Freeman Street, under the pastorateship of the late revered Rev. T. Q. Stow; while for 20 years he was a member of the Glenelg Congregational Church, presided over by the late Rev. C. Manthorpe. He founded the "Parkin Trust" in 1876, by a gift of money and land estimated at £10,000, to provide for the support and training of Congregational ministers, for the erection of schools and churches, and benefactions for the widows of ministers. On August 24, 1881, when he attained his 80th year, the governors of this trust presented him with an address of congratulation. Mr. Parkin also founded, in 1887, the "Parkin Congregational Mission of South Australia," the objects of which are to maintain missionaries in unsettled portions of South Australia (and particularly in the Northern areas), and to aid each year 20 widows over 60 years of age who may be chosen by the governors as worthy of assistance, by giving them £5 each at Christmas. These are a small portion of Mr. Parkin's philanthropic contributions, and it is estimated that his benefactions altogether amounted to the sum of about £40,000. On May 31, 1889, he died, being then in his 88th year. Many mourned his demise, and numerous eulogiums were passed upon his life and character. He deserves an honorable niche in South Australian history, for, whether in business, or in Parliament, or in religious and philanthropic matters, he rendered good and faithful service. Two memorial windows have been placed in the Glenelg Congregational Church—one by his widow and one by the Governors of the Trust and mission abovementioned.

Mr. William Johnstone, S.M.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, S.M., is a native of this Province, having been born at North Adelaide on March 8, 1843. After instruction in private schools, he entered the Albert House Academy, Angas Street, Adelaide. He next went to St. Peter's College, and afterwards finished his education at Mr. J. L. Young's school. For a period Mr. Johnstone was in the employ of the *Advertiser* proprietary, and subsequently gained a position in the office of the Official Assignee in January, 1866; and in December, 1870, the Chief Clerkship of that department was conferred on him. On April 5, 1882, he was promoted to the Clerkship of the Local Court of Adelaide. His intimate acquaintance with the practice of Local Courts enabled him to materially assist in their important work the Special Commission appointed to frame "The Local Courts Rules and Forms, 1887." In September, 1892, Mr. Johnstone was appointed a Special Magistrate for the Province, and Stipendiary Magistrate of the Local and other Courts of Port Adelaide.

Mr. Herbert Angas Parsons, LL.B.

BESIDES the greybeards among politicians and commercial men mentioned in these pages, one or two biographies are included of the brightest young Australians who, judging by present promise, are likely to take a prominent part in promoting the future prosperity of the Province. From the ability and patriotism of this younger



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generation, some judgment may be formed of the possible destiny of South Australia. It is gratifying to observe that among the rising men of the Province there is no lack of intellect, and that, therefore, there need be no doubt of the preservation of the country's interests and of the high repute which the local people enjoy in other colonies and countries. Mr. Herbert Angas Parsons will, in all likelihood, have something to say in the Parliaments of the future. The descendant of a family which has proved its staunchness to South Australia, he was born at North Adelaide on May 23, 1872. His father, the Hon. John Langdon Parsons, M.L.C., is an influential Member of Parliament, has been a Minister of the Crown, and a Government Resident of the Northern Territory. Others of the family—Mr. G. F. Angas and Mr. J. H. Angas—have served the Province well.

Mr. H. A. Parsons was educated at Prince Alfred College, Adelaide, after which he attended the Roseworthy Agricultural College for some little time. It would seem that he was intended to have a knowledge of the chief industries of the Province before devoting himself to a profession. With Mr. J. H. Angas, under whom he was engaged for some time, he had the advantage of a superior training in pastoral and agricultural matters, as well from the practical as from the theoretical and the commercial sides. In March, 1894, he entered the Adelaide University to study law, being meanwhile articled in the office of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., Q.C. In December, 1897, the degree of

Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Parsons, and in the same month he was admitted a practitioner of the Supreme Court of South Australia.

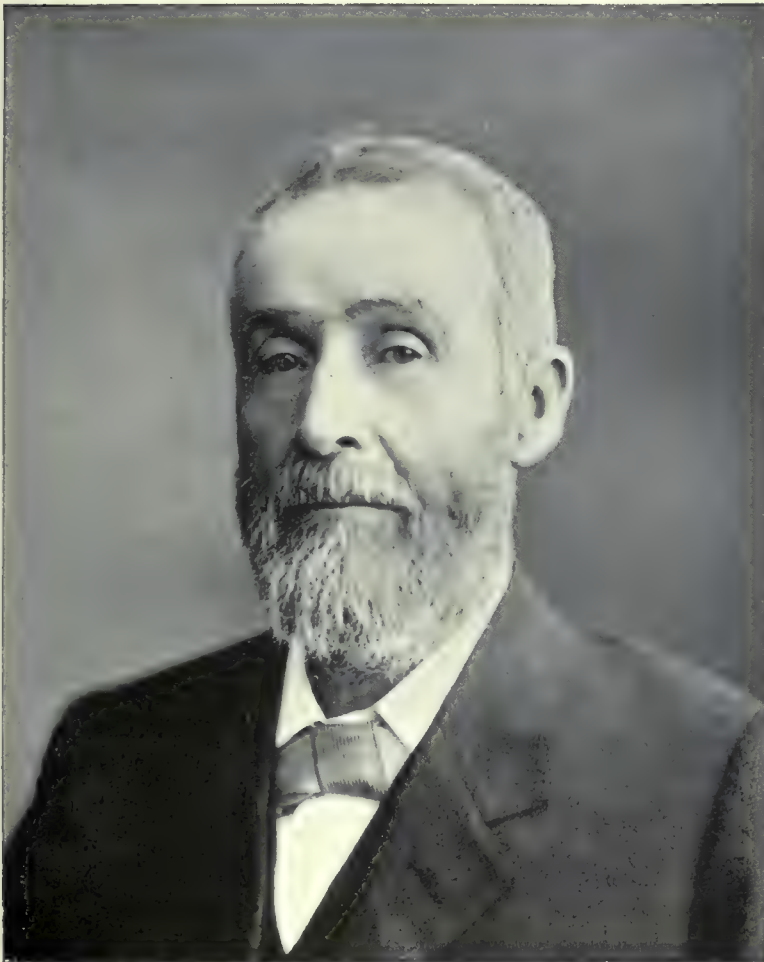
In January, 1898, he entered into partnership with the well-known barrister, Mr. P. McM. Glynn, B.A., LL.B., M.P. Early in 1897, at a by-election consequent on the death of Mr. George Ash, M.P. (the late partner of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston), Mr. H. A. Parsons was a candidate for a seat in the House of Assembly for the District of Albert. He did not, however, go to the poll, having retired in favor of Mr. George Riddoch. From speeches he has delivered, from the interest he takes in public affairs, and from various indications of intellectual strength and judgment, the friends of Mr. Parsons are exceedingly hopeful of his future. Upon him may devolve the duty of carrying on the public work of a useful and influential South Australian family. As a speaker, he has already made a reputation, and the present Minister of Agriculture recently, in replying to the toast of "Agriculture," which had been proposed by the subject of this sketch, is reported to have said that "he had often listened to the eloquent speeches of the Hon. J. L. Parsons, and it seemed that the mantle of eloquence had fallen on his gifted son."

Mr. William Kither

MR. WILLIAM KITHER was born at Bow, London, in 1843, and when 12 years old in 1855 he came to South Australia with his father. The latter opened a butchering business in Adelaide, and the son embraced the same occupation. In 1870 Mr. Kither had a business of his own in Rundle Street, and from that time to the present he has been one of the greatest food providers in the Province. Enormous numbers of cattle and sheep have passed through the store of Mr Kither to the tables of Adelaide residents—the sum total would provide supremely interesting pabulum. In 1881 Mr. Kither entered the Adelaide City Council as Councillor for Gawler Ward, and two years later he became an alderman. He has since pursued an even and unostentatious career, being content merely to serve the ratepayers according to his lights. He is not ambitious for high office, having repeatedly declined nomination to the Mayoralty of Adelaide, a distinction for which his training fitted him, and which his splendid services merited. He carefully and sincerely performed the duties of Alderman; he assisted beneficently in the civic administration; and as he knew his city thoroughly, he was a model civic father. But though Mr. Kither is not one who desires glorification, he has yet obtained a widely respected name for his charity. Large numbers of people have reason to revere him for his secret gratuities. His donations to public philanthropic institutions have been large. In the winter of 1884, when South Australia was in an extremely depressed condition, and poverty and privation were terribly common in Adelaide, he afforded a great deal of relief to the hungry by providing soup kitchens where the poor could obtain food at all hours, and his liberality was appreciated by many starving families. He is a Life Governor of the Children's Hospital, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and of the Institute for the Blind. He served for 10 years on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital.

Dr. Alexander Stewart Paterson

THE range of medical study is remarkably wide and varied, demanding almost unique talent and persistence in its votaries. No profession is so prolific of specialists, for almost every organ of the human body, almost every phase of human weakness, contains its own history, whose unravelment demands a lifetime. Among the most interesting



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branches of medical science is the study of mental organism, where the investigator is brought face to face with the strange maladies arising from a disordered condition of mind. This special treatment of insanity in elaborate institutions set apart for the purpose is a feature of modern civilisation. It is conceded that mental disorders are generally more difficult to diagnose than bodily diseases, and their treatment is, therefore, more vague and circumstantial. Besides medical skill, keen perception, a sympathetic nature, long experience, and other qualities are required in the specialist to whom is entrusted the care and attention of the insane; and in Dr. A. S. Paterson, who, for nearly 30 years, has held such a post in South Australia, all these conditions were amply fulfilled.

Alexander Stewart Paterson, M.D., was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in November, 1833.

After receiving some tuition at private preliminary schools, the future medico entered the Edinburgh High School, an institution which has numbered amongst its scholars some of the finest intellects in Britain. Dr. Paterson spent six years in this academy, and in his eighteenth year was in the proud position of dux of the school, an honor secured in previous years by such celebrities as Lord Brougham and Sir Charles Aitchison (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab). Obtaining the "Heriot" bursary, he went from the High School to the Edinburgh University. Being then undecided as to the choice of a profession, he took the first year of the Arts Course, comprising Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, and carried off the medal awarded by the Professor of Humanity, being

the fourth High School dux to achieve this distinction in so many consecutive years. The following year he entered on the study of medicine. In his twenty-third year he was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and in his twenty-fourth year took the M.D. degree. Equipped with these qualifications, the youthful medico found no difficulty in securing a position as surgeon under the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, serving in that capacity on various steamers to the east of Suez for a period of about five years. Probably this apprenticeship in roving created a taste for adventure in the young surgeon's mind, for in 1863 he was attracted to Victoria, where, after spending some months on the Ovens Goldfields, he accepted an appointment as Resident Medical Officer at the Yarra Bend Hospital for the Insane, which was then under the superintendency of Dr. Paley, a nephew of the celebrated Archdeacon. During his four years' occupancy of this position, Dr. Paterson established an Australian reputation; and in 1867 was offered, and he accepted, a similar post in connection with the Adelaide institution. After a short time, the appointment was supplemented by the Colonial Surgeonship, a post which implies the medical charge of the Adelaide Gaol and superintendence of country hospitals. These positions Dr. Paterson filled with credit for nearly 30 years, and it was only in consequence of failing health that he resigned them in 1895, after spending six months on leave in England, a holiday due to him in accordance with the precedent established in the South Australian Government service.

Dr. Paterson's time has been entirely devoted to his multifarious duties, and to the study and practice of his special branch of medical science, so that in general public affairs his voice has not been heard. He has, however, exhibited considerable interest in matters connected with the University and the Medical Board, having occupied the position of President of the latter body for a number of years. He was awarded the *ad eundem* degree in connection with the medical schools of the Melbourne and Adelaide Universities, and was a member of the Council of the latter for several years. Dr. Paterson has also been a member of the Central Board of Health for nearly 20 years. His views on the important branch of medical science which has formed his special study, have never appeared in print; but as a practitioner, his experience and skill command respect and admiration throughout Australia. Since his return from England, Dr. Paterson has resumed private practice.

Mr. John Felix Martin

MR. JOHN FELIX MARTIN was born in Cornwall in 1846, and came to South Australia 39 years ago with his father, Mr. Felix Martin. Almost immediately he engaged with his uncle, the late Hon. J. Martin, in his foundry at Gawler, subsequently becoming manager of the business. Since his hand has been at the helm, he has influenced the business largely. Its interests have been his interests, and he has given to it the whole of his time and thought. He has, therefore, not found time to take part in public movements, but a few years ago he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace. With the control of an immense concern, Mr. Martin must be considered as one of the leading and most able of the business men of South Australia,

The late Mr. Nathaniel Edmund Phillipson

THERE are so many risks attached to sheep and cattle-breeding in the far north country of South Australia, that it is almost exceptional to find a man who has made such undertakings remunerative. This part of the Province has accomplished the downfall of many men who have staked scores of thousands of pounds on the chances

of a fortune. It is said that of those who have made pastoral pursuits a success in these remote areas, the late Mr. Nathaniel Edmund Phillipson and Mr. Peter Waite were the most successful.



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Mr. Phillipson was one of the shrewdest of men, and a provident and far-seeing manager. A man of detail and persistence, he gained wealth where other people about him were being ruined. Born in Adelaide in 1844, he was a son of the late Mr. Montague Phillipson, and nephew of the late Mr. Philip Levi, well known in pastoral circles. In 1862 Mr. Phillipson went to the distant Umberatana Station, owned by the late Sir Thomas Elder, and there began his extensive connection with the expansive, but often illusive, north country. He quickly gained the confidence of his employer, and becoming his representative, enabled that large investor to obtain considerable profit from his stations. In 1866, when Sir Thomas introduced Afghans with camels from India, Mr. Phillipson studied the language of the former, and displayed considerable business tact in connection with the camel trade. He had the management of immense interests, and the trust confided in him bore fruit. In the early "seventies," Mr. Peter Waite, who subsequently became Chairman of Directors of Elder, Smith, & Co., became joint manager with Mr. Phillipson, and the two together formed a powerful combination. The northern holdings of that large house were transferred to the Beltana Pastoral Company, of which Mr. Phillipson was the largest shareholder, and became the managing director. He spent the main portion of his life remote from his fellows, and was thus a sort of advance guard

of civilisation. His knowledge of the country, and of the history of its climate, was such that he was prepared for almost every emergency, to the advantage of the flocks and herds under his control.

In 1892 Mr. Phillipson removed from the north and took up his residence at Walkerville, Adelaide. He married, in 1880, Miss Levien, of Sydney, and left a family of three daughters. His retirement was not for long, for on August 18, 1898, he died after six months' illness. His funeral was attended by representatives of the principal South Australian pastoralists, by whom he was much admired for his abilities. Mr. Phillipson is remembered for his almost unique, and decidedly beneficial, work in the north; for in his fight with Nature in a sullen and hostile shape he was victorious. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Friedrich Eduard Heinrich Wulf Krichauff

AMONG the prominent authorities on agricultural matters and on land legislation in the Province, Mr. F. E. H. W. Krichauff takes a leading place. A Teuton by education and birth, he has devoted the best years of his life in South Australia to advancing the cause of agriculture, and is a native of Schleswig, Duchy of Schleswig, where he was born on December 15, 1824. In consequence of the troubles of 1848, he came in that year to South Australia, and first settled in the Bugle Ranges, and there employed himself in cultivating the soil and in generally developing the land he had taken up. In October, 1864, he came to Adelaide, and engaged in business as a land and commission agent, which he carried on until 1893, when he retired. Besides his private work, Mr. Krichauff early began to serve his neighbors as their representative in public offices. He became a member of the Macclesfield District Council, and was its chairman for many years; and he was also engaged in a similar capacity on the Strathalbyn District Council. At the first general election after the granting of responsible government Mr. Krichauff, in 1857, was returned to the new House of Assembly for Mount Barker. His object in going into Parliament was to support Sir R. R. Torrens' Real Property Act. Artesian boring for water was then in its infancy, and Mr. Krichauff visited Honolulu and inspected the bores put down there, as well as, afterwards, those by the United States. On his return he advocated the system for South Australia. From 1858 to 1870 he was out of Parliament, but in the latter year he was returned for Onkaparinga, which he represented for 12 years. He resigned in 1882, and visited Europe, Great Britain, and the United States. In 1884 he was elected to the House of Assembly for the Victoria District, and served that electorate for six years. In 1891 he entered the Legislative Council as member for the Southern District. He retired from the political arena in 1894. Mr. Krichauff was practically the originator of the Forest Department. In 1874 he carried a measure to prevent the introduction of phylloxera, and was one of five Commissioners who enquired into the working of the Real Property Act. On the establishment of the Agricultural Bureau in 1888 he was appointed a member of the Central Bureau. He has been a member of the Council of Agricultural College since its foundation.

Mr. George Prout

BORN at Camborne, Cornwall, on June 10, 1839, Mr. George Prout has, like so many of his countrymen, for years been a mining man of influence in Australia. The county in the south-western corner of England is the cradle of successful miners and restless colonists who have scattered themselves over the globe, and, with the "cross-grained friend"

called experience, and hereditary instinct, delved in every clime, or become good husbandmen. The comprehensive development of Australian mining fields is largely due to their knowledge and thoroughness and enterprise.



Stump & Co., Photo

Mr. George Prout, better known as Captain Prout, came to South Australia with his parents in the ship *Lady Bruce*, in September, 1846. After working for a few months, in 1847, in Foster's Brickfield, he became an ore-dresser at Peach's Mine, Glen Osmond, the ruins of which can still be discerned by the curious. At the beginning of 1849 he proceeded to the Burra, where he worked at the great copper mine there until the early part of 1852. He then returned to his home at Kensington Park, then known as "Little Cornwall," whence he went with his father, the late Mr. George Prout, to the Echunga gold rush. This field did not afford much scope; and the father, who

had previously been to the Victorian diggings, returned thither, taking his son with him. The pair started from Melbourne with a team conveying tools and provisions, and took the Forest Creek track. When passing through Black Forest, heavy rains caused them to abandon the team, and to tramp to Forest Creek through mud and slush often up to their knees. They did not recover their possessions until three or four weeks later, when they were brought in by teamsters. Although a mere boy at the time, Mr. Prout entered very thoroughly into the work and spirit of the diggers, and while growing in stature, gained a splendid experience. In the same year (1852), the first Wesleyan Chapel was built on the goldfields—at Forest Creek—and Mr. Prout was one of the first boys to attend the school attached to it. He was

for some time engaged at Preshaw's Flat, between Castlemaine and Campbell's Creek, with his residence at the latter place. He remembers seeing, at this place, 50 lbs. weight of gold taken from a bucket of washdirt obtained at a depth of 25 feet. In November, 1852, Mr. Prout temporarily left the fields for South Australia, returning to Victoria in a little while with his mother, brother, and sister.

Although passengers by the fastest boat then on the coast, they were 14 days accomplishing the distance between Adelaide and Melbourne. The passage was stormy, and it was sometimes feared that the vessel would sink. In the eastern capital the family were met by Mr. Geo. Prout, sen., who had purchased a horse and dray and a large tent for £45. After a six days' journey the family arrived at Campbell's Creek. At the Seventy-foot Hill rush, the rope by which the lad was descending his father's claim—80 ft. deep—snapped, and he fell a distance of 75 feet, breaking his ankle and splitting his leg upwards for 10 inches. This claim proved rich, containing some five or six feet of washdirt. In 1854, after spending his Christmas in bed, owing to his accident, young Prout went to the Tarrangower (Maldon) rush on crutches; but not being successful there, he went on to Avoca. He had by this time discarded one crutch, and, although still somewhat impeded, was able to help his father, and to do well himself on the latter field. The first load of washdirt they obtained, at the bottom of a shallow hole, went 13 ozs. of gold. From Avoca the pair journeyed to Mount Mologa, Sandy Creek, Adelaide Lead, Back Creek, and Dairy Hill. Between the two last places (now called Talbot and Amherst) the father bought some land in 1854. The son, as with other diggers, went from field to field, being successful in some and not in others. From Dairy Hill he removed to Fiery Creek (Beaufort), Glenpatrick, Pleasant Creek, St. Arnaud's, Fiddler's Creek, and Scandinavian Crescent at Back Creek. He remained at the last place from 1856 to 1863, and lost most of his accumulated money in speculating. As a consequence he had again to assume nomadic habits. He proceeded to Chinaman's Flat, thence to Clunes and Ballarat. In 1866 he returned to Talbot, and selected land on the Bet Bet Creek, near Woodstock Station, where for eight years he engaged in mining and farming; but with small rewards. He became a member of the Lilliam School Board, and opened a Sunday-school, known as the United Sunday-school, for all denominations.

In 1874 he sold his land, came back to South Australia, and carried on business for five years in Adelaide as a rough carpenter. He next became agent for the Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society, and canvassed through the Far North for 12 months with a good deal of success. Tiring of this life, however, he returned to his proper calling, mining, and was engaged to report on reef country at Mount Brown, New South Wales. After completing this work in 1881, he became manager of the South Australian Prospecting Association, on behalf of which he prospected through the Far North. It was his intention to go through the Barrier country, but he was compelled to turn back owing to a severe drought. He worked at Echunga until the latter part of 1882, when he went to North Queensland to report on the Union Mine, Mount Davenport, which he pronounced to be worthless. In company with three other gentlemen, he travelled through Charters Towers and Ravenswood, and recommended an outlay in proving Kirker's Reef. He took charge of this claim in 1883. While here he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace, and he held that position until he left Queensland in 1886. He had for years

been trying to mature a process of dry gold amalgamation by the vapors of mercury, and he now introduced the process to some gentlemen in Sydney. They were favorably impressed with the principle, and, with Mr. Prout's assistance, they erected a plant on his plan at Mr. John Sands' Dockyard, Pyrmont. After three months it proved a success. Mr. Prout was congratulated on all sides as having laid the foundation of a fortune. He only lived in this state of bliss for four days, when it was discovered that the principle had been patented by Drs. Foster & Feisman in America eight years before.

After this disappointment, Mr. Prout returned to Adelaide, and for four years carried on mining in manganese, between Eurelia and Edeowie, sending thousands of tons of the mineral to England. Being of an inventive turn of mind, in 1889 Captain Prout went to England to secure patent rights all over the manufacturing world for a system of welding copper to iron for ship-building purposes. Before securing the patent, a search was made of the records over the preceding period of 40 years to see if the process had been forestalled; and as no previous registration of it was found, Captain Prout took out the patent rights for every country but America, for which latter he was kept waiting for two years. A syndicate had in the meantime been formed to purchase the process after a successful trial had been made. This was carried out at Birmingham with great success. It was arranged that as soon as the Captain secured the American patent rights the syndicate was to give him £10,000 and 40,000 fully-paid-up shares in a company of 200,000 shares. But he was again doomed to disappointment, for, after much circumlocution, it was learnt that the discovery had been patented 65 years before.

Captain Prout was not without honor in the old country. His qualities as a mining expert were approved, and he was engaged to report on various properties. He was sent to Sicily to inspect silver-lead mines, which he pronounced suitable; to North Wales to examine gold reefs, which he found unpayable; and to South Wales to report on a recent silver-lead discovery. He recommended that a company should be floated to work the last, before doing which those interested called upon Captain Thomas, of the Dalcouth Mine, for a report. This authority confirmed Captain Prout's opinions, and a company was formed; and the mine has now been working for some years. Captain Prout was also asked to report on the caustic soda smelting process at Newcastle-on-Tyne. His report was favorable, and he was given sufficient interest to become a director of the company. Upon the retirement of one of the directors, the Governor of the Bank of England, chairman of the Board, nominated Captain Prout to the vacancy, which he filled till he left England for South Australia once more in 1892. Late in that year he was sent to Western Australia to report on mining property at Coolgardie. He made the voyage and journey in company with Mr. S. W. Pearce and his son, William Pearce. Later on, he was the second expert to report favorably on the Great Boulder group of mines. Like so many immensely wealthy properties, these mines were at first reported on adversely by many of the experts, and the subsequently-proved correctness of his report is a tribute to Captain Prout's knowledge. It is also a tribute to the mining acumen of Cornishmen to record that the only other favorable opinion given by experts up to this time on the Boulder Mine was that of Captain Oates, of Southern Cross, also a Cornishman and an experienced Australian miner. Captain Prout spent five or six days in thoroughly examining

the whole of the claims in the Kalgoorlie locality, and was so impressed with them that he wired to Adelaide for as many shares in the syndicate as could be obtained. His agent, however, took no action, because so many bad reports about these properties were being published every day.

Captain Prout then returned to Adelaide for a few months, when, with Mr. S. W. Pearce, one of the discoverers of the Boulder Group, on behalf of a syndicate, he made a prospecting tour in the Dundas district, and discovered the Lady Mary and other properties, which were afterwards floated into companies. He had charge of the Lady Mary for two years, and was first Chairman of the Progress Committee on the Norseman. He assisted in building the first Union Methodist Church on the Dundas fields (which was opened free of debt) and was one of the speakers at the opening ceremony. He left the West in October, 1896, for Adelaide. In 1897 he proceeded to England to patent an ore-crushing machine; but, owing to certain proceedings in Adelaide, had to relinquish the idea. He witnessed the Record Reign Celebrations, and then returned to South Australia. He has since resided in Adelaide, and passes his time in watching over his mining interests, and as an investor.

Colonel Lewis George Madley

COLONEL LEWIS GEORGE MADLEY was born near Tintern, Monmouthshire, in 1844, the main portion of his education being imparted at St. Mary's School, Cardiff, and at Highbury College, in London. Among the professions, he chose that of teacher, and when about 21 years old, in 1865, he proceeded to Sydney, under engagement to the New South Wales Government, to take charge of the St. James Model and Training School. Almost immediately upon his arrival in the sister colony he identified himself with the military movement, and in February, 1866, he joined the New South Wales Volunteers. Late in 1873 Colonel Madley was appointed by the South Australian Government, Head Master of the Model School, Grote Street. Three years later he became Principal of the Training College, a position which he held until 1896. While so engaged, Colonel Madley associated himself with the local volunteers. He attended the inaugural meeting of the South Australian Rifle Association, and became its first secretary. In June, 1877, he was the first to enrol as a private in the South Australian Volunteer Militia Infantry, and he assisted as drill-instructor to the first recruits. In November, 1877, he was gazetted Captain of the South Adelaide Company, and therefrom he rapidly rose. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1880, and in May, 1882, he was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regiment, a position which he held until its disbandment in 1895. When Colonel Owen retired, he was offered the high position of Commandant of the South Australian Forces; but at that time he did not see his way clear to accept the command. He now holds the local rank of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. In September, 1896, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Police in South Australia, in succession to the late Mr. W. J. Peterswald.

ADELAIDE AND VICINITY



Mr. William Richard Randell

WHEN, during the second decade of the past century, the River Murray was discovered by Hume and Howell, at Albury, New South Wales, curious speculations were indulged in as to the probable magnitude of this central water-way, and as to its importance to settlement. It was years later that any extent



Hammer & Co., Photo

of the Murray was surveyed; and it was left to Sturt, in 1830, to determine its outlet in Lake Alexandrina. Even then doubts existed as to the maritime importance of the great river; and in the following year Barker and others were despatched from New South Wales to see whether the mouth afforded passage for large ships. A negative reply gave much disappointment to the authorities, and so, for a few years, no attention was devoted to the great river. When the Province of South Australia was founded, it was the belief of some influential pioneers that the capital should have been established near the mouth of the Murray, principally because of the water-way; but, though several settlements were made upon its banks in the three colonies concerned, no serious effort was made for many years to use the water for transit purposes.

Mr. William Richard Randell
(better known as Captain Randell)

has the distinction of being the first to run a steamer along the sinuous course of the Murray, and since that time the river has assumed more and more importance in the eyes of politicians. It has been the subject of many intercolonial disputes, and has almost decided the fate of State policies of international importance.

Mr. W. R. Randell was born at Sidbury, Devonshire, on May 2, 1824, and was one of the earliest arrivals in South Australia. He was educated partly at Exeter, England, and partly in Adelaide, where he arrived with his father, Mr. W. B. Randell, in October, 1837. The latter gentleman was one of the first sub-managers of the South Australian Company,

and subsequently engaged in pastoral pursuits on his own account. The son, after completing his education, assisted his father on his station property, and was for some years engaged in the milling trade at Gumeracha. It was in 1853 that he began his eventful connection with the River Murray. As he was but 13 years old when he arrived in South Australia, he had imbibed into his mind the essentials of colonisation, and had acquired that pluck, energy, and perseverance necessary for colonial pursuits. He apparently saw a considerable future before water traffic on the Murray; and, though he had never been on board a steam vessel in his life, he in 1853 planned and built at his own expense, a steamer for this trade. This vessel, named the *Mary Ann*, was duly launched, and Mr. Randell navigated her along several hundred miles of water, beyond the border of South Australia, beyond the confluence with the Darling and other considerable New South Wales rivers, as far as Maiden's Punt, now known as Moama on the New South Wales side, and Echuca on the Victorian banks.

When returning from Maiden's Punt, he met the *Lady Augusta* (Captain Cadell), with the Governor on board, and carried despatches from her to South Australia. This was the beginning of the large steamer traffic which, in later years, was carried on the waters of the Murray. Besides his enterprise, readers will admire the ingenuity of Mr. Randell in constructing a river craft, inexperienced as he was. Travellers now-a-days on the steamers which run over part of this course speak in glowing terms of the scenery viewed—tortuous windings, overhanging gums, reaches of rich plains, paddocks of wheat, flourishing gardens, commanding cliffs, engineering feats, and (in spring) magnificent panoramas of wild flowers—and they can appreciate the sometimes wild and generally uncultivated scenery seen by Mr. Randell before graziers, farmers, and gardeners had built their homes on the banks. In his pioneer voyages Mr. Randell had many difficulties to contend with, and not the least were those due to the presence of "snags" in the stream.

Two years after thus opening up the trade, Mr. Randell built a still more powerful steamer, the *Gemini*, with which he proceeded up the Murrumbidgee as far as the township of Hay, then known as Lang's Crossing. "In the following year," says Mr. Heaton in his "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time" (1879), "he took the *Gemini* up the Darling, which had been previously navigated by Captain Cadell as far as Mount Murchison (now Wilcannia). Mr. Randell went about 1,000 miles farther up the river to where the township of Brewarrina now stands, where, the water being low, a rapid prevented farther progress. The next trip, the river being higher, he was enabled to go about 250 miles farther up (100 by land) to Walgett, on the Namoi, a tributary of the Darling, and then the farthest post town in Riverina." By such courageous navigation he secured a large share of the river traffic, and became possessed of a remunerative connection. Provisions of every kind were taken to towns which sprang up in various places, and timber, wool, wheat, skins, and other products were carried back. The trade had many features of interest, and Mr. Randell has a large fund of entertaining anecdote and experience on which to draw for the benefit of his friends. For opening up the river traffic he received a bonus of £300 from the South Australian Government, and was presented by the public with a purse of £400 and a testimonial.

In a lecture entitled "Australia: What it is, and what it may be," delivered at the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, on May 7, 1863, by Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, ex-Governor of South Australia, the lecturer said:—"The most remarkable voyage, however, which has hitherto been made in Australia most certainly was one undertaken by Mr. William Randell. That gentleman has scarcely had justice done him; for he appears to me, from indubitable evidence, to have been the first navigator of the Murray in a steamer. Yet, as he started in the year 1853, just before a trip made by the then Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Captain Cadell—one of the most enterprising, useful, and, I may say, ubiquitous of Australian pioneers—the official *éclat* and general importance of the latter somewhat obscured the more modest pretensions of Captain Randell. Not merely, however, was he the first to start, despite of slender means and a frail steamer—which, I believe, he had himself built—but he actually persevered till he got to Echuca, which is farther by several hundred miles than Swan Hill, the point then reached by Captain Cadell.

"Again, in 1859, Mr. Randell made another ascent of the Murray, and from it went up the Darling. I was myself at the time engaged in a pioneering voyage up that river, with Captain Cadell, and we had succeeded in reaching a point at Menindie, 1,200 miles from the sea, when, as we were descending, Mr. Randell appeared with apparently a rather crazy and broken-winded steamer, which vastly amused the natives by its melancholy wheezing and puffing. Yet in that boat Mr. Randell not merely succeeded in getting higher than our highest point, but, owing to a fortunate flood, was enabled to reach Fort Bourke. He then passed on to one of the Darling's upper branches, called the Barwon and Namoi, and finally proceeded to a distance which, after comparing notes with him on his return and examining the maps, I could not make out to be less, if we include the extremely tortuous windings of the rivers, than 1,800 miles from the junction of the Darling with the Murray, and therefore 2,400 miles from the sea-mouth of the latter. I remember at the time transmitting a report to that effect to the Secretary of State. Thus, in a country where drought and suffering from want of water are so common, Mr. Randell made a voyage of nearly double the length possible on any European river."

In 1892 Mr. Randell relinquished his practical connection with the Murray River trade, although his steamers are still running, and took up his residence on land he purchased at Gumeracha. Here he has followed a quieter and less exciting occupation, but one not less useful. He has taken great interest in the improvement of his property, and has entered into public affairs. He was the first chairman of the Gumeracha Butter, Cheese, and Produce Society. In April, 1893, he offered himself to the suffrages of the electors of Gumeracha for a seat in the House of Assembly, and was returned—an honor that was repeated at an election on July 10, 1896. As a politician, Mr. Randell showed as much common-sense, intelligence, and courage as he did earlier in life, and proved a useful representative of his constituency. He was, years ago, gazetted a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Randell has the characteristics of a large-hearted colonist, and in his time has done excellent work for the Province, wherein he has resided for 60 years.

Mr. Charles Rasp

YOUNG mining towns supply magnificent examples of the irresistible energy of man. Anyone visiting Broken Hill to-day finds it difficult to believe that only 17 years ago there were not a dozen regular residents in all the district. At that time its mineral area was the site of a remote and not particularly remunerative sheep station. To-day

great mines have been opened, countless tons of precious metal have been won, a pretentious city has been built, and many thousands of people have taken up their residence on the one time lonely sheep-run.



Bond & Co., Photo

One of the most prominent of the men connected with the early development of Broken Hill is Mr. Rasp, who has the credit of having been the first discoverer of mineral on the site of the present world-famed Broken Hill Proprietary silver mine. Charles Rasp was born in Germany in 1846, and in 1869 took up his residence in the colony of Victoria. After being engaged in agricultural operations for a couple of years, he became associated with pastoral pursuits in New South Wales. Good fortune eventually attracted him to the Mount Gipps Station, on the Barrier Ranges, which embraced the country since become so

wealthy and thickly populated owing to the opening up of the Broken Hill mines. While engaged on station work there, discoveries of silver were made at Silverton and Day Dream, not far distant; a fact that led every station hand in the neighborhood to carefully scrutinise the country for indications of the metal. In 1883, while thus employed, Mr. Rasp found that on the rising ground of the station were outcropping argentiferous indications. He was thus the founder of the famous mines. Losing no time, he, in conjunction with Messrs. David James and James Poole, pegged out four blocks in this locality, in one of which was the celebrated Proprietary Mine. As the original metal was believed to be tin, the leases were taken out for silver, tin, and lead. Some time later three more blocks were

taken up, and Messrs. George McCulloch, George Urquhart, James Lind, and Phillip Charley became partners with the three above-named.

There were now seven blocks pegged out, each of about 40 acres, and probably no richer argentiferous group has ever before been selected by one party of men. In Australia it has its parallel only in the selection by the Brookman party of the Great Boulder group of gold mines at Kalgoorlie. After a certain amount of work was done, the properties were taken over by a company in Melbourne. As often occurs in the case of immensely wealthy mines, some time elapsed before the public would or could believe in the Broken Hill field. Developmental work proceeded; but experts, as in the Kalgoorlie episode, reported unfavorably of the prospects. The chlorides and other good species of metal, however, enabled the group to pay its way and to actually force itself into the confidence of investors. Hitherto few people in Australia knew anything about silver mines, and they had not been aware that within easy access was an investment with few parallels in the history of argentiferous mining. But when the initial stages were over, and the richness of the new find could no longer be denied, an enormous "boom" was started. Men invested in almost anything at Broken Hill; mines are even said to have been floated into largely capitalised companies, which possessed not even the indications of metal. The excitement was universal in Australia. From half a score of people in 1883, the population of Broken Hill rose to upwards of 20,000 in 1890 and enormous quantities of metal were won every week from the Proprietary group of mines.

Mr. Rasp was prominently connected with Broken Hill for some years; and the circumstances of his find in 1883, and his great confidence in its wealth, led him to amass a fortune. He was the owner of a large number of shares in the Company, and when the dividend stage arrived he removed to Adelaide to reside, and at "Willyama," in the suburb of Medindie, he possesses what might be termed an ideal home, tastefully furnished, and with well-laid-out grounds. Mr. Rasp has since been prominently identified with mining in Western Australia, and is a Director of the Kalgoorlie Bank of England Company, the Princess Royal, and the West Collic Coalfield Company, besides being a shareholder in a number of others. As founder of perhaps the most celebrated silver mine in the world, Mr. Rasp is a man of mark and interest. His present comfortable circumstances are well deserved; for, by his faith and that of his original companions, South Australia and New South Wales, as well as Australia as a whole, have gained very substantial advantages.

Mr. Arthur Lindsay

MR. ARTHUR LINDSAY was born in the west of Ireland in 1828, and in 1863 he came to this Province. In 1866 he became clerk to the Destitute Poor Board, and since that time—32 years—his energies have been devoted to the philanthropic cause. In 1869 he became Superintendent of the Destitute Asylum and Secretary to the Destitute Board; and in January, 1889, was appointed Chairman of the Board. He has the responsibility of the destitute people throughout the Province of South Australia.

The late Mr. David Reid

THE late Mr. David Reid labored for many years in the Province of South Australia, and, in his later days was one of the leaders of industry in Adelaide. He was born in 1823 at Stirling, Scotland, within sight of the famous castle. Educated in his native town, after leaving school, he became an apt pupil in the tanning business. In



Stump & Co., Photo

1857 he came to the colonies, spending his first two years of colonial life in Victoria, being engaged in a large tannery establishment at Richmond. Deciding to come to South Australia in 1859, he quickly obtained a position as foreman at the tannery of Mr. Dench, a pioneer in the leather trade of that Province. He next launched, on a modest scale, the "Stirlingshire Tannery," an institution which, in after years, assumed large dimensions. This is situated at Hindmarsh, and now regularly employs 60 hands. Its beginning was unpretentious, nevertheless, by a daily conservation of forces and expansion of facilities, Mr. Reid soon built up a splendid trade. Well supplied by machinery, at the time of his death the Stirlingshire Tannery was regarded as one of the best-equipped in the Province. Mr. Reid had the knack of gathering round him first-class employes, and there are still men working in the

tannery who were with him at the start. The leather manufactured has always borne a high name for quality, which is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that Mr. Reid—a shrewd and observant man—learnt the art of tanning in the old country. Mr. Reid, while always having the interests of Hindmarsh at heart, never engaged in public affairs. For many years he resided at Torrensidge, but afterwards removed to Mills Terrace, North Adelaide, and it was there he died, on January 11, 1898, after a short illness. His son, Mr. J. H. Reid, proved to be a valuable assistant in the tanning business, and, possessing good commercial acumen, is a worthy head of an institution like the Stirlingshire Tannery, and ranks as a leading figure in local industrial matters.

Mr. Henry John Richman

THE heroes of Australian history are the pioneers, who, with life in hand, venture into the lonely bush to fight with man and with Nature. The large slice of the continent which was entrusted to the government of South Australia perforce turned the thoughts of her people to exploration, and the Province thus became the theatre of many tours of discovery.

Perhaps the most valuable of the pioneers is the enterprising settler who ventures beyond established boundaries and proves the qualities of new soils and atmospheric conditions. To such a class the subject of this sketch belongs; and, though now ripe in years, he still possesses all those stout, fearless qualities of mind and frame which are rightly associated with Australian pioneers.



Fergus, Photo

Mr. Henry John Richman was born at Lymington, Hampshire, England, in January, 1826. Arriving in this Province three years after its foundation, he completed his education under the late Rev. T. Q. Stow; and then commenced to climb the ladder of fortune from the lowest rung. He worked for some time on farms and sheep-stations until he had acquired sufficient capital to stock a station with 1,400 sheep at Mount Brown. He thus

embarked, in October, 1849, and the conditions in so remote a locality at that early date were far from favorable. The station was situated in what is now known as Richman's Valley, near Quorn. It was surrounded by high hills, and infested with natives, who proved extremely troublesome. Having a strong propensity for sheep-stealing, these blacks employed the boldest methods to attain their object. Sometimes they would cut numbers off from the flocks unobserved by the shepherds; and on dark, rainy nights would even prowl into the yards, situated quite close to the hut, and carry off the animals. The troubles with blacks were not confined to theft, for the natives showed that they

were capable of darker crimes on occasion, and old colonists well recollect the murder of Mr. Brown, whose station (Mount Arden) bordered on that of Mr. Richman.

In the early "fifties" the discovery of gold in Victoria caused a general stampede of shepherds and station-hands to the diggings in that colony, and in 1852 Mr. Richman was compelled to sell his sheep at a low figure and follow his employes to the Eldorado of the East. He remained at the diggings for a brief period; but meeting with little success, returned to South Australia. It was then still impossible to procure hands to man the station, and, having a little capital left, Mr. Richman purchased two teams of bullocks, with which he followed the occupation of a carter until the requisite supply of labor was forthcoming. Then returning to the North, he shortly afterwards removed to the western side of Port Augusta, in consequence of the resumption by the Government of the land around Mount Brown. In those days squatters' licences were issued, giving no definite title to any distinct piece of ground; and it was under one of these that Mr. Richman had held his land at the Valley. The new property, now known as the Old Lincoln Gap Run, was among the first selections taken up on that side of the Gulf, and here Mr. Richman spent many years. He next took up a run called Pernatty, 100 miles north-west of Port Augusta, and subsequently acquired a property known as the McDouall Peak, situated 300 miles north-west of Port Augusta. For long years this hardy pioneer struggled against droughts and bad seasons, holding heroically to his land till it was almost impossible to retain it longer. Through the kindness of his brother-in-law (the late Sir Walter W. Hughes), who gave him some shares in the Moonta Copper Mine, he was enabled to weather the hard times, and has since succeeded in securing an independency.

Four years ago Mr. Richman was compelled to retire from the active management of his stations owing to an affection of the eye, which, subsequently, caused the loss of his sight. He is now living in retirement in Adelaide, and is disposing of his Northern property. Though of ripe age, and afflicted with blindness, Mr. Richman retains full possession of his faculties, and has a store of anecdote and reminiscence readily accessible. He is indeed a striking figure in this newer generation.

The late Mr. Caleb Peacock

THE father of the late Mr. Caleb Peacock, the late Hon. William Peacock, M.L.C., arrived in the Province in the ship *Glenakvon* on December 28, 1838, and was among the most prominent of the veteran pioneers. At the time of the financial distress in Governor Grey's term of office he was an earnest advocate of just treatment from the Imperial Government. In 1842 he was elected an alderman of the City Council. He supported the voluntary principle in religious matters, and spoke on the subject at several meetings held in 1846. In 1848-9 Mr. William Peacock gave weight to the agitation for a system of representative government, and, after that principle was granted, was elected to the Legislative Council for Noarlunga in 1851. He retained his seat until 1856, but did not enter Parliament under responsible government until 1861, when he resumed his place in the Legislative Council. He retired from Parliament in 1869. As a politician he was a decided Liberal. He was for years a deacon in the Hindmarsh

Square Congregational Church, and died on January 21, 1874, aged 84 years. Mr. William Peacock founded the firm of W. Peacock & Sons, tanners and wool scourers.

The late Mr. Caleb Peacock was born in Adelaide in 1841, and was one of the first half-dozen students to attend the old educational establishment of the late Mr. J. L. Young. Upon leaving school he was engaged in the office of Messrs. Beeby & Dunstane, millers, of Grenfell Street, whence, after a few years, he proceeded to Blanchetown, on the River Murray, and established an agency business. At an early age he manifested that unselfish spirit which was ever his characteristic. Among his fellow-employés in Adelaide was a young fellow who was in receipt of a higher salary than his. It was observed by the firm that Mr. Peacock was a promising young business man, and they decided to dismiss the higher-salaried man and to put Mr. Peacock in his place. This arrangement the latter would not agree to; and, rather than be the cause of the dismissal of his companion, he severed his connection with the firm. At Blanchetown Mr. Peacock secured a large connection in the transport of wool, wheat, flour, etc. Upon the death of his brother, Mr. Joseph Peacock, who for seven years represented the District of Sturt in the House of Assembly, Mr. Caleb Peacock removed to Adelaide and took charge of the tannery business of W. Peacock & Sons, with which he was associated to the time of his death.

Mr. Caleb Peacock first entered public life in December, 1875, when he was elected to the mayoralty of Adelaide. He had the distinction of being the first native-born South Australian to occupy the civic chair. Among other matters which he supported was the deep-drainage system. During his mayoralty the Adelaide and Suburban Tramways were established, and the Adelaide Bridge over the Torrens was opened. He was chairman of the South Australian Committee for the Indian Famine Relief Fund, to which the Province contributed £10,000. On behalf of citizens he presented farewell addresses to Sir Anthony Musgrave when that administrator left the Province to become Governor of Jamaica, and addresses of welcome to the succeeding Governors, Sir W. W. Cairns and Sir W. F. D. Jervois.

Notwithstanding his undoubted ability, Mr. Caleb Peacock did not have a lengthy political career. He was elected unopposed to the House of Assembly for North Adelaide on December 16, 1878, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Neville Blyth, but did not again contest the seat. But in other respects Mr. Peacock gave much of his time and advice to commercial, charitable, athletic, and social movements. He was a Director of the Adelaide branch of the National Bank, Chairman of the South Australian Board of Directors of the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Vice-President of the South Australian Cricketing Association, President of the Adelaide Rowing Club, life member of the Adelaide Children's Hospital, member of Committee of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institution, member of Council of the Zoological Society, and at one time President of the Adelaide Club. He was a founder of the Lodge St. Albans (Freemasons), and was its second Worshipful Master. He died on February 17, 1896.

Mr. Caleb Peacock's popularity was so great, his kindly character was so much admired, that his funeral obsequies were attended with unusual gloom. One who had taken so large a part in the life of the city could not but be missed, and remembered with regret.

The Seppelt Family

DESCRIPTIONS have been given in preceding pages of this work of the fertility of the district of Barossa. In this congenial region are found the finest vineyards in South Australia, and among the principal of these is that of the Seppelt family. Mr. J. E. Seppelt, the founder, was a native of Silesia, Southern Prussia, and arrived in

this Province in 1849 with his wife and his son Benno, the latter then three years of age. Two years afterwards Mr. Seppelt settled in the Barossa district, where he laid out and planted a vineyard, which ever since has borne the name of Seppeltsfield. It had a modest beginning, but increased with the years, till now its name is known in many lands.

Mr. J. E. Seppelt launched his vineyard on a firm basis; but, dying in 1867, just when the industry was beginning to expand, the work of carrying it on to its present dimensions fell on the shoulders of Mr. Benno Seppelt, then a young man, who had just attained his legal majority. A worthy son of a worthy father, Mr. Benno Seppelt has ably developed the industry his father initiated, and to his tireless energy and fruitful inventive faculty is due the proud position that Seppeltsfield holds to-day.



Hammer & Co., Photo

MR. J. E. SEPELT

The Seppeltsfield Estate proper comprises 1,500 acres of excellent land, through which pleasantly meanders the Greenock Creek, at once a source of water supply and a provision of natural drainage. Situated on the banks of this quiet stream is the homestead, embowered in native eucalypts co-mingling with the greener growth of European forest trees. Dotted round the homestead are many substantial buildings, with tall smoking chimney stacks, giving the place that air of bustling industry which suggests a miniature manufacturing town. Though it has many auxiliary undertakings, wine-making is, of course, the first and most important business at Seppeltsfield. The area of vines under cultivation is about 120

acres ; but this would appear to be a mere bagatelle, seeing that Mr. Seppelt annually purchases from 2,000 acres of vines and upwards for his capacious winery. Experience has taught him that while it is well to have his own vineyard as a stand-by for the manufacture of certain classes of wines, the judicious buying of grapes from surrounding growers means both economy and expedition in the manufacture. In 1890 Mr. Seppelt found his plant insufficient to cope with the growing demands of his trade, and having the inventive faculty highly developed, he set to work and designed the present winery, which is 120 feet by 90 feet. An authority, "Mela Leuca," a well known writer on these subjects, referring to this establishment, has said :—"It is probably unsurpassed for completeness, as judged by the general design and perfectness of the arrangements, the finish and durability of the fittings, combined with moderate outlay of capital, ease and economy of working and cleanliness, by any similar structure in the world. There is certainly nothing equal to it in Australia." In establishing this winery Mr. Seppelt showed himself to be a master of detail, and the authority before quoted adds that it "is the practical embodiment of the ingenious, methodical, painstaking, unassuming character of the designer." The present storage capacity at Seppeltsfield is estimated at 800,000 gallons ; but it is proposed to increase the cellarage accommodation to 1,000,000 gallons—truly a colossal storage.

*Stump & Co., Photo*

MR BENNO SEPELT

Of the subsidiary industries at Seppeltsfield, it may be mentioned that the distillery was erected in 1877 at a cost of over £3,000. The prejudice against Australian brandy is rapidly dying out, and the pure grape brandy manufactured by Mr. Seppelt has slowly but surely made its way into public favor. Connected with the distillery are several large cement storage tanks for wine intended for distillation purposes, and a large cellar capable of holding 60,000 gallons, which is used as a bonded store, and kept under Government seal. Here the brandy is retained and matured in wood for many years. Another auxiliary establishment—the vinegar manufactory—is situated on a sloping bank to the west of the homestead. Mr. Seppelt produces two classes of vinegar—white and brown ;

and the output for the year is over 50,000 gallons. The cordial factory now occupies the original cellars of Seppeltsfield, and it was here that the late Mr. J. E. Seppelt first started his business in a humble way. Here are quaint, grey old vaults, reminiscent of early Continental wine-making centres. In addition to the manufacture of many cordials, *liqueurs*, such as Maraschino and Curaçoa, are produced. The cooperage is an important department, in which ten men are employed all the year round in the manufacture of casks, etc.

Mr. Seppelt's operations do not, however, end here, for he has a fine bacon-curing establishment. For the purpose of securing the best bacon, he has blended Berkshire and Essex pigs, large herds of which are always kept on the farm. Mr. Seppelt has also about 1,000 pure merino sheep, which run on the pleasant pastures round the homestead. This description of Seppeltsfield would be incomplete without a passing reference to the laboratory, which is under the skilled supervision of Mr. Oscar Seppelt, Mr. Benno Seppelt's eldest son. As all the manufacturing processes are conducted on scientific lines, the laboratory is a first necessity, with its apparatus for chemical microscopical testing, examination, and experiment. Mr. Oscar Seppelt had a trained education in a leading Austrian viticultural college, and the experience acquired in the Continental school has made him a valuable lieutenant to his father. Mr. Camillo Seppelt is also a useful assistant; and it is well that Mr. Seppelt has such sons to fill positions of responsibility in connection with his large business. Mr. A. D. Bruce is Mr. Seppelt's Adelaide manager, and when it is stated that the annual sales of Seppeltsfield wines alone amount to 300,000 gallons, some idea of the commercial work entailed on that gentleman is indicated. Mr. Bruce has ably helped to make Seppeltsfield products known in colonial homes, foreign exhibitions, and English houses.

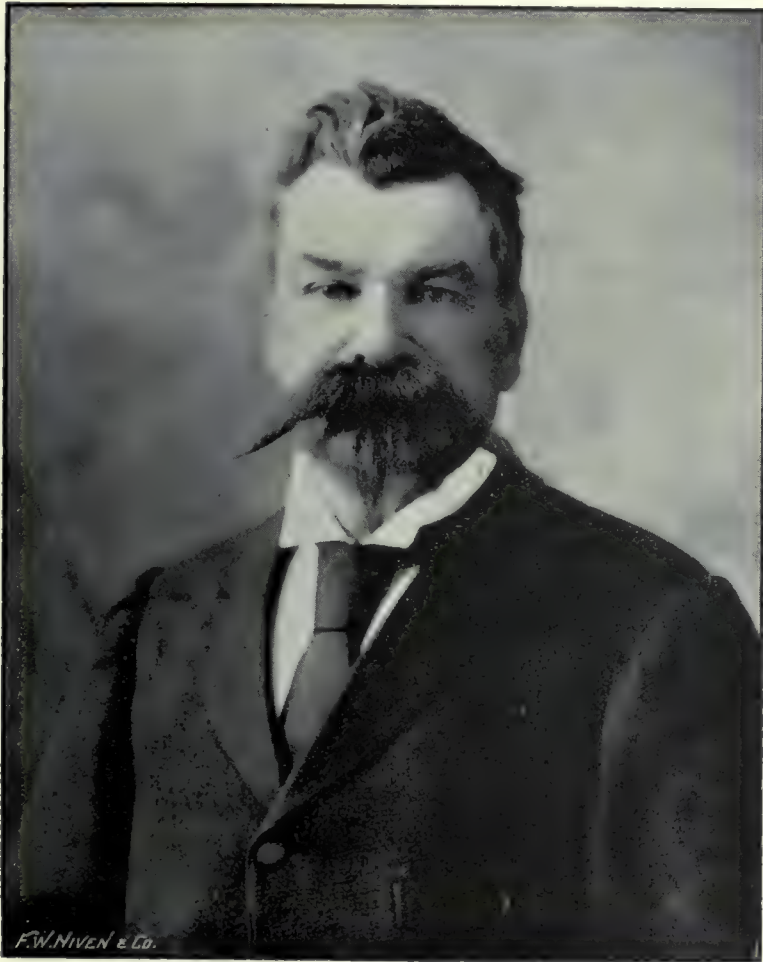
Mr. Benno Seppelt has lived to see his father's and his own efforts mature in full fruition. A man of many parts, he leads a busy life, and bears the impress of that stamp of enterprising colonists who tend to make history by expanding industries in all their usefulness. Mr. Seppelt has never sought after public life. He prefers to attend unrestrainedly to his own business.

Mr. Peter Dowling Prankerd

AMONG the number who established an excellent reputation in South Australia for enterprise and astuteness is Mr. Prankerd. He was born at Langport, Somersetshire, England, on July 14, 1819. He took to the sea, and passed several years in the South Sea Islands. In 1850 Mr. Prankerd came to South Australia, and for 22 years he aided in developing the young country. He engaged in business as a land and estate agent. After a time he entered into partnership with Mr. Peter Stuckey. He was prominently associated with the Wallaroo and Moonta copper mines. So successful was Mr. Prankerd in South Australia that he amassed considerable wealth, and in 1872 proceeded to England. He there purchased an estate called the Knoll, Sneyd Park, near Bristol, where he now resides.

Mr. James Shaw

PERHAPS no better example of popularity won by homely deeds and disinterested charity could be found among the leading commercial men of South Australia than Mr. James Shaw. Born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1846, Mr. Shaw was educated in that city of eminent engineers—a profession in which his father, Mr. Hugh Shaw, was



a practitioner. In his youth he imbibed a longing for adventure, and, when 18 years old, in 1864, he sailed to Auckland, New Zealand. Before he had attained his majority he launched out as a contractor, and youthful optimism and enterprise enabled him to take a leading position. The power to calculate to a nicety must have been inherent in him, for, even at this youthful age, he succeeded in a notably risky occupation. He built many substantial houses in the North Island, and accumulated a large connection. While he was thus engaged, the Maoris made one of their many efforts to overthrow the British. "Their lands—as great and lordly as themselves—had been theirs for centuries; and to regain them they, with sinister fierceness, occasionally visited the might of their arm on the white population." Continues a Western Australian biographer:—"Mr. Shaw went forth into the thickest of the fight, and did good service.

In dangerous positions enough, he came through them unscathed; and his pluck and soldierly qualities were rewarded by a service medal. In 1866 the war was brought to a close."

Mr. Shaw remained in New Zealand for four years after the war, when, in 1871, he came to South Australia. Adelaide was then rapidly becoming an important city. About this time large areas in the Middle North were thrown open to agriculture, and magnificent crops caused unparalleled expansion in the Province. There was a general advance in the value of city land, and new buildings arose on all sides. Mr. Shaw took advantage of this animation, and established himself as a contractor in the metropolis. He carried out

large contracts, and some of the handsomest structures in the city were erected by him. Among them were the Houses of Parliament, new Government Offices, Government Workshops, large bank buildings, the Australian Mutual Provident Society's buildings, and many private offices and residences. He was probably the chief building contractor in South Australia, and declined offers from other colonies to negotiate large works there. As a large employer of labor, he showed that he was something more than a mere business man. If a workman accidentally met his death while in his employ, the family was well provided for. He paid good wages, and deported himself towards his men in a uniformly considerate spirit. His business dealings were therefore attended with happy consequences.

During the years while thus engaged, Mr. Shaw became a popular citizen, as well as a progressive one. His general conduct, and his unselfish spirit, endeared him to his fellows. He was elected a member of the Adelaide City Council, and devoted to his civic duties time that could be ill spared. He was associated with the Council for eight years; for part of the period as Alderman. In 1889 he was elected to the Mayoral Chair, and his hospitality in civic functions, and his liberality among the poor, won general admiration. In addition, he made a close study of municipal matters, and did good work for the Corporation. But constant labor impaired his health, and Mr. Shaw was compelled to forego for a time further municipal office. He proceeded to the sulphur springs of New Zealand, and the good will and regret expressed at his departure was universal. After a lengthy absence he returned to Adelaide.

In 1893 Mr. Shaw visited the newly opened Coolgardie Goldfields of Western Australia, only a few months after their discovery by Bayley and Ford. In the absence of railway communication, and even of simple travelling facilities, Mr. Shaw's task was a formidable one. At the railway terminus at Northam, he and his companions engaged a trap drawn by six horses for the journey. Then followed a dreary drive of nine days through lonely bush and sandy desert, under a torrid sun. Coolgardie was a collection of a few tents, in the midst of which teamsters and camels camped to the detriment of public health. Life was rough and ready, and it was only the hardy and the courageous who could bear it under such conditions. Despite the weariness of such a tedious drive, Mr. Shaw forthwith made a thorough inspection of the then known gold area, and invested considerable capital in several mines. He decided to remain in Coolgardie; and his investments proved highly remunerative; he was one of the owners of the Londonderry mine, floated in London for £700,000, and held shares in Bayley's South Extended, Oroya, Ivanhoe, Lake View, Mount Charlotte, Golden Age, Crusoe, and many other companies. But though his time was largely occupied in supervising these extensive interests, he threw himself very heartily into local public movements. He greatly helped the Progress Committee elected by the residents to uphold the rights and advance the claims of Coolgardie, and to improve the sanitary condition of the locality. Population there increased so rapidly that it became absolutely necessary to establish some order in the community. The streets, from being the camping ground of horses and camels, were in a wretched condition, and sickness became general. Mr. Shaw infused life into the proceedings of the committee, and was an active agitator for the proclamation of a municipality. After this was granted, and before the municipal machinery could be brought

into action, he caused many of the chief nuisances to be removed at his own expense, and had other necessary work done. When the first Municipal Council was formed, he became the first Mayor of Coolgardie, thus, in obedience to the wish and choice of the people, being the first chief magistrate of the Western goldfields. But his election to this office cut two ways; it was a just tribute to his public spiritedness, and was greatly to the advantage of the town itself. He threw himself with tireless enthusiasm into the work of improving the town, and adopted advanced measures. At this task he worked day and night, and quickly created excellent sanitary conditions. He remained in office for 17 months, and, in November, 1895, he retired. There was certainly no more popular man on the goldfields than Mr. Shaw, upon whom was conferred the affectionate title of "Chief." The "Chief" also rendered good service in placing Kalgoorlie under municipal law.

So closely was Mr. Shaw engaged in disinterested service that his health again broke down, and in December, 1895, he left the goldfields for the New Zealand sulphur springs. The expressions of esteem announced on the occasion of his departure were heartfelt, for the goldfields' residents do not forget those who have done them service, and banquets were tendered in his honor. While in Coolgardie he held office in different athletic clubs, and was Vice-president of the Chamber of Mines and member of the Stock Exchange from their inception. In 1896 he was asked to contest a goldfields' seat in the Legislative Council of Western Australia, but declined. In Adelaide he has lived a retired life. He is a life member of the North of England (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) Institute of Mining Engineers.

Both in Adelaide and Coolgardie Mr. Shaw is noted for his charity. The biographer before mentioned declares that in Western Australia "hundreds of needy people have cause to revere his name—the struggling prospector, the poverty-stricken unemployed, the anxious business man who cannot pay his way: each has come within the range of his benefactions. And the same could be said of the poor of Adelaide.

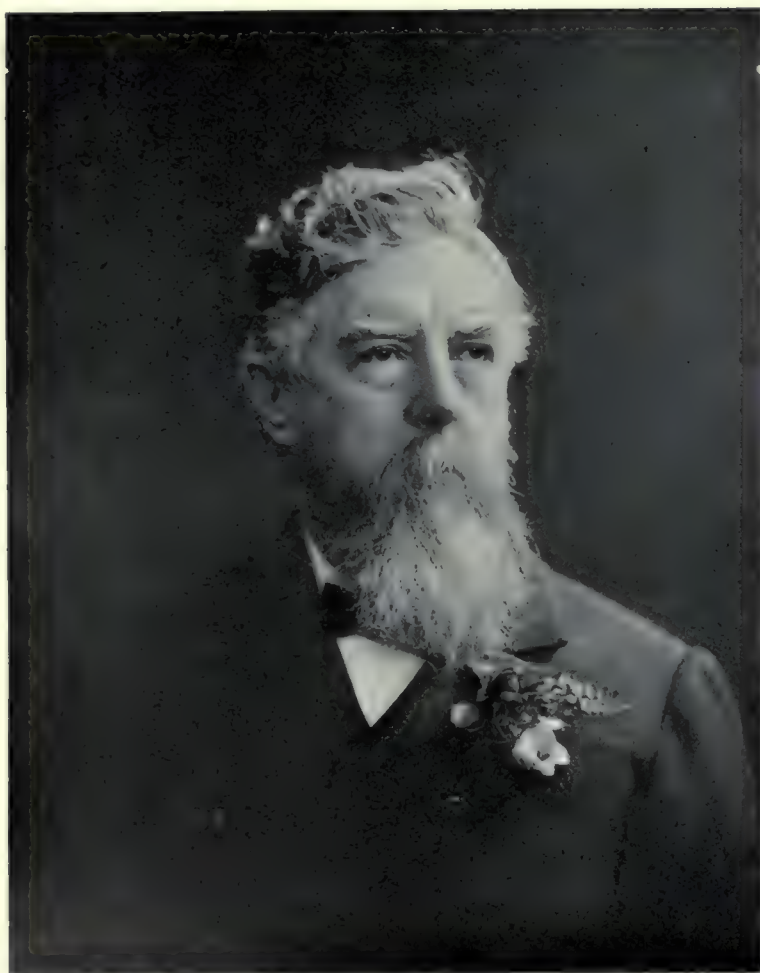
Colonel Makin

SOUTH AUSTRALIA for its population and the conditions of colonial life, possesses a fairly large force of volunteers, officered by capable local residents, amongst whom is Colonel Makin, who was born at Salford, Lancashire, in 1842, and educated at Blackpool. In June, 1861, he received his first commission—as ensign in the 56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, now the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers. In December, 1863, he was commissioned a lieutenant, and in 1867 a captain, in the same regiment. In 1868 Colonel Makin came to South Australia, and began a successful mercantile career in Adelaide. When the local volunteer movement was inaugurated in 1877, he received the commission of captain in the Adelaide Rifles, and commanded the Gawler Company. During 1880, he commanded his regiment for some months. In 1882 he became lieutenant-colonel; in 1885 he was made an hon. aide-de-camp to Governor Sir William C. F. Robinson, and again in 1889 to His Excellency the Earl of Kintore, also subsequently to Sir T. F. Buxton.

Mr. Alfred Muller Simpson

IF the motive springs of each individual life—no matter how high or low—could be fathomed and analysed, the onlookers would learn something highly instructive and edifying. Emerson repeatedly set forth that each person has a predilection for some sphere. Unconsciously, and often in self-delusion, the motive springs draw him to

the point for which his character and attainments fit him. Those inward impulses are as helms on the sea of life.



Mora, Photo

Alfred Muller Simpson was born in London more than 50 years ago. His father, Mr. A. Simpson, founded the South Australian firm of A. Simpson and Son. In 1848 the family came to the Province on the *John Woodhall*, Mr. A. M. Simpson being then an infant. Since that year his home has been in South Australia, so that to all intents and purposes he may be considered an Australian native. After leaving school young Simpson entered his father's business house; and, as in old-established houses in England, he worked his way through its various departments to a partnership. The transmitted qualities, the proved and acceptable routine established by years of experience, explain much of the success of

a family house of business men. In course of years, Mr. Simpson's aptitude for business was abundantly demonstrated. He proved himself a worthy assistant and successor to his father, and from a young man fresh from school bent on learning a business, he graduated to a master who could decide large issues and departures. Mr. Simpson was gifted with a business-like, shrewd mind, and his abilities have carried him into the first rank of Adelaide business men. As a matter of fact, the firm of A. Simpson & Son is known as the largest business of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Mr. Simpson was one of the founders of the Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Company, of which he is still a Director, and he holds a similar position on the Board of the South Australian Gas Company.

A man with a wide experience of local commercial interests is eminently useful in Parliament, and in June, 1887, Mr. Simpson was elected by the Central District to a seat in the Legislative Council. His election was exciting, and suggestive of the repute in which he was held. He came out on the very last day of the nominations, and was returned at the head of the poll. There were seven candidates, and the Hon. J. H. Angas held a position on the poll next to Mr. Simpson. For over six years the latter served his electors faithfully in Parliament. Of a Conservative nature in politics, he was a bold speaker, declaring his earnest opinions whether they pleased or not. He would not curry favor of his constituents by saying one thing and believing another.

Mr. Simpson took an active interest in the Jubilee Exhibition in Adelaide in 1887. He was President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia, and a member of the first committee of the Australian National Union—the forerunner of the Australian Natives' Association. He is an earnest student and disciple of Freemasonry. In 1883 he took an active part in establishing the Grand Lodge of South Australia. He is at present President of the Board of General Purposes, a Past Deputy Grand Master, and a Past Master of the Mostyn Lodge, and of the lodges under the old constitution.

Mr. Simpson has served a faithful stewardship in the Province. In business, in politics, in semi-social functions, and among his friends, he is highly respected, not only for his strength of character and judgment, but for his manliness and uniform kindness

Mr. David Lindsay, F.R.G.S.

FOR the past score or so of years exploration has been chiefly conducted by pastoralists and private travellers. Only a few large and officially equipped parties have been sent out. Of these latter, one led by Mr. David Lindsay has been the most important. He was born at Goolwa, South Australia, in 1856. Moved by an adventurous spirit, Mr. Lindsay determined to engage in exploring work; and in June, 1882, he severed his connection with the Government, and conducted private mining surveys for about 12 months. He was now given charge of a Government exploring party. Mr. Lindsay set out in 1883, accompanied by three white men and two black boys, with 32 horses. The natives in the territory he traversed were particularly dangerous. Near Castlereagh Bay a tribe of aborigines drove off all the horses of the party. About 300 blacks attacked Mr. Lindsay and party, but the use of blue fire and firearms secured the safety of the explorers. A journey to the south-western districts of South Australia followed this exploring expedition, and Mr. Lindsay succeeded in finding a road from the coast to the Warburton Ranges. When the South Australian branch of the Australasian Geographical Society accepted the offer of the late Sir Thomas Elder to equip a party to explore certain unknown tracts in South and Western Australia, Mr. Lindsay was appointed leader. The season was unpropitious, necessitating several changes in plan of route, but ultimately he reached the Murchison, where dissensions resulted in the disbandment of the party; but Mr. Lindsay was exonerated from all blame as the result of an inquiry held in Adelaide. After residing in Coolgardie for a short period, and paying two visits to England in connection with flotation of mining properties, he has again returned to Adelaide.

Dr. William Ramsay Smith, B.Sc., M.B., C.M., etc.

AUSTRALIA is wealthy in the possession of men who have sacrificed the cultured surroundings of the Old World to take their places as the exponents of art and science in this continent. To the Universities of Great Britain and Europe she is indebted for many of her most learned scientists. The hospitals bear eloquent testimony of their work ; and the Universities, museums, and other schools are stamped with the impress of their talents



Hammer & Co., Photo

In South Australia a valuable addition has been made to the highest grade of medicine and science in the person of Dr. William Ramsay Smith, President of the Central Board of Health, and City Coroner for Adelaide.

The subject of our sketch was born in Aberdeenshire on November 27, 1859, and his career from his boyhood has been an illustration of Scottish ability, determination, and pluck, combined with the most indomitable energy. From the country schools he passed directly to Edinburgh University, and for 13 years he was connected with that institution as student, graduate, lecturer, examiner, assistant professor, and acting professor. His career was one long record of indefatigable hard work ; and there was scarcely a subject he took up

in the whole courses of arts, science, and medicine in which he could not have taken a foremost, permanent place. At the age of 18 he entered the University. With honors in Natural Science, he passed the examinations in all branches of the Arts course, with the exception of Classics. He sacrificed the Senior Classical Lectures for the sake of attending courses of lectures in Advanced Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and the History of Philosophy. In these subjects he took a high place, and became a prizeman in Mathematics and Logic. From this he proceeded to the further study of Science, and took the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Department of the Natural Sciences, embracing the subjects of Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Physiology. During his Arts course he

was for two years President of the University Philosophical Society, a society which has done much to mould the minds of many of the best-known Scottish thinkers and writers of the present day. In 1884 he extended the already wide field of his learning to Medicine. Upon entering that study he gained a Vans Dunlop scholarship of the value of £300, awarded for the highest total of marks at the Preliminary Examinations for the years 1883-84, securing the scholarship in open competition with some of the foremost graduates of the Scottish and English Universities. Immediately afterwards he was appointed Senior Assistant Professor of Natural History, one of the Chairs in the Faculty of Medicine; and held for five years the post of Demonstrator of Zoology in the University of which he had been so successful a student. The labor and honor of re-organising and conducting the work of the largest biological laboratory in the United Kingdom fell to Dr. Ramsay Smith, who soon became one of the best-known and most highly appreciated lecturers on the staff of the University. He also, during that time, lectured to the classes for women in connection with the Edinburgh University.

In 1891 he was appointed to the post of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Edinburgh School of Medicine, and Lecturer on Biology; and in 1892 he was appointed one of the Examiners for the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. In addition to this work, he conducted a large number of scientific investigations for the Fishery Board for Scotland. His paper on the "Food of Fishes," read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1892, was reckoned the most complete and comprehensive contribution ever made on that subject, embracing the results of four years' investigations carried on for that Board. He graduated in Medicine and Surgery in 1892, after completing his course of training several years previously. His interest in education was not confined to University work, but extended to common school and secondary school education; and he was, at the earliest age on record, made a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland in appreciation of the services he rendered to education, and especially to teachers in the matter of fixed tenure of office. All this time his interest in social problems took practical shape. For many years he was an active office-bearer of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, and there was associated with all the foremost men of the time in the Free Church and other churches in Scotland. He was an active member of various societies—the University Total Abstinence Society, Athletic Club, and White Cross Society; and although not a member of the Edinburgh Social Union, which has gone far to solve practically the problem of the leavening of the masses, he gave that society the greatest help possible by breaking up, by his intimate knowledge of the intricacies of legal and sanitary procedure, extensive rings, and combinations of rings, of slum owners that had defied both law and public opinion for years.

In 1892 Dr. Ramsay Smith engaged in private practice, and also in sanitary work for the Local Government Board for Scotland. His services in this direction were recognised by the Board in the warmest manner; and it was admittedly through his exertions that the Board was enabled to carry out sanitary reforms of a most extensive and thorough nature. Dr. Ramsay Smith, on deciding to devote himself more exclusively to medical

work and investigation, declined an invitation to take a highly-coveted post which was open to him in the hospital where he had spent so much time and had done so much work, preferring to gain experience in private practice as the best foundation for future specialism. He conducted a large general and consulting practice for nearly three years at Rhyl, the well-known seaside resort in North Wales.

In June, 1896, he left Rhyl for South Australia. The Adelaide Hospital secured his services, and he was appointed to the post of senior physician of that institution. In physical as well as mental undertakings Dr. Ramsay Smith has been distinguished. From his boyhood he has taken an active interest in military matters. He was one of the original officers of the Medical Staff Corps in connection with the Edinburgh University, the second corps of the sort formed in the United Kingdom, and composed entirely of men with special surgical and military training. On the reorganisation of the forces in South Australia he was appointed surgeon-captain and attached to the Field Artillery. In addition to this, he undertook the organisation and training of the Field Hospital Corps, and brought it to a high pitch of efficiency. His military experience, however, always extended beyond the non-combatant branch of the service; and when the South African War of 1899 claimed the services of every commissioned officer, as well as most of the non-commissioned officers in the Field Artillery, he took over the command of this branch, at the request of the responsible authorities, and set about the task of reconstructing the battery. This he accomplished in a most satisfactory manner.

Dr. Ramsay Smith, as Medical Officer to the Adelaide Gaol, has done a large amount of important medico-legal work in connection with criminal investigations in this Province. Since his arrival in the Province he has been engaged on every great criminal trial; and he may be said to have reduced scientific investigation in this department to a fine art. One famous trial, the first of the sort in which a conviction was secured, Dr. Ramsay Smith was complimented by Chief Justice the Right Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., for the excellent manner in which he gave evidence in such cases, and for the faculty he possessed of making the most difficult and abstruse subjects perfectly plain. In connection with the Streaky Bay murder cases, Mr. Justice Bunday said that Dr. Ramsay Smith's manner of giving evidence was "a pattern to all medical witnesses."

As a writer, Dr. Ramsay Smith has also gained distinction. His intimate knowledge in almost every department of medicine and science has made him a ready and accurate scribe, and the many scientific works which he has published have gained the favor and commendation of professors and lecturers in most of the Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom. It is worthy of record that some of his investigations have been referred to in the reports of various European Governments as the most complete and trustworthy work done in those subjects, and have been adopted as models for similar investigations in other countries.

In his literary efforts Dr. Ramsay Smith has not, however, confined himself exclusively to subjects belonging to his profession. A casual article sent to an Edinburgh newspaper led the editor to write immediately that anything else from the same quarter would be welcome; and Dr. Ramsay Smith joined the small band of ardent young Scotch

writers that the editor had gathered round him, the best-known of whom is J. M. Barrie. The combination was an advantageous one for paper and contributor; and for several years Dr. Smith was a constant writer of articles, leaders, and reviews to the *Scotsman* and its evening edition, the *Dispatch*, on sanitary, social, literary, and scientific subjects. In 1894 he had the honor of being asked to join the staff of contributors to the "Medical Annual," an international year-book of medical progress—the contributors being specialists in different departments of medicine and surgery in the various countries of Europe and in America. He was also an extensive contributor of articles, chiefly zoological, to the new edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia. Among Dr. Ramsay Smith's contributions to scientific and medical literature are the following:—"Illustrations of Zoology: Invertebrates and Vertebrates"; "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Natural History"; "Handbook of Practical Zoology"; a series of handbooks to the professional examinations in Edinburgh University; Reports on the "Food of Fishes"; "Hermaphroditism in the Haddock"; "Abnormal Arrangement of the Subclavian Artery"; "Hermaphroditism in the Frog"; "The Muscular Mechanism of Walking"; "A Case of Abnormality of the Finger-nails"; "The Function of the Peroneus Tertius Muscle"; "The Logic of Medicine"; "Hæmorrhage from the Alveoli checked by Puff-ball"; "A Case of Acquired Umbilical Fœcal Fistula"; "A Case of Bleeding by the Urachus"; "The Course of the Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve"; "A Definite Form of Skin Disease allied to Erythema and Urticaria"; "An Over-driven Heart: a clinical study"; "Angio-neurotic Œdema"; "On the Long Sensory Root of the Ciliary Ganglion, as figured by Cloquet"; "Hereditary Malformation of the Hands and Feet, with operation of one subject"; "Breathing in Singing"; "A Case of Angio-neurotic Œdema"; "A Case of Labor with Cardiac and Renal Complications"; "The Treatment of Constipation in Typhoid Fever"; "A Study in Identity of the Dead"; "Death in the Status Epilepticus"; "Some Notes on First Aid"; "Researches into the Anatomy and Surgery of the Lower Extremity"; "A Clinical Study in Diabetes"; "Heart Pain"; "Original Investigations into Diseases of the Vaso-motor System"; and other works.

The Surgeon-in-Ordinary to Her late Majesty the Queen, when writing of Dr. Ramsay Smith, said:—"His scientific attainments, his ability as University Assistant, his power of communicating knowledge as well as accumulating it, by a true and scientific method, made him a man marked out by his native talents for the position of teacher. His practical aims were, however, never lost sight of for a moment, and his stores of knowledge in the practical departments of surgery and medicine were quite as remarkable as his scientific attainments. His contributions to the literature of surgery and medicine, commencing at an early period in his practical studies, point to a power far beyond that of the ordinary student in grasping the important bearing of any practical observation and of contrasting it with acknowledged results." The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, also said:—"I regard Dr. Ramsay Smith as a very remarkable man, and confidently anticipate for him a very great future, likely to add a lustre to any public institution, whether as a teacher or as a practitioner, with which he may be associated. I shall deem any medical school or hospital as indeed fortunate in securing for their service a practitioner of such scientific attainments and a scientist of such undoubted practical qualifications." Without any disparagement to his medical work, it was as a sanitary

reformer that Dr. Ramsay Smith did his most permanent work in Scotland and Wales; and it was as a pioneer in public health that his friends and associates expected most from him.

His appointment to the Adelaide Hospital, whilst it gave him an opportunity of extensively and thoroughly studying the diseases of the Province, had the effect of withdrawing him from active administration in sanitary work. But his appointment as President of the newly reconstructed Central Board of Health for South Australia gave him the opportunity he had been so long prepared for, and he turned to the task of bringing the new Public Health Act into operation. The completeness and foresight with which this work was done soon evidenced when, at the end of the year 1899, the Board and Government were called upon to deal with the first cases of plague that had appeared on the Australian continent. South Australia was prepared to undertake the detection, isolation, and treatment of cases in such a prompt and effective manner as scarcely any other colony could equal. To a knowledge of the principles of sanitation and legislation he adds such personal supervision and a mastery of detail that nothing is overlooked or unprovided for.

A strong Saxon clear sense of justice, inherited from one side by ancestry, and a fervid Celtic philosophical spirit from the other, has formed a combination which makes him an impossible man to those who follow crooked ways or practise oppression or injustice in any form. Otherwise Dr. Ramsay Smith is the pleasantest and most sociable man possible.

Mr. Henry Scott

MR. HENRY SCOTT is a native of Boode, near Braunton, North Devon, and was born in 1836. When 18 years old he came to South Australia, and in 1854 became clerk in the mercantile office of his brother, Mr. Abraham Scott. In 1866 he took over his brother's business as a wool merchant. He is a commission agent, and was attorney for the Cornwall Fire and Marine Insurance Company until its amalgamation with the Commercial Union Assurance Company, of which he is now a director; he is also the representative of the Eagle Life Assurance Company. He was for many years a director of the National Bank, and took an active part in the foundation of that institution in Adelaide. He has been a director of the Bank of Adelaide since 1889, and also a director of the Queensland Investment and Land Mortgage Company, as well as of the National Mutual Life Association. For 35 years he has been an important pastoralist. In 1877 Mr. Scott was elected Mayor of Adelaide, and applied all his energies to the inauguration of an efficient system of deep drainage for the city. In 1878 he was elected to the Legislative Council (before the subdivision of the Province into electoral districts), and he sat in the Upper House continuously from that date until 1891. He is Vice-president of the Adelaide Benevolent and Strangers' Friends' Society, Chairman of Committee Home for Incurables, member of committee of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institution at Brighton, and President of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society. Mr. Scott has been a prominent all-round colonist. He possesses the characteristic persistency and boldness of the Britisher, with his wisdom in council and his charity to the poor. In Parliament and in the City Council he did a good work, and one which is prominent in the annals of South Australia.

Mr. R. Barr Smith

MR. R. BARR SMITH was born in the parish of Lochwinnoch, in the County of Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1824. From school he proceeded to Glasgow University.

After leaving the University, he followed various commercial pursuits in the city of Glasgow, and subsequently came to Melbourne. Early in 1855 he came to South

Australia, and joined the firm of Elder & Co., then composed of Mr. Thomas Elder and Mr. George Elder. On the withdrawal of Mr. George Elder in 1856, Messrs. Edward Stirling and John Taylor were admitted as partners, business being carried on under the style of Elder, Stirling, & Co., until 1863, when Messrs. Stirling and Taylor having retired, Mr. Thomas Elder and Mr. R. Barr Smith continued the business under the name of Elder, Smith, & Co., until 1888, when it was transferred to Elder, Smith, & Co., Limited.



Duryea, Photo

In the early periods of the Province's growth there existed a wide field for enterprise, of which the firm of Elder, Smith, & Co. availed itself. Its members, seeing that careful operations would give a remunerative return to their capital, developed and extended their business of mercantile, pastoral, and financial agents.

Shipping agencies, charters, and imports became portions of their business undertakings, and, with the capital thus accumulated, large financial operations were entered upon.

The history of the Wallaroo and Moonta Copper Mines is inseparably connected with the firm of which Mr. Barr Smith was partner. When the Wallaroo Mine was discovered, the prospectors needed money for development. They entered into negotiations with the firm, who advanced capital for working purposes, and for this financial assistance many of the shares of the company became the property of Mr. R. Barr Smith and his partners. After a time, when the shafts had found their way deeper

into the bowels of the earth, operations got into full working order, a thousand men were employed on the mines, and the claims became precious possessions, yielding substantial dividends for the shareholders. The original lease of the Moonta Mines from the Government was for 14 years, and on the expiry of that period, a payment of £10,320 was required by the Government for a further 99 years' lease.

In the year following the discovery of the Wallaroo Mines, the firm made advances for the development of the Moonta Mine, which ultimately became one of the richest copper centres in the world. As in the former case, the lease expired at the end of 14 years, and £18,000 was paid to the Government for a 99 years' lease of the mine. Extensive smelting works were erected at Wallaroo Bay. The firm performed a good service for the whole Province in financing the development of these metallic resources.

Mr. R. Barr Smith did not confine himself to mercantile operations, but entered into pastoral pursuits in South Australia, and became also largely interested in pastoral properties in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.

His homes are Torrens Park, near Mitcham, and Auchendarroch, Mount Barker.

As a commercial man, his judgment is sound, and his word always to be relied upon. As a citizen, he has identified himself with many public movements, and his gifts to educational, patriotic, and philanthropic objects, have been large. For his many services towards his adopted country and her institutions, and for the hearty interest he has constantly evinced on behalf of local welfare, Mr. R. Barr Smith has won affectionate esteem.

Professor Robert Langton Douglas, M.A.

THOUGH born in an English Midland county, Cheshire, Professor Robert Langton Douglas is of Scotch blood. Whilst still a boy, when residing with his parents in South Yorkshire, he came under the influence of Mr. Ruskin, who had then recently established his museum at Walkley, near Sheffield. A year or two later he met Mr. C. H. Firth, of Balliol College, Oxford, the distinguished historical specialist, who gave Professor Douglas invaluable help in his historical studies in the two years preceding his matriculation at Oxford. It was these two influences—the influence of Mr. Ruskin, and the influence of Mr. C. H. Firth—that helped to determine the direction of Professor Douglas's intellectual activities. He graduated at New College, Oxford, in 1886, obtaining good

honors in Modern History. After taking his degree he was appointed a Lecturer in Foreign History, and a Leader of Home-reading Circles in connection with the Oxford University Extension Scheme. Professor Douglas was ordained in 1887, and worked for two years in a South-East London parish. In 1889 he returned to Oxford, and remained there for six years. During this, his second period of residence in the University town, he began to apply himself more and more to the work of research, spending a considerable portion of his time at the Bodleian Library, and making frequent visits to Italy. He adopted as his special subject the history, literature, and art of the Renaissance. Subsequently he determined to devote himself entirely to literary and historical work. From November, 1895, to March, 1900, Professor Douglas resided for the most part in Italy, working in the archives and libraries there. He received great encouragement in his historical researches from leading historians, such as the late Bishop of London, Professor Villari of Florence, and Dr. Thomas Hodgkin; whilst his literary work won for him the friendship of Mr. George Meredith and Mr. W. E. Henley, and of some French men of letters. In 1897 Professor Douglas edited Geoffrey Fenton's "Certaine Tragically Discourses"—an Elizabethan translation of some tales of Bandello—for Mr. Henley's admirable "Tudor Translations Series." His introduction, which embodies the results of a good deal of original research, deals with the influence of the Italian novel on the Elizabethan drama.

In 1900, Professor Douglas published his monograph on Fra Angelico, a work which had occupied him for some years. The book was most favorably noticed in the leading English, American, and Continental reviews, and the large first edition was out of print in three or four months. As the season of 1900 was a bad one for all books except those dealing with subjects connected with the war, the success of Professor Douglas's volume was the more remarkable.

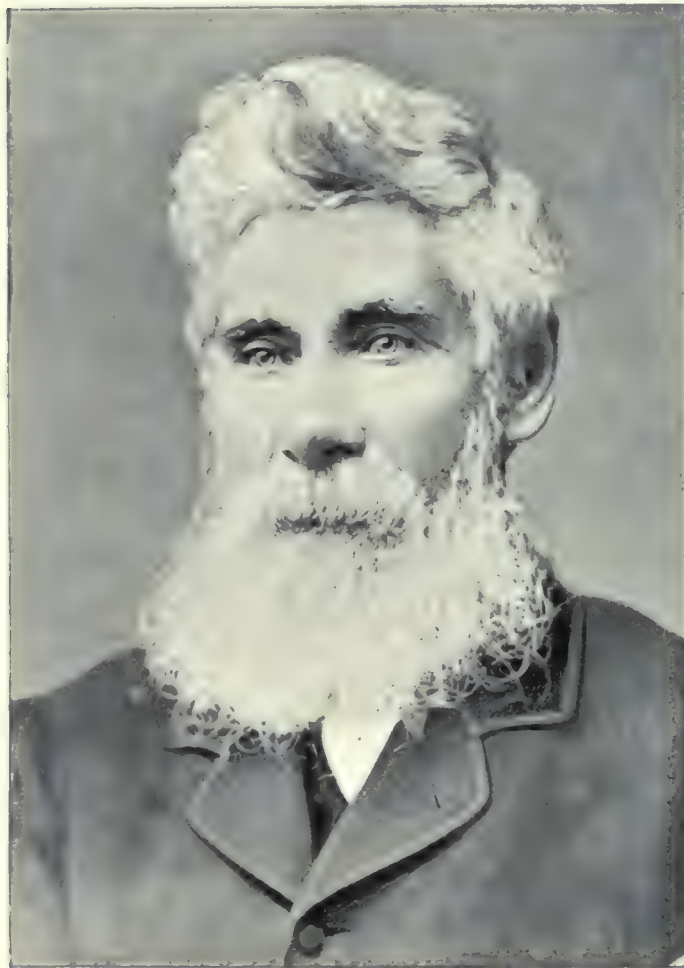
Professor Douglas is now completing a History of Siena, which was largely written in the Italian town. For Messrs. Murray, he is editing Crowe and Cavalcaselle's great work on Italian painting, the late Sir John Crowe's manuscripts having been placed in his hands. He is also writing a history of Savonarola's Convent, the convent of San Marco, Florence, which will be published by Mr. George Allen. The Renaissance, its literature, art, and history, is not Professor Douglas's only special subject of study, he is also deeply interested in the American revolutionary period. He has been asked to write a series of articles for a leading American review upon certain events in the War of Independence. For some years Professor Douglas was a constant contributor to the *Bookman* and the *Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Douglas has also contributed articles to the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Guardian*, and other leading reviews.

Ever since taking his degree Professor Douglas has evinced a great interest in elementary education. He has acted as manager of a public elementary school, as an instructor of pupil teachers; and when residing at Oxford as a graduate, he might himself have frequently been found teaching in a public elementary school.

Mr. Douglas was appointed Professor of Modern History and English Literature at the University of Adelaide at the commencement of the year 1900, and at the close of that year he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

The Smith Family (Yalumba)

UP from the plains and among the hills about 50 miles from Adelaide lies the reposeful town of Angaston. Snugly ranged amid the sweetest type of Australian hills and valleys, it bears a reputation unsurpassed in South Australia. Its soils have lent themselves to the quiet toil of orchardists, vigneron, agriculturists, and



Tuttle & Co., Photo LATE MR. SAMUEL SMITH

pastoralists, and it perpetuates the name, honored throughout the Province, of George Fife Angas, one of the founders of South Australia. The fame of some of the Angaston people extends much farther than the limits of the Province, and amongst them are the members of the Smith family, of Yalumba, who for nearly 54 years have been developing the district in their vineyards, and who have made Angaston known not only in Australia, but in other continents. The founder of the family was the late Mr. Samuel Smith, whose interesting biography, with that of Mr. Sidney Smith, is appended.

The late Mr. Samuel Smith was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1812, and came to South Australia in the year 1847 with his wife and family—four girls and one boy, Sidney. Mr. Smith was a passenger in the ship *China*, and among others on board were Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Morphett, late president of the Legislative Council, and Dr. Bull, who

practised medicine for many years at the Burra. Mr. Smith, with his family, resided for a few months on the Torrens, near Paradise, and he early recognised the vast possibilities of the soil and climate for viticulture. In the old country he had been a brewer, and the knowledge he gained in following this vocation became specially useful to him. He determined to go to Angaston, and accordingly set off with his wife, family, and belongings, in a bullock dray. The party managed to obtain amusement on the journey, for they stopped *en route* at the historic "Old Spot," Little Para, to enjoy some rustic sports and races which were in full swing at the time. When nearing Angaston, on a wet Saturday night, the bullocks became thoroughly spent, and were

unyoked. Mr. Smith and family sought refuge in a cottage hard by. The shepherd who owned the cottage with its neighboring plot of land received the benighted travellers with that cordial hospitality so characteristic of early colonists, and treated them to mutton chops and damper. There was a hut near at hand in which the host directed them to make themselves comfortable. This structure was built on the slope of a hill, and during the night a heavy rain brought the flood waters rushing into the hut. Mr. Smith and family when they awoke just at daylight were astounded to see their household gods floating round them. Such was their first experience in the Angaston district, and after scrambling out, damp and miserable, they resumed the journey. It is worthy of note that the old hut still stands, and about it flourishes one of the best kept vineyards in South Australia—owned by the Smith family.

When Mr. Smith arrived at Angaston the town contained but 10 or 12 houses, and these were occupied mostly by people connected with the estate of the late Mr. George Fife Angas. In 1849, Mr. Smith took up a piece of land, which he planted with vines and orchard trees. This spot was a pretty one, and such as lent itself to the purposes of a charming Australian home. Great gum trees grew over the land, and these the pioneer and his family had to hew down. The vines grew; but the outlet for their produce was so limited, that when the Victorian goldfields were discovered, Mr. Smith went to Ballarat and Bendigo. He sank

16 holes without getting the color of gold, but he persisted, and in the seventeenth struck the precious metal. With him in these adventures were men who afterwards passed quiet and useful careers in the Clare and Koorunga districts. After his return, Mr. Smith enlarged the orchard and vineyard, and the trees made excellent growth. He called his place Yalumba, a native name, signifying "all the country around," and it is of interest to record that the nucleus of many of the gardens which now flourish in the neighborhood of Clare, Penwortham, and Donnybrook, was obtained from the Yalumba orchard. The first wine was made in 1853, in a small cellar, and from the start it was of good quality, Mr. Smith's knowledge of fermentation being such that he made no mistake. The

*Frühling Photo*

MR. SIDNEY SMITH

vineyards were again extended to plant several acres in Shiraz, Albilleo, and Frontignac grapes. As the trade increased, the grapes and cellarage accommodation expanded. But Mr. Smith's sphere of operations did not stay in a single groove. He induced people in the neighborhood to grow grapes, which he purchased from them for wine-making purposes. Thus the industry in Angaston practically had its birth, and because of the enterprise of the Smiths and others, the district is the chief wine producer in the Province. In later years, when the wines were widely known, the demand increased. The work so ably begun by the pioneer has been continued and extended by his descendants with excellent results. There are now 120 acres under grapes, whilst the cellarage accommodation covers an area of nearly two acres.

The celebrity of the Yalumba Vineyards is not confined to the Province, but extends over the seas. Hundreds of tons of grapes are bought by the firm annually and converted into wine, the machinery (worked by steam) being capable of treating 50 tons of grapes per day. In addition to the wine-making, there are extensive fruit-canning and jam manufacturing plants at Yalumba, which manipulate a considerable quantity of fruit every year. The Yalumba wines are held in high esteem, and for the last 30 years have carried off gold medals at Bordeaux, Paris, Antwerp, Calcutta, Melbourne, Hobart, and Brisbane; besides numerous silver medals and champion cups. A leading *connoisseur*, speaking of Yalumba wines, said, "They are a credit to the maker, and an honor to the Colony."

Mr. Samuel Smith died in 1888, and he was succeeded in the business by his son, Sidney, who since boyhood had taken a most active and intelligent interest in the fortunes of Yalumba. Mr. Samuel Smith was a man of unsullied honor, and was respected throughout South Australia. For many years he was superintendent of the Angaston Congregational Sunday-school, and he won the earnest respect of hundreds of boys and girls, since scattered in different parts of South Australia, who do not forget the kindly face, the homely teachings, and the Christian example of this indefatigable pioneer.

Mr. Sidney Smith, head of the Yalumba proprietary firm of Messrs. S. Smith and Sons, was born at Wareham, Dorsetshire, England, in March, 1837. He came to South Australia with his father in 1847, and of that period he retains a very vivid remembrance, few people in the Province equalling him in this respect. The appearance of the towns, the condition of the country as it was being slowly tamed, and the circumstances of development, are still bright in his mind. He can tell many stories of droll or pathetic interest relating to the "forties" and "fifties" of South Australian history, and by-gone periods on the outer stations, in rounding-up cattle and minding sheep among men of whimsical character and wild adventure. He was nurtured in the Australian bush, and, with all his predisposition to humor, there is in his character a strain of the melancholy which comes from such rural associations and from an acquaintance with the strange men of youthful promise and wrecked lives who gathered together on the earlier sheep-stations and cattle-runs. From his boyhood Mr. Sidney Smith identified himself with his father's interests, and gradually acquired the knowledge of grape production and wine-making which, in after-life, fitted him to succeed so worthy a forerunner. He eventually became a partner in the business, and, on his father's death, took charge of the estate.

Mr. Sidney Smith was married in 1862. For several years he has been chairman of the Angaston District Council, and was associated with the volunteer movement. His sons, who render him the best of help, are Mr. Percival Smith, a committee-man of the Winegrowers' Association of South Australia, who makes the wine and manages the cellars at Yalumba; Mr. Fred. C. Smith, who resides at Angaston, and has earned the gratitude of the Province by introducing the spraying system for the destruction of fungi pests; Mr. Sidney Osborne Smith, who looks after the canning establishment at Yalumba; and Mr. Walter Grandy Smith, who manages the Adelaide branch of the firm, and travels in its interests through the East and New Zealand. The youngest member of the family is Mr. Archibald Smith, who is a student in the Roseworthy Agricultural College.

The residence at Yalumba is one of the prettiest in the Province. Situated in one of the most charming country districts in Australia, it is surrounded by gardens rich in flowers and fruits, and by lightly-wooded hills.

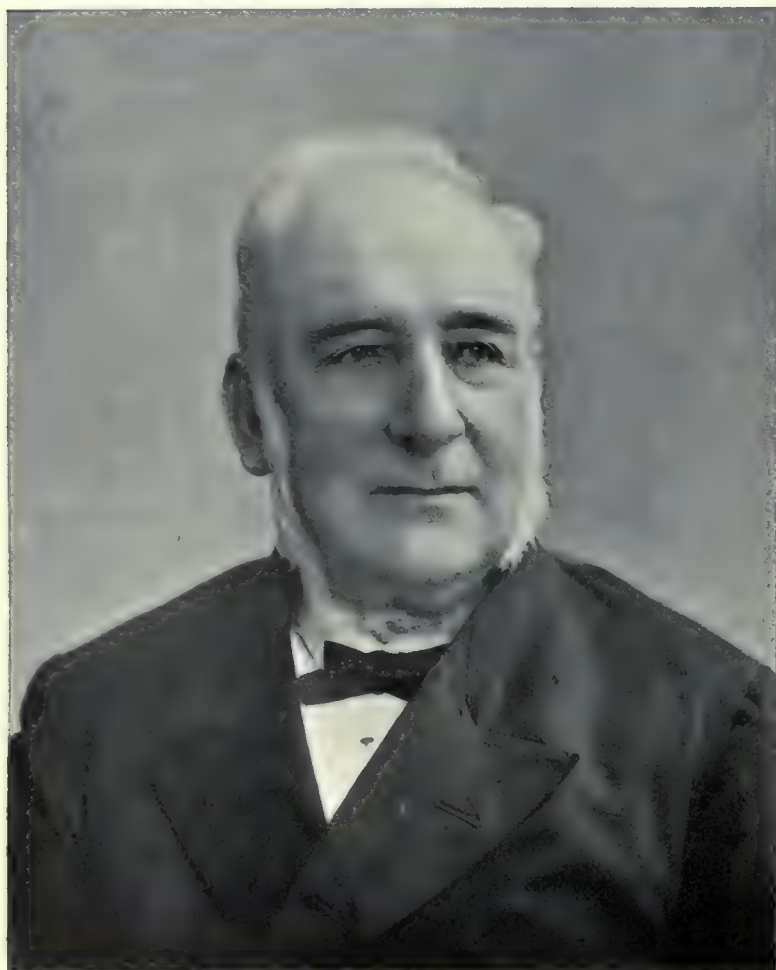
The late Dr. Horatio Thomas Whittell, M.R.C.S., M.D.

THE late popular Coroner and Chairman of the Central Board of Health, was born at Warwick, England, in 1826, and was educated at a private school in Leamington until 1845, when he was entered at Queen's College, Birmingham. Pursuing the study of medicine, he gained his diploma as member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and became House Surgeon at Queen's Hospital, Birmingham. After his hospital experience, the young medical man practised in the same city, and continued there for some 10 years, during which he obtained the M.D. degree at Aberdeen. He then left for Australia, and about the year 1860 arrived in Adelaide. He practised in the capital alone for some time, and then entered into partnership with the late Dr. W. Gosse. In 1879, Dr. Whittell took Dr. J. D. Thomas as a partner, and after some time, sold his share in the practice to that gentleman, and proceeded to Europe and Great Britain to recruit his health. He remained away from South Australia for two and a half years, during which he made a close study of new medical problems. He lent himself specially to research in bacteriology, and upon his return to Adelaide, he set up a well-equipped bacteriological laboratory on East Terrace. He was appointed President of the Central Board of Health in 1883; and in 1888 he became City Coroner, Vaccination Officer, and Inspector of Anatomy. Dr. Whittell was a member of the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital; he was also Honorary Surgeon, and afterwards Senior Consulting Physician to that institution. He was Examiner in Hygiene at the University of Adelaide, and was a member of the Council in the days when it was constituted on the nominee principle. He was one of the founders and an ex-president of the Microscopical Section of the Royal Society of South Australia. For a brief period he was Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. He was Chairman of the South Australian branch of the A. M. P. Society, and in the Freemasons, was a P.D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of South Australia. Dr. Whittell died on August 21, 1899, at the age of 73, shortly after resigning his important public offices.

Mr. Edward Spicer

MR. EDWARD SPICER retains a vivid recollection of what took place in South Australia in 1838 and in the grey old years which have piled upon each other his venerable career. He was born in London on January 1, 1817—not two years after Waterloo and in early manhood came to the new Province of South Australia

to devote his bodily vigor and mental energy to the furtherance of British colonisation. He arrived at Port Adelaide in 1838, with the express object of entering into pastoral pursuits. At this time the early pastoralists of New South Wales had brought Australia into slight fame by proving the adaptability of its grassy stretches to sheep-breeding; and Mr. Spicer believed that there would be little difficulty in inaugurating such an industry in the recently-formed and well-advertised Province of South Australia. But his first experiences were not encouraging, for immediately upon his arrival he learnt that to obtain a nucleus for his flocks he would have to pay from £2 to £3 per head for sheep landed at Holdfast Bay from Tasmania. It would have required a fortune to make any beginning under such circumstances. With hopes slightly diminished, he proceeded to Adelaide—a cluster of a few rude



Hammer & Co., Photo

huts and tents and erected, on a piece of land for which he paid £20, a two-roomed tenement, at the west end of where Currie Street now stands. Even the building of such a modest residence as this was fraught with considerable difficulty, and, to obtain water from the Torrens, Mr. Spicer had to draw it in a barrel. The whole of the work was done by himself, and the total cost of land and materials was £40. This dwelling was used principally as a central residence. He did not, however, relinquish his intention to start sheep-farming, but soon after sold his cottage, and settled on land four miles from town (now called Edwardstown)—the whole of the country from the Cemetery to the Sturt being then unoccupied and available as a sheep-run. In 1839 he and five

others went to Sydney, and purchased sheep at £1 per head. To get to the capital of New South Wales unhampered with stock was difficult enough; but to travel sheep over this immense territory entailed vicissitudes of which people to-day can have no comprehension.

Readers of Mr. Simpson Newland's excellent Australian novel, "Paving the Way," will remember the stirring and romantic stories he tells of these overland trips, of dangers from thirst and from the dreaded attacks by the aboriginal inhabitants near the banks of the rivers. Mr. Spicer and his party had similar experiences. The track chosen by them was by way of the Murrumbidgee and the Murray, and along it they pursued a lonely and secluded journey of six months' duration, arriving at the north-west bend of the Murray in January, 1840. For months they needs must be on the alert against surprises by the blacks, or exercise fine generalship to safely cover the long dry stretches. After leaving the Murray, the worst trials began. Two or three days of fierce hot winds endangered their position, and rendered it impossible to get the sheep in full wool to travel at all; and when these little quadrupeds do not want to budge, it requires more than human persuasion to force them. There was no water between the Murray and the hills—about 30 miles. The heat was so great, and their thirst so intense, that the men began to kill the sheep in order to drink their blood; and it was resolved to send the drays carrying the provisions and water for the men on ahead to search for a supply. Those who were left behind—among whom was Mr. Spicer—suffered keenly. The vehicles did not return as early as was expected, and their anguish from thirst was so acute that they determined to abandon the flock. They trailed along the track of the dray, and walked until they were overcome. At night they were still without water, but the coolness it brought served to slightly lessen their pain. Next morning they again set forth; and so severe had been Mr. Spicer's suffering that his eyesight was impaired, and he took the wrong track. He plodded on with all his senses centred on the desire for water, and fortunately met two of his men, who told him that he was going back. Kneeling down, he examined the bullocks' tracks, and found that the men were right; and he at once turned round. After an hour's walking he was delighted to see the drays coming towards him; and when he found that they carried a good supply of water, the reaction was so severe that he collapsed and fell down, although before that he felt able to walk for miles. Within half an hour came a violent thunderstorm, with torrents of rain flooding the whole country, and the danger from want of water was abated.

The party then went in search of the sheep, and discovered that their instinct had saved their lives, for they had made straight back to the north-west bend of the Murray. The successful issue from the perilous situation caused deep thankfulness. On gathering the sheep together, they were found to be about 600 short. Many had been killed by the blacks, and their carcasses were found lying on trunks of trees, ready to be eaten. After several adventures and overcoming obstacles more or less heavy, the party reached the River Light, where they soon sold 1,000 ewes for £2 a head. The parties in the transaction divided the remainder among themselves, and Mr. Spicer took his share over to his run at Edwardstown. Unfortunately for himself, the accession of population caused the Governor to resume this land and throw it open to farmers for selection. It

was excellently adapted for such a purpose, and the loss was Mr. Spicer's while the gain was the Province's and the individual farmer's. Mr. Spicer, however, retains to this day 70 acres of his original holding.

From Edwardstown he moved his stock to the Willunga Ranges, but six months later he proceeded to Middleton, half-way between Port Elliot and Goolwa. After three years, the sheep having outgrown the run, Mr. Spicer once more moved, and drove his flocks 200 miles to the south-east, where, on the north side of Maria Creek (now called Kingston), he formed stations. On the south side was Mr. Stirling's property. This run did not turn out to be healthy. The country, to use a pastoral phrase, was "coasty," and six or eight months was enough to prove to Mr. Spicer that he must look farther afield for suitable pasture. He now spent some little time on the south bank of the Murray, and sold all his sheep. While one day riding in the bush at this place he unexpectedly came upon a camp of about 200 natives surrounding a stage about six feet high, erected on four posts, on which was the dead body of a woman in a sitting posture, roasting on a fire. The natives were displeased at the presence of a stranger, and soon indicated that he had better be off.

In those days, country now settled was practically a great uninhabited territory, to travel into which required a good deal of courage, demanded very severe labor, and produced numerous adventures, both exciting and depressing. Mr. Spicer was a pathfinder, or, better still, was one of those bold and sturdy colonists who paved the way for the more luxurious men who have since taken up much of the country he surmounted in the "forties." He has well earned a holiday.

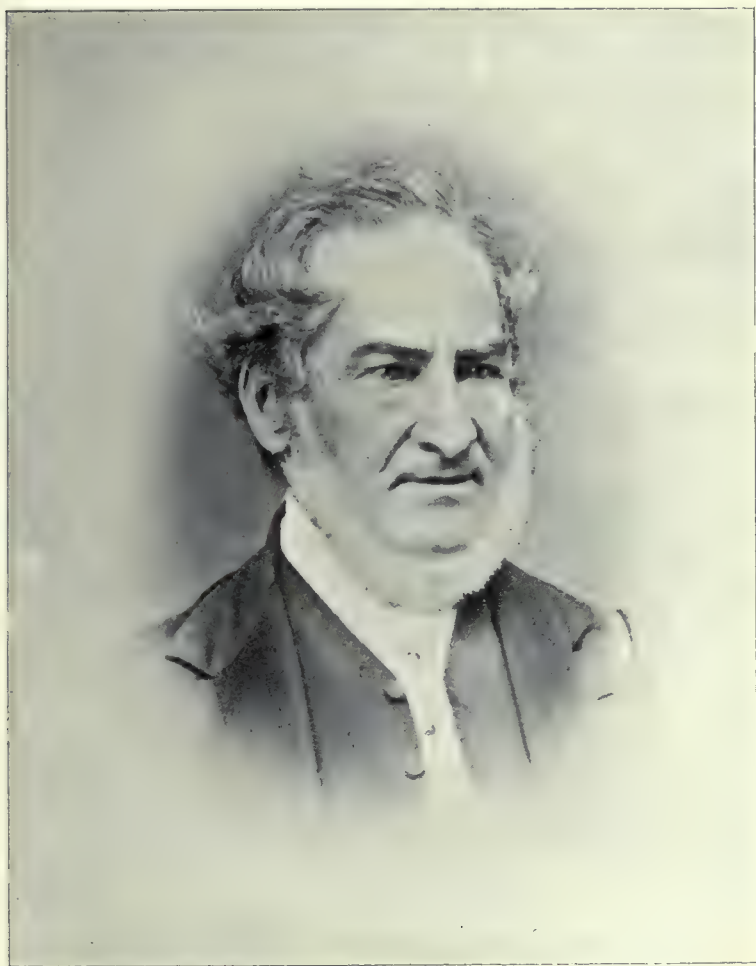
Mr. Spicer next purchased a run at Port Lincoln called "Poonindie," and stocked it with sheep. He also took up about 150 square miles of country. In 1851 he sold all his station property, and took a holiday tour to England. His subsequent South Australian career has not been so exciting, albeit that it has been as useful. While in England he received news of the gold discoveries in Victoria, an eventuation which was not anticipated by the vast majority of early Australian colonists. He learned by letter from his wife that Adelaide was almost deserted of men. Twelve months after leaving, he returned to South Australia, and became a merchant of Adelaide, and here the wandering portion of his local experiences came to an end. His enterprise extended as the Province expanded and the population increased, and in course of years ramified over a large area. Year after year he passed in successful business. His early importations were large, and he also did considerable indenting. In 1893 he retired from the business, which is now carried on by his son (Mr. Edward Henry Spicer) in Adelaide, and by his brother's son (Mr. George Spicer) in London.

Mr. Spicer survives to witness the present expanding proportions of a city which he knew as a group of a few rude huts. A host of memories must arise as he drives through the well-kept streets lined with large buildings, and not the least pleasing must be the reflection that he contributed to its uprising. Whether as a wanderer in the untrodden back country, or as a city merchant, he has been 'as a father to South Australia, and none in the Province is more respected and esteemed.

The late Rev. George Stonehouse

THE work and character of the late Rev. G. Stonehouse, for many years a pastor in the Baptist Church, are enshrined in the memory of old residents of South Australia.

He was of the school of scholarly ministers, and he put his whole energy into his task. The Rev. George Stonehouse was born in Kent, England, on July 1, 1808.



He was, so to speak, cradled in the ministry, for he was third in a line of Baptist pastors. His education was imparted at Newport Pagnell College—a Union College for Baptists and Independents—where the eminent Dr. Bull was his tutor. For five years he remained at this institution, and when 25 or 26 years of age, he received a call—his first—to Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, where he remained for several years. His labors in this circuit were inspired with enthusiasm, and his influence was so great that 30 years afterwards—a few weeks before he died—he received a letter from its contemporary pastor and four deacons, most of whom were boys under his ministry, couched in words of kindly sentiment, concluding with the following:—"May we entreat an interest in your prayers, such as we believe you have in the prayers of many who remember

your ministry here, some of whom, though you knew it not while you were with us, are your spiritual children, and hence cherish your memory with much affection." Such expressions, after so long an interval, must have given consolation to the last days of the aged minister.

From Middleton Cheney Mr. Stonehouse was removed to a larger charge at Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, where he remained for seven years. In 1841 he was admitted as a titular member of the African Institute, and received his diploma with a highly complimentary letter from the then Secretary of State. His zeal and earnestness

in the great cause gradually impaired his health. There were no half-measures about him, and whatever he applied himself to do he did with his whole might. His conception of the ministry was of the highest. Weakness of voice and hæmorrhage eventually compelled him to relinquish his charge. Two opportunities were now afforded him. He was invited to go to India to take charge of a college at Calcutta, but declined. Mr. G. F. Angas, that enthusiastic helper in all religious work, was desirous of founding an undenominational college in Adelaide for the training of young men; and, upon his invitation, Mr. Stonehouse and his wife came to South Australia, arriving in 1845. It was hoped by his people at Chipping Norton that he would soon be able to return to that pastorate, and, as a consequence, they did not permanently fill the office for 12 months.

Owing to a commercial crisis in England, and to the fact that the Province was too young for such an institution, Mr. Stonehouse did not establish the projected college. He opened a large boarding school for boys at Angaston, which he conducted on his own account for two years, at the same time preaching to a local congregation. He then received a call from the Baptists at North Adelaide, where soon after, at Lefevre Terrace, he founded the first Congregational Baptist Church in South Australia, in which place, for about 19 years, he continued to officiate. It was here that his best work in South Australia was done. The qualities which made him so successful in the old country were applied with as much success in this Province, with the advantage that in a young country the work of such men is bound to more widely affect the destinies of the Church. He was able to increase the power and extend the influence of the denomination, and to infuse some of his own vigor as a colonist into the work of his brethren. Year after year he drew his congregation more closely to him, and year after year by precept, and, better still, by example, he led them towards the higher life. Several years later he formed the Baptist Church at Flinders Street, Adelaide. He was recognised as an influential minister outside of his denomination, and was associated with numbers of movements which tend to the improvement of the community. On May 13, 1867, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who throughout his married life had been an amiable and affectionate helpmate. "The Baptist Magazine" (January, 1868), referring to her long illness and estimable character, said:—"Her faith never wavered, her submission seemed entire—not a single repining word was ever heard from her lips."

Thenceforth the health of Mr. Stonehouse declined. Two years after his bereavement, failing health caused him to retire from the ministry, especially because his voice had become exceedingly weak. The Rev. J. L. Parsons succeeded him at Lefevre Terrace, and, "through the generous help of Mr. G. F. Angas, the beginnings of a Baptist College were started in Adelaide, over which Mr. Stonehouse was appointed resident tutor." This position he held up to the time of his death, which occurred on July 24, 1871, from acute bronchitis. The obituaries published in several newspapers praised, in glowing language, the splendid work and life of the deceased, and funeral sermons testifying to the greatness of his mission were preached not only in South Australia, but also in far-away Middleton Cheney. The Church had just previously removed to new buildings in Tynte Street, and on Wednesday, July 26, 1871, the funeral service was held there, the church being draped in black cloth. The coffin, covered with beautiful

white flowers, was placed in front of the platform; and the organist played the Dead March in "Saul." The Rev. J. L. Parsons conducted the service, the preliminary parts being taken by the Revs. S. Mead (Baptist), James Lyall (Presbyterian), and J. G. Millard (Wesleyan), after which an address was delivered by the Rev. Charles Manthorpe, a highly valued friend of the deceased. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Manthorpe said of Mr. Stonehouse: "I think we are justified in thanking God for his consistent and blameless life. For more than 25 years he has gone in and out amongst us in this land, and I have never once heard, in any way, a word disparaging his life, character, or ministry." The body was then conveyed to the North Road Cemetery, where the Church of England service was read by Dean Russell, who afterwards delivered an appreciative address, during which he declared that all standing by the graveside would say, "This was a good man." On the following Sunday funeral sermons were delivered in the late gentleman's old church by Dr. Jefferis and the Rev. J. L. Parsons.

To describe the Rev. George Stonehouse, we take the words of the Right Hon. Sir S. J. Way, in a speech delivered during the Jubilee Services in connection with the North Adelaide Baptist Church, May 11, 1898. Coming 27 years after his death, they serve to illustrate the durability of the rev. gentleman's ministry. The Chief Justice said:—"I came to the Colony early in 1853, and it was my privilege to make the acquaintance of the Rev. George Stonehouse, a cultured minister of the old school, with a keen, well-cut, intellectual face, of benignant manners, and a catholicity of spirit which everyone who knew him admired. They could not measure the value of the services which this man rendered to the Church, nor could they sufficiently revere his memory. His had been a sweet influence, which had lasted long beyond the term in which he officially served the Church, and long beyond his own life, and it would be a beneficent service for many years to come."

Mr. Albert Henry Landseer

MR. ALBERT HENRY LANDSEER is a member of an English family of high reputation. His father, the late Mr. Henry Landseer, served in the Peninsular War; his uncle, Mr. John Landseer, was engraver to the King; and his cousin was the famous painter, Sir Edwin Landseer. Mr. Landseer was born in London on February 18, 1829. After leaving school, he served for seven years under Matthew Johnson, a sculptor. In 1848 he came to South Australia, and remained until the Victorian goldfields began to attract adventurous spirits from all parts. Mr. Landseer joined the eager gold-seeking throng, and was fairly fortunate. After his third journey to Victoria he returned to South Australia, and opened in business at Port Elliot. Thence, in 1860, he removed to Milang. From 1875 to 1899 Mr. Landseer represented Mount Barker in the House of Assembly; on five occasions being returned at the head of the poll. Mr. Landseer has ever been an earnest and uncompromising supporter of liberal legislation. He sat on the Murray Waters and several other Commissions, and is familiar with a considerable portion of the important part of the history of South Australian legislation. In a quiet and unobtrusive way Mr. Landseer has left the impress of his mind on our laws, and has conscientiously served the best interests of the Province.

Mr. William Strawbridge

BRISTOL, England, was the birthplace of Mr. William Strawbridge in 1843. He came to South Australia in 1852. On June 1, 1862, he entered the Survey Department as a cadet, and gradually rose in the estimation of his brother-officers and in the service. In April, 1877, he became Chief Draughtsman, and in 1884-5 was

Acting Deputy Surveyor-General. On July 1, 1886, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General. In this capacity he was called upon to perform important duties, and took a very substantial part in the management of the Lands Department. Upon the retirement of Mr. G. W. Goyder, C.M.G., in July, 1894, he became Surveyor-General. He is an excellent successor of the excellent men who preceded him. He has a most intimate knowledge of the resources of South Australia, and has travelled the length and breadth of the land in official capacities. It is highly necessary that such an officer should possess not only a close acquaintanceship with the land laws of the Province, but a knowledge of the whole territory that he administers. This Mr. Strawbridge may be said to have. He was Chairman, in 1887, of the first Land Board which sat in South Australia, and was also for several years Chairman



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of the Western, Northern, and Midland Land Boards. He has been Chairman of the Pastoral Board since first appointment in 1893, and in the exercise of his duties with these bodies gained considerable experience in land values. As an evidence of the extraordinary confidence in his justice and judgment, the Legislature recently passed an Act allowing any Crown lessee to apply to him for reduction in rent or purchase-money, and to fix rentals on all surrenders for perpetual leases. Many thousands of leases have been dealt with by him. He is Chairman of the Board of Examiners for Licensed Surveyors, Past-President of the South Australian Institute of Surveyors, and has been President of the Public Service Association. He is a Justice of the Peace, and is very highly esteemed in South Australia.

The late Mr. Robert Stuckey

SOUTH AUSTRALIA was but two years old when the late Mr. Robert Stuckey cast in his lot in the good cause of colonisation. He was spared to live many years, and saw the Province take immense strides. To Mr. Stuckey fell a share of the vicissitudes inseparable from pioneering work. He was born at Muchelney Abbey, a famous old building in Somersetshire, on September 9, 1812. When he was five years old his father died, and Mr. Stuckey was taken in hand by an uncle until he had reached years of maturity. He married in 1839, and immediately set out for South Australia, where he arrived in December of that year. His brother, Mr. John Stuckey, had preceded him, so that he was not altogether a stranger in a strange land. Mr. Stuckey took up his residence in Gilbert Street, and, deciding to embark in active business pursuits, opened a shop in Rundle Street as a grocer and draper combined. For nine years he was in business in Rundle Street, and his venture was a financial success. He sold out to Messrs. Parkin, Chinner, Martin, and Bakewell. After leaving Rundle Street, which upon his advent he described as a "succession of mudholes in which bullocks were frequently bogged," Mr. Stuckey entered into partnership with Mr. P. D. Prankerd in land speculation. Mr. Prankerd retired in 1872, and went to England, but Mr. Stuckey continued in the same business until his last illness, the executors of the estate being Dr. W. M. Campbell and Messrs. J. J. and M. Stuckey. In his land investments Mr. Stuckey rendered considerable help to struggling farmers. He enabled them to occupy and develop the land at a small deposit, and eventually to become the proprietors of it.



Adelaide Photo Co.

Until 1858 Mr. Stuckey lived in Gilbert Street; after which he purchased a very fine property on Montefiore Hill, adjoining the residence of the Chief Justice, the

Right Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart. Mr. Stuckey was largely interested in commercial matters in the Province, and early invested in the copper-mining industry. He was for many years a director of the Wallaroo and Moonta Copper Mines, of the Hamley Mine, and of the South Australian Mining Association (better known as the Burra Burra Mine), and continued in those positions until his death. At one time he held a proprietary interest in the *Adelaide Advertiser*. He was a trustee of the Port Land Company, and was one of its founders; and was also a trustee of the Cottage Homes, North Adelaide.

A prominent man in religious circles, Mr. Stuckey was, during all his local history, associated with the Congregational denomination in Adelaide. He was identified with the first Congregational Church on North Terrace, afterwards with the late Rev. T. Q. Stow's Church in Freeman Street, and more recently with the Stow Memorial Church, of which he was a deacon, and also treasurer, at the time of his death. He was frequently selected as trustee by the various Congregational Churches throughout the Province.

Mr. Stuckey died on Monday, September 6, 1897, at the ripe age of 85 years; and thus ended a life which had in every way been well spent.

Professor John William Salmond, M A., LL.B.

NORTH SHIELDS, England, was the birthplace of Professor Salmond, in the year 1862. In his boyhood he went to New Zealand, and received his general education at the University of that Colony, obtaining his degree of Master of Arts in 1882. Up to this time he had made no special study of law; but he now proceeded to England to obtain a legal training and qualify for practising at the Bar. Entering at University College, London, he devoted himself earnestly and exclusively to the study of law, under the direction of the highly qualified instructors of that famous academy of learning, with such success that he obtained his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1887. Thus qualified, he returned to New Zealand, where he was admitted to the Bar; and for the next 10 years practised his profession with success in the Island Colony. During this part of his career he published two legal works, "Essays in Jurisprudence and Legal History," and "First Principles of Jurisprudence," which attracted attention in legal circles, and were generally recognised as able expositions of the subjects of which they treated. Having thus gained a reputation for high legal knowledge, which spread beyond the confines of New Zealand, Mr. Salmond was, in 1897, appointed Professor of Law in the University of Adelaide, the post he now holds; and his work in this new sphere has been highly appreciated from the beginning. The Adelaide University confers degrees in law (LL.B.), which are recognised, *ad eundem*, beyond the borders of South Australia; and it also grants certificates of admission to the Bar of this State, the Examining Board consisting of its own Professors, acting with outside examiners of high legal standing. It will be thus seen that in imparting instruction to students of law, Professor Salmond fulfils most responsible academic duties. It may be added that he is a frequent contributor to the "Law Quarterly Review," a standard English legal publication.

The late Mr. William Robert Swan

ARRIVING in South Australia when pastoral pursuits were confined to the Middle North, Central, and Port Lincoln Districts of the Province, the late Mr. W. R. Swan became one of the most energetic followers of the industry in the remote areas. His acres and stock were not confined to one Colony, nor to a square mile or two of country. He was born in Northumberland, England, in 1821, and came to South Australia in 1847.



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Mr. Swan was engaged by Mr. J. H. Angas, and subsequently became manager for Mr. Price Maurice, of the Port Lincoln and Pekina Stations. After this he travelled through the unsettled country, and experienced quite a number of dangers and vicissitudes. In one instance, with two servants, he encountered a native tribe, who knew nothing of the white people and their ways. The ignorant blacks might be accused of imagining that the Centaurs had settled in Australia, for they believed Mr. Swan and the horse on which he was mounted were one. Their astonishment and consternation were great when he dismounted. He narrowly escaped being murdered on another occasion: he was at-

tacked by two blacks, and while one clung on his back, the other belabored him with a stick.

During these experiences Mr. Swan acquired considerable knowledge of South Australian country, and also of the management of stock. He purchased Warungla Station, and soon became an extensive pastoralist. Although he experienced severe reverses, he proved so excellent a manager, and so discreet a judge of country and sheep and investments, that he got to be one of the principal followers of the industry in South Australia. With Mr. R. Barr Smith he acquired the Fowler Bay run, and conducted it until it was resumed by the Government and cut up into agricultural areas. With the same gentleman,

the late Sir Thomas Elder, and Mr. J. Fisher, he was interested in large properties on the Darling, New South Wales; and, also, with the late Sir Thomas Elder and Mr. R. Barr Smith, in sheep and cattle stations in Queensland. All these investments, extending to three colonies, enabled Mr. Swan to aid considerably in the development of the back country. It is for his work in this respect that he will be longest remembered.

Mr. Swan occupied positions of importance and influence in the commercial world of South Australia. He was a large shareholder in Elder, Smith, & Co., director of the Mortgage Company of South Australia, and local director of the Commercial Union Assurance Company. His shrewdness and judgment were useful to all these institutions. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Swan reached the age of 72 years, and died on June 13, 1892. His illness lasted for five months, and was borne with that stoicism that distinguished his whole career. Mrs. Swan, his estimable wife, had returned with her only daughter, from a visit to England, a few weeks before. The funeral of Mr. Swan was attended by many influential people, who testified the respect they had for a man of superior worth, both in talent and in conduct.

Professor William Henry Bragg, M.A., M.I.E.E.

THE town of Wigton, in Cumberland, England, was the birthplace of Professor Bragg; and he obtained his early education at Market Harborough Grammar School, and King William College, Isle of Man, winning scholarships at both these educational establishments. In 1880 he won a Minor Exhibition at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1882 a Major Scholarship. At Cambridge he studied Mathematics under Dr. Routh, the famous instructor in that branch of mental athletics, and was placed Third Wrangler in 1884. He obtained a First-class in the succeeding examination for the second part of the Mathematical Tripos. After a year spent in teaching at Cambridge and studying in the Cavendish Laboratory, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Adelaide. Professor Bragg is a member of the University Council, of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, and of the Council of the School of Mines. He is also President of the Teachers' Guild, and a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. He took an active part in bringing about the present arrangement, made a year or so ago, by which the University undertakes the training of teachers for the State Schools. During his long connection with the Adelaide University, a large number of students have passed through his hands. It may be mentioned, as exemplifying the growth of the University, that when Professor Bragg assumed his present office some 15 years ago, there were only two students in the laboratory, whereas there are now over 200. This large increase of the alumni has necessitated commensurate extensions and alterations from time to time; and additions have been made at the rear of the University building, which will give further room for developments in the departments under Professor Bragg's charge. In 1889 Professor Bragg became the son-in-law of Sir Charles Todd, Postmaster-General of South Australia.

The late Mr. William Thomas

IN the south-western corner of England, where the natural ruggedness of the surroundings is enhanced by the presence of the stormy Atlantic, has survived a branch of one of the world's oldest races, a people whose earlier history is enveloped in mystery and romance, and whose later feats, performed mostly upon the perilous seas, have enriched



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English story and poem, and have largely contributed to the greatness of a maritime power, to which the recorded past furnishes no parallel. A mining industry, which has for a period of 2,000 years or more yielded wealth to the hand of man, has equipped the Cornishman with a knowledge and practical skill that makes him welcome in all new countries where mining operations are contemplated or are in progress. Thus it is that a large Cornish element is found in the population of South Australia. It is worthy of note also that the energy and the ambition of Cornishmen have found for them prominence in colonial public affairs and commercial life.

The late Mr. William Thomas, miller, of Port Adelaide, was a typical representative of this interesting race. He was born at St. Just, West Penzance, Cornwall, in 1838; and his early years

were spent in that famous and romantic portion of his native county. He was the only surviving child of Mr. William Thomas, of Trewellard, who sought fortune in the colonies in the days of the gold rush, and found it. His education was obtained at private schools; and at its completion he began the more serious business of his life in the mines which flourish in the district. The late Mr. Thomas was possessed of talents and energy that at an early age brought him into prominence in the occupation to which he had set his hands. Thus, when quite a young man (in his "twenties") he had mastered not only the practical skill necessary to mining pursuits, but also the technical knowledge, which qualified him for a post of command. The fame of the mining fields in Australia reached

his Cornish home, and the ambitions of the young miner became directed to the opportunities afforded to men of skill and training in this Province. Armed with guarantees of qualification and competence as a miner, he set sail, in his twenty-eighth year, for Port Adelaide, arriving there in the ship *Peeress* in 1865.

Soon after reaching South Australia, however, Mr. Thomas's original intention of following the mining industry was abandoned, other opportunities for advancement in the young Province offering themselves. Accordingly, he became associated with the well-known milling and wheat-buying business conducted by Messrs. John Dunn & Co. His energy, industry, and business abilities soon attracted the notice of his employers, and he was given the management of the office in the business at Port Adelaide, where the chief trade centred. He retained that position for many years, conducting it to the high satisfaction of his employers, and to the material advancement of the industry. In 1878 Mr. Thomas resigned his post with Messrs. Dunn & Co., having decided to commence business for himself in partnership with his old schoolmate, shipmate, and brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Grose. He proceeded accordingly in that year to England, accompanied by his son, Mr. Henry Thomas, and Mr. Grose. Some months were spent in the old country in obtaining considerable insight into matters connected with the milling trade, and in purchasing a plant with which the partners subsequently started their business in Leadenhall Street, Port Adelaide, trading in the name of William Thomas & Co. Although the industry was conducted at first on a small scale, the trade soon grew under competent management, and in 1887 new premises were erected, a new plant obtained, and the present improved roller-mills made their appearance. From time to time the firm has watched the progress of roller-milling machinery, and has frequently added the latest inventions in order that the high reputation of its "Standard Roller" Flour might be maintained. In spite of bad seasons and other unfavorable circumstances, the business thus established continued to flourish; and at his death in 1891, Mr. William Thomas closed a career which had resulted in financial success, and had throughout been characterised by integrity and ability.

The pioneer who fights in the forefront of colonisation, builds up industries, and clears the way for his successors, is seldom able to spare time for public matters; and Mr. Thomas was compelled to limit his exertions in the public interest. Yet his private moments were not all devoted to the quiet rest and enjoyment to which he might justly have felt himself entitled, but were given to the sacred cause of religion, and to the generous support of philanthropy. From earliest boyhood he was associated with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and much interested in Sunday-school work. Before he had reached his majority we find he was entrusted with the superintendency of a school of over 400 children, and he maintained amongst them a kind but firm discipline that characterised his own actions throughout his after life. He became a local preacher in connection with the Port Adelaide Circuit shortly after he entered the Province, and maintained his position until failing health compelled him to retire shortly before his decease. His sermons bore evidence of much study and strong religious zeal, to which he added a practical sympathy, which took the form of liberal financial support. He had his social recommendations also, and was widely revered as a cheery, courteous, intelligent, and benevolent gentleman.

Mr. Henry Thomas

IT is gratifying to find, in the history of so young a Province as South Australia, the sound old British traits appearing in Southern seas. Important though pioneer work may be, it is productive of little unless it is maintained and extended in subsequent effort by the young native-born population. To the credit of the latter, it has to be said

that they have not fallen short of the example and traditions of their fathers; and the rapidity with which they have assumed the lead in politics and commerce is decidedly satisfactory.



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An example of the successful young Australian is furnished in the person of Mr. Henry Thomas, who has for some years been at the head of the large milling business established by his father, the late Mr. William Thomas (whose deeds are also recorded in these pages), and Mr. Thomas Grose. Mr. Henry Thomas was born at Port Adelaide on July 12, 1866, a year after the arrival of his parents in this Province, and almost the whole of his career has been identified with that district. Mr. Thomas accompanied his father on a trip to England in 1878, and, on his return to Adelaide, completed his education at Prince Alfred College. A commercial career was chosen for him, and he

entered the Commercial Bank of South Australia in 1882. The young bank clerk showed aptitude for the work, and rose step by step until he attained the position of accountant at Port Adelaide when he had been about four years in the institution, having previously been manager of less important branches. About this time the Commercial Bank of South Australia failed, and the services of Mr. Thomas were sought by the Commercial Bank of Australia. In this institution he remained for several years, winning the commendation of his superior officers. In 1891 the failing health of his father demanded the presence of the son in the milling business at Port Adelaide, which Mr. Thomas, sen., had established and carried on in partnership with Mr. Thomas Grose. Mr. Henry Thomas

had then attained the post of assistant accountant in the Adelaide office of the Commercial Bank of Australia, but he resigned that position and joined his father.

On the death of Mr. William Thomas, sen., which occurred a few months later, the son stepped into his place in the partnership. The milling business with which he thus became associated had a history of rapid progress behind it. Established on a limited scale in Leadenhall Street, Port Adelaide, in the year 1879, it so flourished and expanded that in 1887 the partners found it necessary to erect new premises and purchase new plant, with the result that the present roller-mills were erected. The facilities devised in connection with the mills to expedite delivery of wheat and flour are almost unique in the Province. Besides having railway connection from the mills with all parts of the Province, Messrs. Thomas & Co. are well equipped for maritime dispatch. A canal, connecting with the Port River, has been excavated to the premises, giving facilities for loading and unloading the lighters, which come right up to the mill-doors. Their mills are capable of an outturn of 3,000 sacks per week, but even at this rate they have had the utmost difficulty in keeping pace with the orders for the well-known "Standard Roller" Brand. They have shipped several thousands of tons to Africa since the Twentieth Century began, and are working their mills day and night continuously, Sundays excepted, to supply their customers. In almost every port in Queensland and Western Australia their flour has established itself, and regular shipments are made to Java, Ceylon, and Fiji, the flour being especially adapted for trying climates.

Although Mr. Thomas has been an extremely busy man for many years, he has played a useful part in a modest way in those matters which call for the private efforts of citizenship. For some years he was Secretary of the Australian Natives' Association. He has also been a member of committee of the Port Adelaide Institute for several years, and has followed the example of his father in his liberal support to the Wesleyan Church, of which he is a member. He has been Chairman of the Corn Trade Section in the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, and was recently elected President of the Millowners' Association of South Australia. Mr. Thomas is possessed of a generous heart and a ready purse, and his name is known for charity throughout the district.

Mr. Thomas was united in marriage in 1899 with Miss Davey, elder daughter of Mr. Edwin Davey, founder of the well-known firm of Messrs. E. Davey & Sons, flourmill owners in South Australia, and Sydney, New South Wales.

Professor Archibald Watson, M.D., F.R.C.S., etc.

TARATTA, New South Wales, was the birthplace in 1850 of Professor A. Watson. He studied medicine in the large continental schools under such noted masters as Hente, Krausse, Meissner, Von Brunn, Kohler, Weber, Pappeze, Faraheuf, Charcot, and Drola. He passed through the London Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, and Moorfields High Hospital. Having taken the M.D. and F.R.C.S. degrees, he became Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Charing Cross Medical School, and in 1885 Elder Professor of Anatomy at the University of Adelaide, Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, and Teacher of Operative Surgery. In 1900 he rendered much surgical service to the wounded in South Africa.

Mr. Robert Kyffin Thomas

AS remarked elsewhere, one of the most pleasant features in the eventful history of the *South Australian Register* consists in the maintenance of the hereditary principle in the proprietary. The character of a newspaper is necessarily greatly influenced by those associated with it. Indeed, it may be said to reflect the personality and intellectuality of

its conductors, and the *Register* owes no small share of the high tone which it has always maintained to the presence in its management during the greater part of its career of representatives of a family of sterling worth and great and tried ability.



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Mr. Robert Kyffin Thomas is the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. W. Kyffin Thomas, and grandson of the founder of the South Australian press. He was born on August 19, 1851, at Nailsworth, Adelaide, and attended the Adelaide Educational Institute, presided over by the late Mr. John L. Young. Leaving school in 1868, he went direct to the *Register*, with the object of acquiring experience in both printing and literary work.

He entered upon his training in the printing department, and subsequently applied himself to gaining a knowledge of the literary branches. Eventually

he devoted himself wholly to reporting work, and in due course took a seat in the Parliamentary Gallery. He became leader of the reporting staff, and had charge of the "Hansard" work until he left this department in 1882.

In 1887, upon the death of Mr. Andrews, he was admitted to the proprietary, and his previous general training admirably fitted him for the duties incidental to the production of a large newspaper. Shortly after entering into partnership he assumed an active part in the supervision of the business, and particularly applied his energies to the enlargement and direction of the *Adelaide Observer*, the weekly journal issued from the

Register office. In 1882 he relinquished reporting for the absorbing claims of management, and whilst one of the three partners, Mr. Day, was absent in England he had charge of the commercial work of the office. On the retirement of Mr. Day from the firm in 1890, Mr. Thomas took over the permanent control of the business affairs of the partnership, Mr. Finlayson retaining the oversight of the literary department. This arrangement of duties was a happy one, and was eminently successful. In 1899 the firm was extended by the admission into partnership of Mr. William J. Sowden and Mr. Evan Kyffin Thomas, the younger brother of the subject of this notice, Mr. Sowden taking the position of editor in succession to Mr. Finlayson, who is representing the *Register* and its allied papers in London. The firm has recently introduced improved machinery, notably a magnificent three reel Hoe machine, capable of printing 24,000 twelve-page papers an hour, and has equipped the office with the linotype, a modern invention that has, to a great extent, revolutionised newspaper production. The relations between the proprietary and staff are most cordial, and the general management has proved so satisfactory, that it may safely be said that the *Register* is in a stronger position now than in any previous period of its career.

Mr. Thomas is highly esteemed among all who know him for his geniality, straightforwardness, and shrewdness, and among business men in South Australia he holds a high and honorable position. In 1888 he was made a Justice of the Peace. He is a Freemason, and in 1898 was Worshipful Master of the Lodge St. Alban of Adelaide. His two elder sons are engaged in the office of the papers of which he is a proprietor.

The late Mr. William Everard

IN December, 1819, Mr. William Everard was born in London, and came to South Australia in 1836. The father, the late Dr. Everard, was one of the original 18 Legislative Councillors elected on the establishment of responsible government. For many years Mr. William Everard and his brother, Mr. Charles J. Everard, worked Myponga Station. For nearly 20 years Mr. W. Everard was a director of the National Bank; also of the Executor, Trustee, and Agency Company, and was largely interested in the Payneham and Paradise and Goodwood Tramway Companies. He was a member of the Council of the Adelaide University from its commencement, and was a long time one of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Art Gallery, and Museum. In 1865, and until his death, he was one of the governors of the Botanic Gardens. Dr. Everard had 12 years of political life, and his son William followed in his footsteps, entering the House of Assembly in March, 1865, as member for Encounter Bay, being again returned at the general election in 1868. Though elected again in December, 1871, he was unseated in February, 1872, on a petition, by the Court of Disputed Returns. Fourteen months later, however, he was elected to the Legislative Council, when the Province voted as one constituency, and retired from active politics on August 1, 1878. Mr. Everard was Commissioner of Public Works in the Hart Ministry from September 24 to October 13, 1868; Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration in the Blyth Ministry from July 22, 1873, to June 3, 1875; and Minister of Education in Mr. Boucaut's reconstructed Ministry of March, 1876. Mr. Everard died in August, 1889, at his home, Ashford, Bay Road.

Mr. Henry William Thompson

A FEW years of seafaring seem to supply an excellent training for colonial occupations in general. The young fellow with eyes to see, and ears to hear, and mind to reflect and arrange and discriminate, who voyages to various countries, acquires a knowledge and a training that is apt to prove very useful to him in after life. The

buffets with which he meets in these journeyings to and fro and up and down the earth may also be said to give him a sensible, mental, and moral balance. This theme has been well worked out in many nautical novels, and examples of its being true to life are frequently to be observed. Mr. Thompson, a respected citizen of Port Adelaide, comes within the category.



Hammer & Co., Photo

Mr. Henry William Thompson was born at Rotherhithe, on the Thames, England, on March 2, 1839. He was educated at Wick Hall College, Hackney, and there won the silver medal at Christmas, 1852. While yet young, he decided to take to the sea; and for several years he roved the oceans, a type of the smart, intelligent, British sailor. He was for some time engaged in the West Indies mail service, and also in the transport service. In 1854 he volunteered into the navy, and joined the Black Sea fleet on board H.M.S. *Queen*, lying in the Bosphorus at the time

of the Crimean War. After the cessation of hostilities, he returned to the mercantile marine, and voyaged to and fro, learning many things. In 1860 he arrived in South Australia as second mate of the *New Margaret*, and served in the intercolonial trade. For three or four years he was an officer on the *Atrevida*, *Rialto*, and other vessels. An opportunity offering for shore employment, Mr. Thompson left the sea, and was engaged by Messrs. Clarke, McKenzie, & Co., ships' chandlers, etc., Port Adelaide, with whom he remained until the business was sold in 1871. In that year, with Mr. William Russell, he purchased the concern, but subsequently obtained sole control, and to this day owns

the business. Thus, for all his life, Mr. Thompson has been connected with shipping, and to the pleasure of his friends, he retains his old nautical appearance.

For a long period of years Mr. Thompson has been associated with the municipal affairs of Port Adelaide, and, as is well known in that town, he has conferred great benefits on the locality. He was for some years Chairman of the Portland Estate District Council, now a ward of Port Adelaide. He next became a member of the Port Adelaide Council, of which, in 1880-1 and 1881-2, he was Mayor. From the first he was vigorous as a councillor, and he strove his best to serve at once his own ward and the whole town. Some of the greatest improvements made there were sponsored by him, and it was thus that Port Adelaide was relieved of the ancient name of "Mudholia." He introduced the proposal of asphaltting the footpaths so strenuously that he brought the motion forward three times before the Council would agree to it.

After vacating the mayoral office, Mr. Thompson was requisitioned to stand for Parliament, but, desiring respite from public duties, he declined. At the following general election, however, he was nominated and was defeated in a field of ten candidates. There was a ruggedness and vitality about his political views that would have been serviceable. In the early "eighties" Mr. Thompson took a foremost part in forming the Naval Reserve at a time when war with Russia was considered possible. He held the first commission granted in South Australia, and served for eight and a half years under Captain Walcot, R.N., rising to the position of senior officer. He is now on the retired list, with the rank of Commander. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace in 1880, and was the second President of the State Children's Council. He is one of the most genial and excellent of the citizens of Port Adelaide, and is esteemed as one of the most intelligent.

Professor Edward Henry Rennie, M.A., D.Sc., F.C.C.

NEW SOUTH WALES was the birthplace of Professor Rennie, who is the son of Mr. Edward A. Rennie, Auditor-General of the mother Colony. He received his early education at Fort Street Public School, Sydney, proceeding thence to Sydney Grammar School, where, after his pupilage, he became an assistant master. In 1876 he was appointed Mathematical and Science Master in Brisbane Grammar School, whence, after a year's occupancy, he proceeded to England to enlarge his scientific knowledge generally, and make a special study of Chemistry. He accordingly entered the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, London; and in 1881 he took the degree of D.Sc. at the London University. Dr. Rennie officiated as demonstrator in Chemistry at the Medical School, St. Mary's Hospital, London. Returning to Sydney in 1883, he became assistant in the New South Wales Laboratory. Two years later he became Angus Professor of Chemistry at the University of Adelaide, which position he still holds, as well as Lecturer in Metallurgy; he is also an honorary lecturer to Adelaide School of Mines, and has been Government Inspector of Explosives. Professor Rennie is a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London and Berlin, and a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. He has been twice elected President of the Royal Society of South Australia, and is one of the local secretaries of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mr. John Tidmarsh

THE richness of the alluvial goldfields of Victoria redounded to the advantage not only of that colony, but of every member of the Australian group. After their mining days, thousands of diggers scattered over the continent, established sheep-stations and farms, or engaged in business of one kind or another. Nothing but the

presence of a fabulously wealthy goldfield would have attracted this multitude to the colonies at that time; and though they generally intended to return to their birth-places when their mining days were over, they changed their minds when they experienced the salubrity of the Australian climate and the diverse opportunities the new country offered to those possessed of industry and brains.



Duryea, Photo

The Victorian goldfields, in the prosperity which they brought, substantially afforded Mr. John Tidmarsh the opportunity of developing an industry in Adelaide. He was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, on January 17, 1824. He was educated at Dr. Radcliff's school in that centre, and gained a good deal of experience in the old country as a land and railway surveyor. At the age of 17 years he entered the late Mr. Anthony's office in the City of Dublin, as assistant draughtsman in architecture. There he received such excellent instruction that he was soon able to secure an appointment to the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. While thus engaged he met the late Professor Tyndall, and they lived together for two years. On the completion of the survey of Ireland, Mr. Tidmarsh proceeded to England under the same service, where he engaged in field work in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cumberland; and a very delightful time he spent in these famous counties. This was in the period of the railway mania. Surveyors and engineers were wanted everywhere, and splendid offers were made to Mr. Tidmarsh, one of which he eventually accepted. He first assisted to make the Parliamentary surveys of the West Riding Union Railway, now the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, with some

small branches therefrom. Considerable other railway work followed, and Mr. Tidmarsh's last employment in the old country was to lay out the centre line of the "loop" between Boston and Lincoln, and also to "get up" the contract surveys for that line, work that was done under Messrs. Sherrard & Hall, civil engineers, of London.

In March, 1849, Mr. Tidmarsh left Plymouth for Australia in the ship *Madawaska*, bound for Port Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney. It was his intention to proceed to Sydney, to which place his letters of introduction were addressed; but he was so taken with the appearance of Adelaide and its surroundings, that he remained there, having arrived in July, 1849. He sought to obtain employment in his profession, but the remuneration offered was so low that he determined to adopt some business or trade. By accident, he met the late Mr. W. M. Letchford, who gave him employment as a candlemaker, then a simple occupation. In association with this engagement, he was appointed surveyor and valuator to the first building society established in Adelaide—the General Land and Building Society—it being understood between him and Mr. Letchford that he would be always at liberty to attend to the society's work when called upon. After a short interval he left Mr. Letchford and entered into partnership with the late Mr. W. Moore (of Moonta), under the style of Moore & Tidmarsh, candlemakers. They were fairly successful from the start, and eventually purchased Mr. Letchford's business in Sturt Street, Adelaide.

In 1852 Mr. Tidmarsh left his partner in control of the joint concern, and went to the Victorian goldfields. He had not been there long, however, before Mr. Moore joined him, having relinquished the business. Mr. Tidmarsh travelled to different rushes, sank claims, roamed through the lonely bush, and gained all that unrivalled experience incidental to such abnormal occasions. The herding together in one gully of representatives of every civilised nation, cultured and illiterate together, taught many lessons to the gold-seekers, and helped to fit them for their work as pioneer colonists.

In 1853 Mr. Tidmarsh returned to Adelaide, and reconstructed his candle and soap making business. The partnership with Mr. Moore was in the course of time dissolved, but, requiring more capital to extend the connection, he took Mr. Letchford in with him. Under the style of Tidmarsh & Co., the firm made headway. Buildings were erected, all necessary improvements were carried out, and a large trade with a good name was established. Then Mr. Letchford's state of health became indifferent, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Tidmarsh thenceforth carried the business on alone. From time to time he imported improved machinery; and he was the first to introduce the manufacture of stearine candles in South Australia. Years later his health failing from excessive work, the concern was offered, through an agency, to a Melbourne firm. Messrs. W. H. Burford & Sons, hearing of this, made proposals, and eventually purchased the business.

In his residence at Glenelg, Mr. Tidmarsh has since passed a quiet career. He has given little attention to active public affairs, although for two years he was a member of the Corporation of Glenelg. Mr. Tidmarsh retains a vivid remembrance of Adelaide during nearly 50 years of its history, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he contributed his full share to its progress.

Dr. William George Torr, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin),
Barrister-at-law (London), etc.

THE great arenas of academic life, on which many a doughty scholarly knight has crossed mental swords, are hallowed to the sons of *Alma Mater* by fond memories of intellectual chivalry within the walls and rich associations of distinguished scholastic heroes. Many of Australia's cleverest youths have won their first laurels in the examination

halls of universities, and Oxford and Cambridge, the great twin-sisters of learning, have had Australian names on their prize-lists. It was a wise divinity that urged Dr. Torr to go home and test his valor in the British halls of learning. The results of that decision could never have been anticipated even in the most sanguine hours of youth. He fought, and fought well; and his victories in the field of learning were sufficiently decisive.

Dr. William George Torr was born in Tavistock, Devonshire. With his father he came out to Australia early in the "fifties," and proceeded to the Burra, where mining discoveries and developments were attracting notice. While sojourning in that "copper settlement" he took a great interest in religious matters in connection with the Bible Christian Church at Kooringa. He was placed for a time under the tutorial supervision of Mr. N. D. Bennett and Mr. F. R. White, whence he passed to the Stanley Grammar School at Watervale,



Lawrence, Photo

conducted by Mr. J. S. Cole. His studious habits, which almost resolved themselves at this early age into an omnivorous desire for reading and extending his information, began to tell on his physical constitution. Had he continued much longer at his studies it is highly probable an injurious collapse would have prostrated him. As it was, recuperation was imperative, and he was sent for relaxation to Messrs. Bowman Brothers' station in Tasmania. Open-air exercise soon restored young Torr to a state of robust health, and he returned fit and fresh for the work on which his heart and mind were set.

An appointment as master of a small country school at Ulooloo was assigned

him. Though the position did not allow him much scope for the exercise of his educational skill, he succeeded in drawing attention to the higher code of instruction with which he furnished his pupils. His spare hours were devoted to the study of those subjects necessary for the elementary preliminary examination under the old Board of Education, for which he entered, and which he passed. From the mastership of Uloomoo, the subject of this sketch was promoted to the Grote Street Model School, which was under the superintendence of Mr. L. G. Madley. This appointment took place shortly after the institution was opened. When the Training College was brought into active operation in connection with the school, Mr. Torr was entrusted with the management of the Practising Department, a position of importance and responsibility. Though the duties attaching to his new sphere were undoubtedly arduous, they did not prevent him from entering for the University examinations, as well as other examinations made necessary by the Council of Education. Through these ordeals he safely passed, and the credit of a first-class certificate accrued to Dr. Torr's diligence and ability. This success was capped shortly afterwards by his being made the recipient of another first-class certificate from the Inspector-General of Schools, and his passing the highest examinations prescribed by the Council of Education. These achievements reflected the existence of mental gifts of an uncommon order. A new school was opened at the Moonta Mines, and Dr. Torr's high testimonials were instrumental in gaining for him the headmastership. This position he retained for several years. He now began to feel the need for a holiday. He had allowed himself few of these refreshing intermissions; and though in no way debilitated, he considered that a short vacation would benefit his health as well as his mind. Accordingly, in 1884, he took a trip, and spent a year of travel on the continent of Europe, studying the various educational systems of the world. Many matters of absorbing interest to so keen an educationist as Dr. Torr were earnestly enquired into and noted for future purposes.

On his return to his former sphere of labors, he found that endeavors were being enthusiastically made to perpetuate the memory of the late Rev. James Way, one of the first Bible Christian ministers in Australia. The most suitable form of a memorial was finally adjudged to be the institution of a college, which it was accordingly decided to build, and name the "Way Memorial College." Dr. Torr was offered the headmastership of this establishment; but only agreed to accept it on the understanding that he should be permitted to spend a few sessions in the British residential universities before starting in the new sphere. This proviso was allowed, and in June, 1886, he went to England and matriculated at Oxford as a non-residential student in November of the same year. He commenced his undergraduate career well, for in March of the following year he passed the examinations for Responsions; and in December following, the examination for Moderations. Dr. Torr then boldly set to work to cover the prescribed university course. In June, 1889, he emerged successfully with honors in Theology, appended to the Arts degree. During this time Dr. Torr was entered on the registration book of St. John's College, Oxford, as a resident. His name was also entered as a member of the Inner Temple, London, having passed his examination as a Barrister in 1888.

From Oxford, Dr. Torr proceeded to Downing College, Cambridge, where he was admitted *ad eundem gradum* to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had for the last

two sessions been distributing his energies between two Faculties, Law and Arts --a self-imposed task, which needed not merely a clear head, but a long memory. In June, 1890, he passed his first examination for Law Tripos in the University of Cambridge. After this success he went to Dublin to study under Mr. John Dockrill, M.A., one of the best "coaches" at Dublin University. During his sojourn there he was proposed for a call to the Bar at the Inner Temple by His Honor Mr. Justice Bristowe, and his admission to the English Bar followed on January 26, 1891.

Dr. Torr's scholastic performances now shift their locality to Trinity College, Dublin. There he began to earn fresh laurels among some of the brightest intellects that Britain can claim. The *certamen* of the Bachelor of Law examination confirmed once again his calibre. He headed the list, gaining an almost unparalleled advantage over his next-down neighbor of 12 per cent. After this meritorious exhibition, it was a foregone conclusion that the degree of Doctor of Laws would be added to his long list of attainments. The results were as anticipated, with the addition that he stood alone in the list on this occasion. The last few months of his British academical career were spent in Oxford; and here, in June, 1891, a year earlier than was required by the statutes, he took his B.C.L. degree with honors. Dr. Torr was fortunate in having Mr. T. Radford Potts, D.C.L., of Lincoln College, Oxford, for his tutor for this high-grade examination. The era of his university life closes with this last achievement. Dr. Torr was now an alumnus of several universities, in each of which he had acquitted himself well. Many perhaps have climbed to the same academic apex of degrees and distinctions, but few have climbed more quickly. In five years he had passed from the rusticity of a freshman to the dignity and learned gravity of the doctoral hood. Between these extremes his perseverance had built up an edifice of knowledge, with well-fashioned corner-stones.

A few weeks of recuperation were warranted after this long spell of studious activity. A brief visit was paid to several places of interest in Switzerland and Italy, when further travel was cut short by the information that his services in Adelaide were in urgent request. Accordingly in July, 1891, he left for South Australia by the western route through America. Dr. Torr travelled through the new world *via* Niagara, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Yosemite, and reached Sydney in September, 1891. On his arrival in Adelaide he proceeded at once to take up his new duties, and assumed the control of Way College. With Dr. Torr's advent to the principalship of this institution, a wave of prosperity has been the gratifying result, due to his powers of organisation, combined with his high scholarly attainments. The "*Hoc unum facio*" adopted as a motto for the school well represents the aim of the college, namely, to inculcate in all pupils the doctrine that the beginning of wisdom is the fear of the Lord. The zealous founders of Way College cannot but feel that in establishing so efficient an institution they were not only doing justice to the memory of their respected but departed friend, but that they were also conferring a valuable educational gift on the younger generation of the Province. Dr. Torr is a Vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association in Adelaide. He was also appointed an Honorary Commissioner by His Excellency Lord Tennyson in 1899 to report on education in Great Britain and other countries. This report gained considerable attention in England and throughout the Commonwealth of Australia.

The late Captain John Treloar

CAPTAIN JOHN TRELOAR, well known in mining fields and circles in auriferous Australasia, had his day of hard work and sparing yields. When the pendulum of prosperity swung freely to his efforts, he could not ascribe its happiness to blind luck. For well-nigh half a century he labored with diligent perseverance. He was born

at Helston, Cornwall, on October 25, 1832. In his very infancy he breathed a mining atmosphere; for all around his native place are numerous mines developed by sturdy Cornishmen. The Captain had hardly crossed the threshold of boyhood when he engaged on the Grovas Cliff Mine as a copper-dresser. In this preliminary occupation he served for ten months, and then promotion to the underground workings of the Wastwalwoar Copper Mine gratified his boyish ambitions. Deep down in the caverns of the earth, Captain Treloar began his mining education—the best school for instruction in the many departments necessary to the knowledge of a practical miner.

In 1849 he sailed in the *Ascendant*, with his brother James, for Adelaide. A fellow-passenger on this trip was the late Mr. George Fife Angas, the "Father of South Australia." For some time after

young Treloar's arrival in South Australia he worked with his brother as a carpenter. But this kind of industry had very little interest for him, and he awaited the first opportunity that presented itself for mining operations. The Burra Copper Mine eventually attracted him, and he became an ore-dresser there. While he was working at the Burra the gold-diggings of Victoria were discovered. News reached the Burra of the marvellous wealth of Ballarat one night, and at five o'clock next morning the Captain was on board the coach *en route* for the scene.

From Adelaide he took vessel to Melbourne, thence to Geelong, and the

remainder of the journey to Ballarat was accomplished on foot. His luggage followed after on a wagon, the freight being a few shillings per lb. weight. A firm friendship was established between the Captain and some companions who were travelling to the same destination, and they decided to cast in their lot together. After working at Golden Point for a time, where they had moderate success, they repaired to No. 1 Pennyweight Hill, to which vicinity a rush had taken place. The alluvial in this locality was fairly rich, and several ounces of gold were extracted by the company in a few days. It was here that Captain Treloar made his first speculation. An adjoining claim was being abandoned by its owners, and they offered it for sale. He requested them to give him the first chance. They wanted 10 ounces of gold for the property; but Captain Treloar, on searching his dust gleanings, could only rake together $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The vendors, however, were by no means exacting, and one of their number advised his mates to sell it for that amount. The rest complied. When Captain Treloar's mates learned of his transaction they were far from pleased, as they believed that the claim was worked out. However, they all started digging on the purchased property, and unearthed $63\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of gold in the first afternoon. As they were dividing this unexpected but appreciable yield, Captain Treloar, to give some zest to the proceedings and call to mind their unpleasant condemnation of his investment the preceding day, remarked: "Perhaps I am not such a young fool now." For five more days the party worked this claim; and the sum of £250 was distributed to each man as his share. From that spot the party proceeded to Winter's Flat and prospected in that neighborhood, with varying success. They continued their search at Sulky Gully and Buninyong. The alluvial grounds of Victoria by this time seemed to be nearly worked out; and the returns from the claims were diminishing. Attention had shifted to reefs and quartz, and only a few prospectors remained on the thrice upturned and overturned ground in the hopes of picking up stray grains that may have escaped the eyes of former workers.

Hardly, however, had the excitement over the Victorian diggings subsided than reports reached the ears of the miners that gold was being found in quantities on the Molyneux River, in New Zealand. A rush speedily followed, and Captain Treloar joined in the migration thither that resulted upon this announcement. After prospecting round Adam's Flat in Otago, New Zealand, a few miles from the Woolshed diggings, he waited till the river waters subsided, and then began to search in its bed and channel for deposits. In company with his mates he took up a claim 12 miles below Maneureka, and shepherded it for 10 months. One night disaster overtook the party. A flood of water, slush, and snow came rushing down the mountainside with all the fury of a cataract, and completely submerged their encampment and the field of their labors, the miners themselves barely escaping with their lives. Having remained 12 months in Maoriland, Captain Treloar took a trip to Melbourne, but returned soon after to further exploit the gold-bearing areas of the island colony. From Dunstan Peak to Invercargill, Captain Treloar prospected over many miles of territory; but during this tour no glittering outcrops met the gaze of the pioneers. Around Arrowtown, Shotover River, Lake Wakatipu, and Mount Ida, they wearily prospected for several months, with little remuneration. At the conclusion of the Captain's prolonged endeavors he accepted the management of the Carrick Range Mine for nine months. Perhaps the most valuable acquisition he obtained during his mining

tours in New Zealand was a practical knowledge of hydraulic sluicing. For a long time he studied the methods and effect of this highly successful treatment in a gorge four miles below Cromwell. He now returned to Adelaide. South Australia had made little advance in mining development since his departure, and for the time being he decided to turn to some other occupation. He procured a situation in the services of Messrs. John Hill & Co., and the miner was entrusted with the driving of coaches in different country districts. Captain Treloar drove the second mail to Willunga; and amongst other places in the Province to which he drove coaches were Angaston, Clare, Saddleworth, and Mount Pleasant. Gradually he felt that a little of this occupation was more than sufficient for a man of pluck and restless daring, and he retired from the driving-box and proceeded to the then newly-discovered Temora goldfields in New South Wales. His success there was very satisfactory, considering the short time he was on the field. He then repaired to Mount Brown, whither he had been preceded by some sanguine prospectors. But poor rewards met his skilful attempts at that place, and he retraced his steps to Adelaide. He next went to Mount Pleasant, and started mining on the Scots Gold Claim.

When silver was discovered in the Barrier District of New South Wales, Captain Treloar proceeded to that quarter and made an exhaustive prospect all over the field. An influx of population followed the discoveries, and the Captain saw a lucrative opening in establishing a general store. Hay, corn, and an accommodation yard comprised his venture; and the favorable results which he anticipated were agreeably reached, and even exceeded. For 16 months he remained in this line of business, and the profits of his industry were invested in the leading mines of the district. When gold was found at Teetulpa he closed his store at Silverton and journeyed to the new field. But disappointment greeted his anxious efforts, and the Captain had to content himself with puddling at 7s. per load.

To Captain Treloar falls the credit of having been the first to take out a mining lease in this Province. This was for a prospector's claim at Mannahill. The development of it was attended with very moderate results. But by this time Broken Hill had become a promising mining centre, and Captain Treloar was quick to recognise unlimited possibilities in this new sphere. Repairing as quickly as he could to the silver centre, he at once utilised his experience to the best advantage. The management of the Blue Cap, the Crown Point, and the Great Eastern silver mines, belonging to English companies, was entrusted to his charge. Whilst in this responsible position he opened up an extensive bismuth mine at Mount Gipps. After remaining for a long period on the Broken Hill fields, he repaired to Adelaide, and was made manager of the Mount Bryan Ranges Mining Association at Hallett. For 10 months he developed these properties, and then proceeded to Western Australia. In 1893, some months after the news of Bayley's find at Coolgardie was circulated, Captain Treloar arrived on the scene, having walked from Burracoppin. Travelling was extremely difficult at that early stage of the Colony's growth, for means of transit and conveyance were as rude as the country through which the incomers were obliged to pass. Some time after reaching the golden areas, Captain Treloar received an appointment as manager of the Agnes Mine at Kalgoorlie. He resigned when the fields began to be developed and more scope for profitable investment was possible, deeming that he had served a sufficiently long apprenticeship in the rough

pioneering work of mining. His opinion on mines was sought for and valued, and reliance was placed on his conclusions and convictions. He was called upon to formulate reports on many important mines around Coolgardie. Seeing the great future that lay in store for several of the leading mines, he quickly invested his money in them. The Hannan's Brown Hill Mine at Kalgoorlie was purchased by him, and resold at a considerable profit. The Reefers Eureka was pegged out and developed by him; and was then floated in Adelaide with a large capital. In May, 1896, he journeyed to London and sold the Lombard and Charing Cross Mines. The Blumberg and other mines of South Australia were also floated by the Captain successfully into the Talunga Goldfields Development Company, with a capital of £350,000, with £50,000 guaranteed working capital. Four hundred and forty-two acres of freehold land have fallen to the possession of the company, and systematic developmental work was instituted under his supervision.

For nearly 50 years this able miner pursued his avocation over almost all the known Australian mining fields. With copper, gold, silver, asbestos, nickel, and bismuth, Captain Treloar had extensive experience; and few had as ripe and comprehensive a knowledge of the nature of these metals, and the multifold conditions attaching to their discovery and raising. His practical acquaintance with every detail of the complex operations of mining was conclusively evinced in the successful development of the properties he controlled. His knowledge was gathered from numerous mining fields with diverse metalliferous capabilities. He died at his residence, Nicholson Street, North Fitzroy, on April 3, 1901.

Rev. Henry Thomas Burgess, LL.D.

IN the village of Sandbach, Cheshire, a child was born on March 27, 1839, who was destined to wield a great influence within the Methodist Church of Australasia. Henry Thomas Burgess came to the Province in 1848 with his parents, and lived at the Burra, then in the heyday of its prosperity. He entered the ministry in 1859, his first circuit being Yankalilla. In no fewer than a dozen circuits in the Province he has "travelled" as a Methodist preacher, and has been Chairman of the District, Home Mission Secretary, Conference Secretary, and Connexional Editor on several occasions. In 1880, 1890, and again in 1900, Dr. Burgess was called to the Presidency of the South Australia Conference. After serving as Secretary to the General Conference of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church for six years, Dr. Burgess was elected President, the highest honor which it was in the power of the Church to bestow. He proved himself equal to all the demands made upon him whilst occupying that onerous position, and worthy to stand in the place of the great men who had preceded him. As a preacher, Dr. Burgess displays a keen power of analysis, and as a thinker and speaker, he is in the front rank of Australia's public men. In November, 1898, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Middletown University, U. S. A. He is the author of several prize essays, notably "The Fruit of the Vine," and is a frequent contributor to many local and foreign periodicals. He is generally regarded as being the leader in the movement for Methodist union, which was so recently consummated in South Australia.

The late Mr. Nicholas Wallis Trudgen

THE good works of a man live after him. The truth of that time-honored aphorism is frequently exemplified in everyday life, and whether a man is a founder of dynasties, an initiator in commerce, or a quiet, unobtrusive mover in the humbler spheres of life, his contemporaries and those who come after him remember him according

to his good deeds. South Australia from her earliest days has been the possessor of many worthy men, who, though they may not have left any ineffaceable marks on the pages of history proper, have fought the good fight of colonisation and subsequent citizenship, and left to their fellows the memory of a life of honest purpose, good service, and praiseworthy effort.



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The late Mr. Nicholas Wallis Trudgen was a man of this stamp. In a life of busy organisation and commercial undertaking he found some time to set apart for the good of his fellow colonists, and when he died on May 16, 1892, general regret was expressed, for he was on all occasions regarded as a man of undoubted uprightness, strict integrity, and unblemished reputation. He was born in 1840, in Cornwall. The early part of his life was spent in London; he was educated at

Westminster College, and at the age of 13 was made a pupil teacher in that school. He came to South Australia in 1855, and, resolving to follow the trade of a builder, it was not long before he made headway in the calling. The years 1861-2 he spent on the Victorian and New South Wales diggings, principally in the Snowy Mountains and Bathurst districts, where he travelled hundreds of miles on foot. Upon his return he again became associated with the building trade, and was appointed foreman over the works of the late Mr. Henry Codd. Not many years after this Mr. Trudgen determined to start on his own account as a builder and contractor. In a few years' time he was one of the leading men in the industry in South Australia. Many of the most important

buildings in Adelaide, and a large number of the ornate residences which adorn the suburbs, were erected by him. He was president of the Builders and Contractors' Association from the time of Mr. William Bunday's death up till 1891. In presiding over the deliberations of that organisation, Mr. Trudgen's actions were marked by sincerity, courteous firmness, and an evident desire to cultivate a conciliatory rather than an antagonistic tone when debatable matters cropped up.

For many years Mr. Trudgen was a resident of College Town, and was largely identified with the civic affairs of that place and its parent municipality—St. Peters. In 1886 he was requisitioned to stand for Hackney Ward, and, acceding, was unanimously elected. His tenure of office as Councillor was a very successful one, and, when he had completed his term, he was chosen Mayor. In that capacity he became noted for his hospitality and unvarying urbanity, and the duties devolving on him were discharged with much good taste. On vacating the mayoralty he was again elected to the Council—this time for East Adelaide Ward. Soon afterwards he practically retired from municipal matters, as the exigencies of a growing and flourishing business demanded all his time. He was frequently asked to stand for Parliament, but as often declined for the same reason. In civic deliberations he was a man of outspoken opinion and good debating power, and regrets were expressed when he retired.

In the Methodist Church Mr. Trudgen was an earnest worker. He was well known in the pulpit in the Kent Town Circuit, and few of those who heard him will forget the convincing earnestness which he at all times showed in expounding Holy Writ. He was a superintendent of the Sunday-school attached to the Kent Town Church. Taking a great interest in the spiritual welfare of the young, his kindly actions and words made him greatly beloved by the scholars and congregation.

When Mr. Trudgen died, the people of St. Peters and many personal friends felt that they had lost a worthy man, and they desired to place on record in lasting form their appreciation of his good work. Accordingly, a committee was formed, subscriptions came in freely, and a fine granite and marble drinking fountain was erected to his memory in close proximity to the Council Chamber of the St. Peters Corporation. His employés also erected to his memory a handsome tablet in Kent Town Church. The funeral of the late Mr. Trudgen was very large, and as a mark of respect to the deceased gentleman, 150 of his employés headed the mournful *cortège*. By his death South Australia lost a good colonist and an earnest Christian worker. He was a Justice of the Peace.

Rev. Silas Mead, M.A., LL.B.

HAVING taken the M.A. and LL.B. degrees at the London University, the Rev. S. Mead came to Adelaide, and commenced services in the Baptist cause on July 13, 1861, in White's Rooms, King William Street, with a Church membership of 25. Two years later the spacious edifice in Flinders Street was built. Shortly afterwards the adjoining Manse was added, and the Church greatly prospered under Mr. Mead's pastorate. Resigning in 1897, he undertook educational work in England. He was first President of the South Australian Society of Christian Endeavor, and a President of the Adelaide Y.M.C.A.

Professor Ralph Tate, F.G.S., F.L.S.

ALNWICK, in Northumberland, England, famous for its castle, was the birthplace of the subject of this brief notice, who first saw the light in 1840. He began the study of geology at the early age of 12, and in 1858 he won a free exhibition of £80 per annum to the Government School of Mines in London. In the capital he conducted geological classes at the Royal Polytechnic. After filling, in succession, several important scientific positions at home and abroad, he was, in 1876, appointed to his present position on the Adelaide University staff—Elder Professor of Natural Science. At that early period the duties of the post were many and various, and the Professor found himself a kind of maid-of-all-work, the scientific instruction necessarily being discursive, and consequently wanting of due full effect. Since then the instructive work has been better organised, and now Professor Tate is able to confine his educative efforts to their legitimate sphere of Geology and Mineralogy as principal subjects, with Botany as a subordinate pursuit. In Geology (Part I.), 32 students; in Geology and Mineralogy (Part II.), 10 students; in Botany, 32 students; and in Palæontology, 4 students, form the present classes (April, 1900) under Professor Tate's tuition. The high quality of the essays on field-work submitted by four of these students in competing for the Angas Scholarship in 1900 was made the subject of special notice. A feature of Professor Tate's method of instruction is the organisation of pleasant and instructive trips (some extending over several days) with his students to parts of the country presenting interesting opportunities for geological and botanical study.

Professor Tate is an honorary member of the Royal Society of New South Wales, the Natural History and Philosophical Societies of Belfast and Whitby, and the Field Naturalists' Clubs of Belfast, Melbourne, and Geelong. He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Science, Philadelphia, U.S.A., of the Linnæan Society of New South Wales, and of the Royal Society of Tasmania. He was an associate of the Linnæan Society of London from 1865 to 1885; and he is a Clarke Medallist of the Royal Society of New South Wales. In connection with the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, he was President of Section D in 1887, President of Section C in 1900, and General President in 1893. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Public Library; has served on the Council of the School of Mines from the beginning; and is chairman of the Museum Committee. The following works are from his pen:—"The Yorkshire Lias" (in joint authorship with Professor J. F. Blake), (1876); "A Class-book of Geology" (1872); "British Molluscs" (1866); "Flora Belfastiensis" (1863); "Appendix to Woodward's Manual of Mollusca" (1867); and "Handbook of the Flora of South Australia" (1890). Professor Tate has been a prolific contributor to the leading scientific publications, his record of papers published through these media standing at present as follows: Geology, 85; Botany, 34; Zoology, 46; making a total of no fewer than 165. He is the sole survivor of the original four professors (appointed in England) of the Adelaide University. Outside his professorial duties, Professor Tate has rendered highly-appreciated service to the cause of science in South Australia by re-organising the Royal Society of the Province in 1887, thus extending its utility and field of action.

Mr. Walter Henry Wadey

THE reflection, that "life fulfils itself in many ways," of the old Jewish singer, is abundantly proved in any work of biography which claims to be representative.

Apart from that particular professional or commercial sphere which a young man chooses as the work of his manhood, if he have the talents he usually employs them in

other subsidiary and less selfish grooves. Thus he may become a politician, an authority on civic affairs, or he may devote himself to the elevated cause of philanthropy. The subject of this sketch has directed considerable attention to the work of friendly societies.



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1881, when a fellow-clerk in the old office, Mr. E. J. Cox, who had meanwhile been practising at Kadina, moved to Adelaide and entered into partnership with him, the firm being styled Wadey & E. J. Cox. This firm continues in existence, and possesses a substantial connection in the city. Mr. Wadey's standing as a lawyer is best indicated by the statement that he has been for many years solicitor to the Adelaide Corporation, an office of responsibility and importance. He has been the solicitor to the Licensed Victuallers' Association (another strong local institution) ever since its formation.

Walter Henry Wadey is a native of Adelaide, South Australia, where he was born on July 29, 1848. His father was a colonist of some importance, and carried on business in Currie Street for many years. Young Wadey was articled to the legal firm of Matthews & Anderson, and subsequently, upon the death of Mr. Anderson, to Messrs. Matthews & R. B. Cox. Having been admitted to practise at the South Australian Bar, he entered into partnership with the firm, which became known as Matthews, Cox, & Wadey. Mr. Wadey, however, retired from this combination, and practised alone until

Mr. Wadey has been identified with the Walkerville District Council for several

years, for a portion of the period as chairman. He has greatly helped in improving that suburban centre, and its by-laws bear the imprint of his energy and foresight. In the realm of friendly societies he has been especially active. It has been his endeavor to render these influential bodies all the assistance in his power. Mr. Wadey has occupied the highest positions in the M.U.I.O.O.F., the Foresters, and the Druids. He has been associated with such societies since he was 19 years old, and has filled the Grand Master's chair of the M.U.I.O.O.F. He was elected President of the South Australian Friendly Societies' Association in November, 1896, and re-elected in November, 1897. This Association comprises all the friendly societies of South Australia, and represents many thousands of members. He is now on the Board of Directors of the Manchester Unity Friendly Society.

Mr. Wadey has been connected with the Australian Natives' Association since its inception, and has occupied the positions of President of the Adelaide branch, and President of the Association in the Province. In January, 1890, he attended, as a delegate from South Australia, the convention of the Association held in Melbourne to consider the question of federation. It is now generally accepted that this conference of Australians substantially influenced the advancement of the cause. Being a man of large views and earnestness of character, whatever he undertakes is done heartily and well. Mr. Wadey was made a Justice of the Peace in the year 1886. He is a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court of South Australia, and also a Commissioner for Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

Mr. Thomas Noakes Stephens

PERHAPS in no sphere can the citizen render such enduring and patriotic service to his country as in the Civil Service. In this, as in other professions, talent invariably rises to the top and assumes the place that it merits. Time service is not everything, for competition rules there as everywhere. Mr. T. N. Stephens was born in South Australia, and was educated at Mr. R. C. Mitton's Academy, Waymouth Street, Adelaide. After entering the Civil Service as a messenger, he rose to the highest and most responsible offices under Government. On July 1, 1864, he joined the Customs Department of the Province. Transferred to the Treasury Department, he occupied several positions in that branch of the service, including that of chief clerk, until January, 1877, when he was appointed to succeed Mr. G. S. Wright as secretary to the Marine Board. His knowledge of the detailed work of the department enabled the Government to leave vacant the office of president, and to appoint Mr. Stephens head of that branch. In 1890 he became Under Treasurer, and in the following year he was appointed Acting Collector of Customs and President of the Marine Board. His duties as Under Treasurer required him to act as Comptroller of Imperial Pensions in the Province and Secretary to the Minister having the direction of the affairs of the Northern Territory. On May 1, 1894, he was appointed to the offices of Collector of Customs and President of the Marine Board. He is also Registrar of Shipping under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, Chief Inspector of Excise, and Chief Inspector of Fisheries. He is a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. William Lawes Ware

THE leaders of different branches of commerce, however unconsciously, leave their names on the pages of progress in colonial growth. Mr. W. L. Ware, who forms the subject of this memoir, has long been favorably known in South Australian business affairs. William Lawes Ware was born at Exeter, Devon, England, on



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October 24, 1847, and arrived with his parents in South Australia in 1850. He entered into business in the city as an accountant and financial agent in 1872, and continues as such to the present day. His office has always been one of the largest of its kind in Adelaide, and very valuable work has been performed there in connection with estates and accounts of all kinds. Recognising from an early date how much it would mean to this Province if mining could be established on a large scale as a permanent industry, Mr. Ware has, since first entering into business, invested much capital from time to time in different mining ventures in South Australia, having been identified with enterprises at Yorke Peninsula, Echunga, Waukaringa, Reedy Creek, Barossa, and many other places. His courage deserved the success which cannot always be commanded.

Mr. Ware is a Fellow of the Institute of Accountants in South Australia, Incorporated, of which he has been president, is also Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors, London, and has held, and holds, important positions in the local commercial, mining, and financial world. He is a Director of Luxmoore, R. J. Coombs, & Co., Limited, one of the leading woolbroking firms; also of the celebrated Great Boulder Proprietary Company (Western Australia), of Henderson & Macgeorge, Limited, forwarding agents (Western Australia), and other companies. Elected by the citizens of Adelaide in 1878 to the position of City Auditor, he has continuously filled that position ever since. He was one of the Liquidators appointed by the Court to wind up the Commercial

Bank of South Australia in the financial crash of 1886, and is, amongst other things, Auditor to the Bank of Adelaide, D. & W. Murray, Limited, Harrold, Colton, & Co., Limited, and D. & J. Fowler, Limited. He represents in South Australia the Lake View South and the Lake View Extended Mining Companies (Western Australia), and is an Attorney for the Central Australian Prospecting Syndicate, formed for the purpose of opening up the interior. This list sufficiently indicates his business standing.

Mr. Ware has been closely connected with the civic affairs of Glenelg. In 1889 he was elected Mayor of the popular seaside resort, and for three years worthily discharged the functions of that office. His intimate knowledge of accounts made his presence at the Council chamber one of considerable value. Directly after assuming the robes of office he right royally entertained the Governor, the Earl of Kintore, together with a large number of leading citizens and early colonists, on December 28, 1889, the anniversary of Proclamation Day. In response to requisitions he became, in 1893, a candidate for the representation of the Central District in the Legislative Council, and again in 1896 for the District of Sturt for the House of Assembly; but, owing to the tone of politics at this period being all in favor of the election of labor members, he was unsuccessful.

In 1889, Mr. Ware was made a J.P., and in 1895 became President of the South Australian Patriotic Association — a body which was formed to foster the national sentiment, and which led the way in opening its doors to women members. He is prominent in Freemasonry, having joined the Lodge of Friendship in 1875, under the English Constitution; and became Master of that Lodge for three years. He was a member of the Executive Committee which formed in 1884 the Grand Lodge of South Australia, of which he was the first Grand Treasurer; he is also one of the founders of Lodge St. Alban; is Honorary Treasurer of the Freemasons' trust property, in the acquiring of which by the Craft he was largely instrumental some 15 years ago. He is an honorary member of the Oddfellows' Lodge, Glenelg, and is also both a Druid and Forester.

In yachting and all aquatic pastimes Mr. Ware has been enthusiastic. He donated the "Ware Cup" for yacht races in Holdfast Bay. As President of the Commercial Rowing Club, and a Vice-President of the South Australian Rowing Association, he has done much to stimulate friendly rivalry on the river. Mr. Ware's connection with sport, however, does not end here, for in addition he was Vice-President of the Adelaide Cycling Club, Patron of the Glenelg Lacrosse Club, and is a Life Member of the Glenelg Oval Association.

Mr. Ware has always been able to find some time to devote to the welfare of his fellow South Australians. Besides being a member of numerous societies and associations of various kinds, he was Hon. Treasurer of the Federation League, which did so much in South Australia to push into prominence the question now happily consummated in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia. He has been from 1878 a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was for the years 1892 and 1893 one of the officially appointed visitors to the Adelaide and Parkside Lunatic Asylums. He has been, ever since its inception in 1893, actively concerned with the carrying on of ostrich farming, an industry still in its pioneer stage, but which is admirably adapted to our climate, and capable of growing to large dimensions.

The late Captain William White

REARED, as it were, within the sound of clattering batteries, and wooed to sleep by their thundering sounds, it is small wonder that Cornishmen make good miners.

And as so much Australian wealth has been extracted from her mineral deposits, the presence of Cornishmen in her varied dominions has gone far in pushing forward the

mining industry. Indeed, Cornishmen appear to be essential factors in mining pursuits. Many Cornishmen were attracted to South Australia, and amongst the number was the late Captain William White, a gentleman who, long before he visited these shores, played a part in the mining affairs of Cornwall.



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mining industry. Indeed, Cornishmen appear to be essential factors in mining pursuits. A young man with the world before him, he resolved to leave his old-time associations, and accepted a seven-years' engagement as manager of the Currangarra Copper Mine, New South Wales. He fulfilled this contract satisfactorily, and then went to Bathurst, whence, after a short residence, he proceeded to Sydney. From Sydney he went to Tasmania, where he became manager of the West Bischoff Tin Mines. Eight years' residence in the southern colony affected his health very considerably, owing to the dampness of the air, and he was advised to come to South Australia by his medical attendants. Following this advice, he arrived in Adelaide in 1889. His health benefited by the change, and he soon gathered round him a large circle of friends, while in the mining world his opinion was valued as coming from an authority.

Captain White was appointed by a local syndicate to report on the Euriowie

Tinfields, near Broken Hill. After making a careful examination of them, he tendered an adverse opinion. In 1894 he paid a visit of inspection to the goldfields of Western Australia, and, on his return to Adelaide, gave much valuable information respecting them. He was an investor in mining stock in Adelaide up to the time of his death in June, 1895; and when he died there was much regret expressed, for he had won many friends by his generosity of disposition and hearty goodwill to all.

The extension of Captain White's connection in Cornwall may be judged when we state that he signed testimonials for over 500 men before he left for Australian shores. In his native land in 1865 he won a Queen's Prize for mining—practical and theoretical. He was a member of the Council of Mining Engineers of Australia.

Captain White took an intense interest in horticultural matters, and in the lovely gardens surrounding his home at Unley Park, charming tributes of his skill in this direction were apparent. He left a widow, two sons, and four daughters. Mrs. White has largely identified herself with the charitable affairs of the district in which she resides, and her name is prominent in philanthropic affairs.

Professor Edward von Blomberg Bensly, M.A.

BORN in 1863, Professor E. von B. Bensly is the son of the late Mr. R. L. Bensly, M.A., Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and one of the revisers of the Old Testament. He was educated at Eastbourne College (Leaf Scholar, 1875) and at Haileybury College (Entrance Scholar, 1876; Leaving Exhibitioner, 1881), under the late Dr. Bradby. He was elected to an Open Foundation Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1881, before coming into residence. As an undergraduate he obtained college prizes for Classics, Classical Composition and Greek Testament, and a cup for an English declamation. In 1883 he was placed by the University Examiners in the First Division of the First Class of the Classical Tripos (Part I.), and in 1885 in the First Class of the Classical Tripos (Part II.) for Sections A (Translation and Composition) and B (Language). He was "honorably mentioned" by the examiners for the Chancellor's Classical Medals in 1885. From 1885-7 Professor Bensly studied Classics in Germany: matriculating at Tübingen in 1885, and at Leipzig in 1886. On returning to Cambridge, Professor Bensly was engaged in giving private tuition to candidates for classical honors, and in examining work for the University. In 1891 he was appointed an adjudicator for the Members' University Prize for an English Essay. He also gained experience in collating MSS. From 1889-91 and 1893-4 Professor Bensly acted as Lecturer to the Cambridge Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate; and in 1892 he accepted an invitation from the University of Chicago to assist in starting University extension work there. He was offered, and declined, an assistant professorship. From January to May, 1895, he studied Græco-Roman Art and Archæology in Rome, having the personal advice and instruction of the late Dr. J. H. Middleton. In the summer of 1895 Professor Bensly sailed to Australia to take up the duties of the Chair of Classics in the University of Adelaide. In 1897 he revisited England, when he married Mary Hamilton, daughter of the late Major-General D. J. Welsh, R.A.

Mr. George Wilcox

THE standing and importance of a city is best judged from the dignity and integrity of its commercial men, and according to their wealth and influence will that city flourish. Mr. George Wilcox for many years conducted an extensive intercolonial business, and brought much wealth to Adelaide. He was born at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, England, in 1838, and came to South Australia in 1857. Under the name of J. & G. Wilcox he and his father launched a drapery and general merchandise business in Gawler in 1858, and during the succeeding 17 years were successful in obtaining an important and lucrative connection.

In 1875 Mr. George Wilcox removed to Adelaide and established himself as a wool and produce merchant, paying particular attention to the hide and skin trade. While originally the business transacted was small, it quickly grew as the public recognised the integrity and acumen of Mr. Wilcox, and thus from year to year it expanded until at present it is one of the largest houses of its kind in Australia. In course of time branches were opened in Melbourne, Victoria, and in Albany, Western Australia. In 1886 a branch was established in Young Street, Sydney. The last assumed large and remunerative proportions, and in order to devote himself more thoroughly to his interests in the mother colony and South Australia Mr. Wilcox closed the Victorian and Western Australian branches. Mr. Sidney Wilcox, a son, and Mr. G. G. Legoe, were taken into partnership, in 1889, and in 1894 Mr. George Wilcox sought retirement, whereupon two other sons, Mr. G. S. and Mr. M. Wilcox, joined the remaining partners.

Mr. Wilcox has long been recognised as among the shrewdest of Adelaide's commercial men. He has been for years a director of the Hamley Copper Mine, and was one of the liquidators of the Town and Country Bank. He erected the Apollo Soap Works at Hindmarsh which, after a successful run of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, were purchased by Messrs. Burford & Sons.

Lately, Mr. Wilcox has pursued a quiet career. He resides at Eynesbury, Mitcham Road, in a charming house situated in 14 acres of ground. His straightforwardness and unassuming nature make him a popular citizen.

Rev David Paton, D.D.

DUNFERMLINE, Fifeshire, Scotland, was the birthplace of the Rev. David Paton, D.D. In 1864 he graduated M.A. at the University of Glasgow, and four years later he took the B.D. degree. For a time he was in charge of the Garelochhead Free Church in Dumbartonshire. He was ordained at Dalton Free Church, in Dumfriesshire, in 1873. He resigned his pulpit in Scotland on receiving a call to Chalmers Church, Adelaide, and just prior to leaving for South Australia in September, 1877, he was married. In 1886 he was elected to a seat on the Council of the Adelaide University, and in 1894, he was made a Governor of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.

Mr. Charles George Alexander Winnecke, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.

THE scientific explorer is necessarily one of the most valued among colonial pioneers. He it is who supplements the results of undaunted effort by the descriptions, locations, and distances which alter the record from a traveller's tale to the traceable and useful facts of geography. Adelaide has been a centre whence great exploring and

scientific expeditions into the northern regions of the continent have gone out; and it is to the credit of the Province that some of their leaders have been born on her soil.

Notable amongst these is Mr. Charles George Alexander Winnecke, F.R.G.S., whose explorations in outlying areas have added much to the public knowledge. Charles Winnecke was born at Norwood on November 18, 1857. His parents, who were German colonists, appreciated the value of education, and sent their son to St. Peter's College, where he obtained an excellent training, which in no small degree contributed to the success of his after career. Having completed his education, in 1873 Mr. Winnecke entered the Civil Service under Mr. Goyder, then Surveyor-General, as a head chainman. He rapidly rose to responsible positions. Mastering the surveying profession, he soon



Bond & Co., Photo

received an appointment, and shortly afterwards was placed in charge of parties doing work in the interior. His travels in Central Australia now began. As a trigonometrical surveyor and explorer employed on Government work and researches, he traversed nearly the whole of the Northern Territory, and pushed his efforts at times beyond the borders into Western Queensland and other colonies. Some years spent in this valuable exploratory work spread the fame of Mr. Winnecke beyond the bounds of his own Province, and recognition of his efforts was given in his appointment to a Fellowship in the Royal Geographical Society, which honor he has further justified by subsequent efforts. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

The confines of the Civil Service were, however, too narrow for the ambition of Mr. Winnecke, who, in 1882, retired from the Government employ and commenced private practice as a trigonometrical surveyor, explorer, etc. His fame having already become established, Mr. Winnecke found no difficulty in obtaining appointments. He commanded several expeditions into the interior, and acquitted himself worthily of his past reputation. Notable amongst these was the Horn Scientific Expedition into Central Australia, which was promoted in 1894 by Mr. W. A. Horn. Mr. Winnecke had charge of the party, which numbered several prominent scientists, and the trip was successful in adding much new data to the geographical, geological, zoological, and botanical sciences of Australia. Highly eulogistic accounts of Mr. Winnecke's leadership appeared in the public Press, and the testimony of his fellow scientists confirmed the opinions thus expressed. Altogether, Mr. Winnecke, who is yet a comparatively young man, has pursued a very creditable career, and as a native-born colonist he thus deserves a high place in historic narrative.

The late Dr. Sylvanus James Magarey

“THE beloved physician” is a term that could well be applied to the late Sylvanus James Magarey. As President of the South Australian Alliance, Chairman of the Hospital Board, in the Parliamentary arena, or at the bedside of the sufferer, his integrity of purpose, fidelity to duty, high ideals, and kindness of heart were manifested to all with whom he came into contact. He was the second son of Mr. Thomas Magarey, who represented the District of West Torrens in the House of Assembly, and afterwards occupied a seat in the Legislative Council. Sylvanus James Magarey was born at Adelaide, on October 21, 1850. Educated at St. Peter's College, he afterwards devoted two years to the milling trade. He studied medicine and surgery for five years at the University of Melbourne, graduating as M.B. in December, 1873. He devoted special attention to the diseases of children, and his brochure upon the subject attracted considerable attention. In 1887 he took the degree of Bachelor of Surgery, and in March, 1888, his M.D. degree, at the University of Melbourne. For some time he was Honorary Medical Officer to the Adelaide Children's Hospital. He also occupied a seat upon the Council of the Royal Society, and took a great interest in the proceedings of the Field Naturalists' Society, of which he was a member. From 1888 to 1897 he represented the Central District in the Legislative Council, and had the satisfaction of seeing several of his political reforms carried. He was Chairman of the old Hospital Board at a critical period of its history. For over 20 years Dr. Magarey was an elder in connection with the Church of Christ, Grote Street, Adelaide. He died on March 24, 1901, and the large attendance at his funeral of representatives from temperance and friendly societies, medical men, legislators, and the general public, proved the esteem and affection in which he was held by all classes.

The late Mr. Gilbert Wood

IN the eventful "fifties," when most Australians were beside themselves with excitement, begot of stories of gold finds, the late Mr. Gilbert Wood opened a small grocery shop in Angas Street, Adelaide. In 1856 the Province was returning to life and activity after the depression caused by the exodus of people to the Victorian goldfields,

and Mr. Wood took advantage of the improvement to increase his business. Almost from the inception the concern was a success, and soon its *locale* was removed to Rundle Street.



Duryea, Photo

Mr. Gilbert Wood was born in 1828, in the Shetland Islands, whence, no doubt, he inherited that adventurous and roving disposition which marked the earlier years of his career. Wont to be rocked asleep with the lullaby of the sea-waves in his ears, he conceived, as a youth, a wish to become a sailor. He was gratified, and spent several years voyaging from country to country. Eventually, after wandering to and fro, he proceeded to Melbourne as chief mate on the brig *Seaton*, of Aberdeen, of which his brother, Mr. Gifford Wood, was master. He remained on the Australian coast for some time in charge of the schooner *Grenada*, trading from port to port.

Mr. Wood was thus engaged at the time of the Victorian gold-rush, and on one occasion evinced the possession of commercial talent, the results of which probably influenced him to engage in shore competition. He carried a cargo of flour from a port in South Australia to Victoria on behalf of the late Mr. S. White, of Aldinga. The flour was sold to a Melbourne firm, who, after the contract was signed, Mr. Wood learnt was hopelessly insolvent. By skilful and delicate management he succeeded in cancelling the sale, and resold it to another house at a considerable advance in price. The shrewdness of this deal marked his commercial career in Adelaide.

While situated in Rundle Street the business rapidly grew, and in 1876 Mr. Wood took his son, Mr. Peter Wood, and Mr. James Gartrell (his chief clerk for many years), into partnership, and from that date traded under the style or title of G. Wood, Son, & Co. At this time the business combined the retail with a wholesale trade, but after a short lapse of time, the retail portion was sold.

But Mr. Wood was something more than a staunch commercial man. He demonstrated a warm and earnest interest in Church and philanthropic matters, and was for years a deacon in the Clayton Congregational Church. He also took a great interest in friendly societies, particularly the Druids and Foresters, with whom he was more closely connected, having attained to the rank of Past Arch in the former. His wife, who survives him, materially assisted his efforts in a good deal of unobtrusive charity.

In 1881 Mr. Wood took a trip to England for the benefit of his health, but gained no permanent good. He died on September 24, 1886, of heart disease, and the eulogiums passed upon his character were numerous and heartfelt. Some time before his death, Mr. Wood was made a Justice of the Peace.

To-day the firm of G. Wood, Son, & Co. is foremost among the principal wholesale grocery merchants in South Australia, with numerous travellers and resident representatives in various parts of the colonies. The firm has now large premises at Port Adelaide, Fremantle (Western Australia), Broken Hill (New South Wales), and offices in London; whilst their commodious premises at North Terrace is undoubtedly one of the chief ornaments of our city. The credit for the earlier extension of the business was largely due to Mr. Gilbert Wood, who, by shrewdness and straightforward dealing, won the respect of the business world and the confidence of the public.

Hon. Richard Butler, M.P.

ALTHOUGH not a South Australian, the Hon. R. Butler was but four years of age when he came with his parents to South Australia. He was born at Oxford, England, on December 3, 1850, and educated at St. Peter's College. Subsequently he engaged in farming and grazing pursuits. He has represented the district of Yatala in the House of Assembly since 1890, and in 1898 became Minister of Education and Agriculture in the Kingston Ministry. Upon the reconstruction of the Holder Ministry, caused through the retirement of the Hon. F. W. Holder upon his election to the Federal House of Representatives, Mr. Butler became Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Thomas Henry Brooker, M.P.

THE Minister of Education and Industry has much in common with his colleague, the Treasurer. They were born in England in the same year, were the same age when they arrived in South Australia, and both have continuously represented their respective districts in Parliament since they were elected in April, 1890. Mr. Brooker was educated by the late Messrs. J. Chambers and H. Davidson, at Hindmarsh. In 1897 he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Botanic Gardens, a position he still holds.

The late Mr. Robert Woolnough

IN his smug complacency the shore man is apt to take little account of the contribution of the sailor to the development of trade. He does not often recognise how important a part of commercial business is coastal maritime transit. A railway looms large in his eyes, but a sea trade is taken as a matter of course. He will agitate for privileges for the railway magnate and his employés, but he often forgets all about the sailor.



In earlier years the coastal trade of South Australia was a very important feature in the development of various districts separated by long distances from each other. The navigators who conducted the sailing vessels up and down the gulfs, and out into the ocean to the southern settlements, were therefore valuable links in the industrial chain.

It is our wish to here give the biography of one of the most important of these men. The late Mr. Robert Woolnough was born in 1823 in a small village a few miles from Lowestoft, England. Mr. Woolnough dreamt of the sea as a boy. He was soon able to follow it, and became engaged on a coastal vessel which for years sailed from port to port in Great Britain. But there is not so much

attraction in coastal work as in sailing boldly over the ocean to other climes; hence Mr. Woolnough joined the ship *Sarah Sands*, making several trips with her to America, and to the Cape of Good Hope. Eventually he came in that vessel to Australia, and in South Australia severed his connection with it. He was next engaged on the schooner *Bandicoot*, carrying supplies to the settlements along Spencer Gulf. In this manner he obtained a very thorough knowledge of the navigation of South Australian waters, and on March 1, 1854, was appointed a pilot, serving under the auspices of what was called the Trinity Board, since named the Marine Board. While most of the trading was carried on by sailing vessels, he was an important factor in the Province, and there was probably no

more skilled seaman on the coast. For many years Mr. Woolnough served South Australia in an adventurous capacity, meeting dangers by storm or rock with the calmness of a typical British mariner. He was a skilful seaman, and no serious accident happened to a vessel under his command. Those of the emigrants now living that arrived in the *Electric* in the early sixties will remember the pilot who risked his own life to save theirs, and the successful manner in which he saved the ship from being wrecked on the Brighton Rocks.

Mr. Woolnough was chosen by the President of the Marine Board on many occasions for special duties, and when the members of the Royal Commission took evidence on the Outer Harbor Scheme, he was selected as an expert to appear before them.

When Mr. Woolnough retired from the pilot service, he spent his remaining years at the Semaphore. Here he pursued a quiet career. Beyond being one of the earliest members of the Semaphore District Council, he did not engage in public affairs. He was trustee and treasurer for several years in the Oddfellows, and was a Mason. In 1854 his wife joined him in South Australia, and she now lives in a street in the Semaphore which bears the name of the worthy old pioneer. Mr. Woolnough died on October 22, 1895, after spending nearly 50 years most usefully in South Australia. His eldest son, Mr. Robert Woolnough, is shipping and insurance manager for D. & W. Murray, Limited, and has been chairman of the Woodville District Council. Another son, Mr. C. Woolnough, is harbormaster at Wallaroo, and a third, Mr. William Woolnough, is a naval architect in Scotland.

Pastor Henry Hussey

THE sturdy pioneers are fast passing away; but Pastor Henry Hussey, who arrived in the Province in the barque *Asia* on July 16, 1839, is still living at Hackney, and is full of reminiscences of the time when Hindley Street was sometimes a bog-hole, and bullock-drays were the only means of locomotion. Born at Kennington, London, it was as a lad of 14 he arrived in South Australia with his parents. As office-boy, sailor, postman, compositor, master printer, editor, preacher, bookseller, he has played many parts in his long and active career of over 76 years. One of his most useful acts was the compilation, for the late Mr. G. F. Angas, of the materials for the "History of South Australia" edited by the late Mr. Edwin Hodder; and subsequently he issued a handy volume, "Colonial Life and Christian Experience," which is a treasure-trove to the seeker of information as to how the Province has developed. In 1873, upon the death of Pastor Thomas Playford (father of the Hon. T. Playford), Mr. Hussey became pastor of the Bentham Street Christian Church, Adelaide—a position he occupied, as a labor of love, for 23 years. He was also superintendent of the Sunday-school, editor of the "Australian Journal of Prophecy," and for many years conducted a Bible Hall in Flinders Street. He was on the committees of the Adelaide City Mission, the Aborigines Friends' Association, and the Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society. He was ever willing to help the poor and needy and give his assistance to charitable causes.

The late Mr. Thomas Worsnop, B.A., LL.B.

IN the golden age of Rome, when municipal law had established itself firmly in many of the larger cities and towns in Italy, certain officials held positions in connection with the civic administration that closely resembled the modern office of town clerk. Though the duties then were less defined and elaborate than they are now, they entitled



Hammer & Co., Photo

the official to certain distinctions and orders denied to many influential citizens, and invested the office of the functionary with much responsibility. The hands of the town clerk of to-day keep the keys to the municipal fortress, within whose stronghold lie the safeguards of the city's rights and security. He is the guide and friend, if not the philosopher, of the councillors who are charged with the duty of promoting and preserving the interests of the city. His knowledge and acquaintance with municipal affairs and law must be comprehensive enough to act as an epitome for the use of civic legislators. The choice of an individual to discharge these manifold duties often becomes a matter of difficulty.

Adelaide, however, has been fortunate in having the services of the late Mr. Thomas Worsnop as its town clerk for many years. He grew old with the

Council, to whose work and progress he had been devoted for nearly 40 years.

Mr. Thomas Worsnop was born in Leeds on February 2, 1818. He was educated at Cambridge, and graduated in 1843. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on him *in absentia* in 1874, and at a later period the degree of LL.B. as a reward for his attainments in law. He left for South Australia a few years after its foundation. After following pastoral pursuits in the new country for some time, he came to Adelaide. He received an appointment as clerk in the Town Clerk's office in 1866—a step which proved of advantage to him a few years later, when, in 1869, he was appointed Town Clerk to

the City of Adelaide, in succession to Mr. W. A. Hughes. His efficiency in his office has been recognised far beyond the confines of South Australia. As controller of the complex and often involved office work of the Corporation, Mr. Worsnop was, from the first, accounted able, willing, and reliable. His long and varied experience was always at the service of members of the City Council, and his place in the council-room has resembled oftentimes a regency rather than a clerkship. Mr. Worsnop was one of the best-known municipal officers in Australasia.

Though the City Clerk takes no share in the legislative discussions of the Council, his *rôle* being more of an adviser, Mr. Worsnop gained high praise for his share in the establishment of the Municipal Association. In 1879 a full syllabus of its aims and provisions was drawn up, in the designing of which Mr. Worsnop was one of the architects, and on this plan the organisation was founded and set in motion, he being appointed secretary of the Association. Mr. Worsnop achieved some distinction as a histographer and compiler. As a pioneer he had to collect his material from many sources of information, and to trace their broken and scattered connection with due regard to historical sequence. The process was as laborious as it was hazardous. The written collections of predecessors were few, incomplete, and faulty, and the faithful and truth-seeking historian had to wander wearily through records with a persistence that would undermine the courage of any save the diligent and enthusiastic historian. After infinite exertion and trouble, the "History of Adelaide" was completed by him, and published in 1878. Its pages, replete with valuable and interesting information, clearly expressed, form a distinct contribution to the literature and historical knowledge of the Province. This work was followed in 1880 with the publication of "Adelaide and its Environs," a series of chapters devoted to the growth of the municipality. As in the former work, no pains were spared in amassing the material dealt with. The origin of the principal institutions and associations of the city, their subsequent expansion and development, and the various governing bodies of the municipality, were described in a clear and interesting fashion.

At other times during his busy career Mr. Worsnop contributed to the Press able articles dealing with the Government and Constitution of the Province. A keen student of Egyptology, Mr. Worsnop spent much time and money in acquiring information about the ancient country of the Rameses and Pharaohs; and his library on this and many other subjects was a valuable one.

In 1890 the Council, as a mark of appreciation for his long and useful services in its midst, presented him with a life-size portrait of himself. There were few officials in South Australia who could lay claim to so worthy and lengthy a career as a public servant. Time did not dull the vigor of his intellect, age did not lessen his endeavors to discharge his duties as ably and satisfactorily as in the heyday of his manhood.

In December, 1897, Mr. Worsnop's useful career terminated with his death. The expressions of esteem, and the panegyrics of newspapers, abundantly testified to his worthiness.

The "Register"

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER may not inaptly be described as an entity. In all local history no man, be he a Sir Henry Ayers in politics, or a Sir Thomas Elder in industrial development, has so vitally affected provincial interests as the *Register*, and no public man can boast of so long, consistent, and progressive a record. The virile quality in this entity has percolated through every branch of endeavor, and no individual colonist has been so universal, so patriotic, so versatile in his service. While men have governed for a little space, and have disappeared to make room for others, the *Register* has continued as a pregnant force, a leader of thought, and a stimulative agency to all departments of usefulness.

The history of the *Register* is, indeed, almost without parallel in newspaper literature. Firstly, its age is greater than that of the Province it was founded to assist; secondly, it is the second oldest newspaper in Australia; and thirdly, it takes rank among the oldest newspapers in the British Empire, or in the world for that matter. Most of the newspapers in existence in Great Britain at the time of its foundation have disappeared, the innumerable journals of the present day being of a much more recent creation. The mere fact that the *Register* was published anterior to the proclamation of South Australia is sufficient to prove its right to the name of unique, and to be considered, as the *Review of Reviews* (October, 1893) says, "a complete, contemporaneous, unbroken record of the birth and life of an important State."

The initial number bears the date of June 18, 1836, under the name of the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, and was printed by W. Clowes & Sons, Dick Street, Stamford Street, London. Messrs. Robert Thomas and George Stevenson were the proprietors, and both gentlemen afterwards assisted to a very considerable degree in founding the Province. Mr. Thomas was esteemed as an influential pioneer, and Mr. Stevenson, who had been associated with the editorial staff of the London *Globe*, did much useful work as a journalist, and as Governor's Secretary and Clerk of Council. That first number, issued 65 years ago, contains what information could be obtained of the distant southern wilderness for which the pioneers were bound, and also certain records relating to the arrangements that had been made for the establishment of a new settlement. Six weeks later Governor Hindmarsh left England for South Australia in the *Buffalo*, accompanied by Mr. Stevenson and other officials. Mr. Thomas and his estimable wife had already sailed in the *Africaine* with a printing plant intended to be used in producing the paper. In November, 1836, the *Africaine* arrived off Kangaroo Island, and, in obedience to the instructions of the Surveyor-General (Colonel Light), was a few days later riding at anchor in the Holdfast Bay roadstead. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were among that hardy band of men and women who waited on the beach at Glenelg for the arrival of the Governor, and for the selection of the site of the capital city. They and their family lived in tents and a rush hut in the midst of the camp, and, like the rest of the new arrivals, had to spend many weeks chafing in idleness. Messrs. Thomas and Stevenson were present at the official proclamation of the Province on December 28,



MR. R. K. THOMAS



MR. J. H. FINLAYSON



THE "REGISTER" OFFICE



MR. W. J. SOWDEN



MR. E. K. THOMAS

THE "REGISTER" PROPRIETARY



MR. A. FORSTER



MR. R. THOMAS (FOUNDER)



MR. J. H. CLARK



MR. W. K. THOMAS



MR. E. W. ANDREWS



MR. J. FISHER

FOUNDER AND FORMER PROPRIETORS OF THE "REGISTER"

1836, and the latter had the distinguished honor of publicly reading the interesting document to the 200 odd people assembled about the bent and ragged old gum tree at Glenelg. Mrs. Thomas wrote an entertaining account of the celebration. The *Register* is thus six months older than the Province.

The first actual work carried out in the *Register* Office in South Australia was the printing of the document proclaiming the Province. One of the presses and the type were transported to the reed hut on a truck, and there, after much difficulty, copies were produced. This was the beginning of local printing. For many tedious weeks most of the people waited at Holdfast Bay until it had been determined whether the capital should be on the Torrens River or at Port Adelaide; and after this point had been settled, until the city had been surveyed, so as to allow of the taking up of allotments. The enforced idleness was galling to the spirits of the partners, and it was as embarrassing as it was annoying; the fact being that such important matters should have been decided before the pioneers arrived. Discord was abroad, and parties, holding diverse views, were formed.

In March, 1837, selections of city acres were made by lot, and the pioneers removed to Adelaide. Owing to the scarcity of conveyances, Mr. Thomas found it extremely difficult to get his printing plant to the city; but it was after it had been taken thither that his more acute troubles began. Part of the plant had been carried by mistake to Tasmania; and an experienced printer named Osborne, upon whose aid the proprietors had very largely depended, perished in the bush while trying to cross Kangaroo Island on foot. It was almost impossible to procure hands to print the paper, and there was no reporter. But Mr. Thomas and Mr. Stevenson, with the aid of members of the former's family, did the best they could. The plant was erected in a pisé hut in Hindley Street, and on June 3, 1837, the second number of the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register* was issued. It must have given pioneer residents peculiar pleasure to have this old-world convenience produced in their midst. There is no record of the number of papers issued, but, judging from the enormous difficulties of printing, it may be imagined that it was very limited. The old demy Stanhope press is still preserved in the offices of the *Register*, and constitutes a very interesting relic. This pioneer number is perhaps the most valuable historical record existing in South Australia. The first page contains all the proclamations made by the Governor up to May—such as the proclamation of the Province; appointment of Civil officers; notices of the passing of a law to establish Courts of General or Quarter and Petty Sessions in South Australia (January 2, 1837), and of other ordinances; appointment of first Justices of the Peace; and official report of meeting on May 23 of the Civil officers and most prominent landowners to determine the street, terrace, and square nomenclature of Adelaide. The second, with part of the third page, contained the names of the first purchasers of city acres in the Province. Then followed the editorial, noteworthy for the expressed determination of the paper to be free of party strife or of leaning to any one side. There were no Quixotic professions; an effort was to be made to serve the Province as a whole, and, adds the editor, "every step in its progress will be hailed and recorded with exultation; the interests, worldly and spiritual, of the hundreds, civilised and barbarous, involved therein, will meet with zealous advocates in us, so far as our powers can be available to them." This was the

keynote of the modest, independent, and manly editorial. A newspaper editor is human, and only once or twice—notably in 1842, when Governor Grey was pursuing his career of retrenchment—was there a suspicion of personal feeling. There was in this second number of the paper nothing inconsistent with the professions of the editor, and, although the little community was already rent asunder by personal squabbles, the succeeding columns are free of bias and of all signs of party influence. There were six pages in the newspaper, and all of them full of local matter. Mr. Stevenson and the members of the Thomas family were the contributors—indeed, the latter were as versatile in accomplishments as a modern goldfield's camp editor.

Were it possible to do so within a reasonable compass, it would be interesting to recount in detail the gradual development of the paper. A journeyman printer in a new settlement is almost proverbially irregular in his habits. During the infant struggles of a colonial newspaper one or two printers have been the supreme factors. The staff is small, and publication is dependent on its tender mercies. Literary contributors can be found without much trouble, but in an infantile settlement an experienced compositor is a rarity; and his movements are apt to be somewhat eccentric. These peculiarities chiefly explain the precarious and spasmodic publication of the paper in its earlier days. The intention was to issue it weekly; but during 1837 the numbers appeared at such intervals as June 3, July 8, July 29, August 12, September 16, October 4, October 19, and November 11. The editor is reported to have thus indignantly delivered himself on the last-mentioned date:—"The late appearance of the *Register* has been occasioned by the misconduct of a journeyman printer, who has thought proper to desert his employment at a moment when engaged in making-up or arranging the types for the present number. There are a certain set who have not scorned to tamper in a most scandalous manner with our printer's servant, but if they have succeeded in enticing him away from his duty they will not escape the exposure which awaits them for their pitiful and disgraceful conduct." After this number there was a long gap, and again an "ill-conditioned journeyman" is blamed. The next issue was printed on January 6, 1838, with the assistance of Mr. William Kyffin Thomas (then only 16 years old), who afterwards had a lengthened and honorable association with the paper.

In 1839, several compositors having arrived from England, the *Register* became a weekly paper in fact as well as in name, the day of publication being Saturday. In April, 1840, the plant and copyright of another local paper—the *Adelaide Chronicle*—were incorporated with the *Register*. The people of South Australia, as well as the financial affairs of the Province, were just entering upon the most exciting phase of their history. Through a concatenation of circumstances, Governor Gawler had, with the very best intentions, succeeded in precipitating a "boom," and this, like modern episodes of the kind, had its re-action. Governor Gawler was superseded by Governor Grey when the Province was on the verge of bankruptcy, the Colonising Commissioners and the Imperial Government having refused to honor the bills of Colonel Gawler. In obedience to instructions, and as the outcome of his own investigations and views, Governor Grey proceeded to retrench with an unsparing hand. The process was a bitter one to colonists, and naturally excited their opposition because it temporarily ruined thousands

of them ; but the policy proved to be the best in the long run, in that it forced the energies of the Province into legitimate grooves. The proprietors of the *Register* were not exempt from the turmoil and the suffering. Sarcastic and even bitter paragraphs against the Government were published, and the official advertisements, which, by long-standing arrangement, had appeared in the paper, were withdrawn. Thereupon the titles "Gazette" and "Colonial" were dropped, and the name was shortened to the *South Australian Register*, under which denomination the paper was known until January 1, 1901, the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, when the simpler and shorter title of "*The Register*" was adopted. During the financial collapse of 1841-2 Mr. Thomas suffered severely. His journal had so denounced the action of the Government that he was even deposed from the office of Government Printer. He visited England, and appealed to the Imperial Government for redress, but in vain. The affairs of the *Register* now became so entangled that the energetic and deserving proprietors endured the mortification of seeing the paper pass out of their hands. In August, 1842, Mr. James Allen took over the plant and copyright. Mr. Allen, it is recorded, "had a great deal more of boldness and literary skill than of money, and bailiffs were in almost constant attendance at the office." Early in 1840 the *Register* was enlarged to eight pages, and in August of the same year it assumed the form of a broadsheet. Mr. Allen removed the offices from the west end of Hindley Street to the corner of King William and Rundle Streets—now the "Beehive Corner." In February, 1843, the *Register* began to come out twice a week ; and a year later an effort was made to publish it as a "daily," but the venture was premature, and the paper resumed its original form and issue. These progressive and then retrogressive acts practically completed the ruin of Mr. Allen.

And now another change took place. In June, 1845, Mr. John Stephens, who had previously been associated with the editorial staff, became proprietor. Already the legitimate occupations of the colonists had begot a more healthy condition, and the Kapunda and the Burra Copper Mines were beginning to turn out wealth. From these developments a newspaper was bound to obtain some advantages. Mr. Stephens carried on the paper for several years. He was an able man, and had been closely connected, on other papers, with the journalistic development of the Province. In 1843 he had established the *Observer*, and now ran that journal in connection with the *Register*. He was called a "literary Great-heart," because of his courage and the effective means he took to check abuses. His courage was so great and his pen so caustic that he was frequently assailed with libel actions, and Mr. (afterwards Sir) R. D. Hanson held a standing retainer from him. Mr. Stephens thus entered the slough of financial embarrassment, and on one occasion the Sheriff removed all the printing plant to an auction room. Mr. Stephens got permission to use his plant, and the "novel sight of an auction mart turned for the nonce into a printing office was presented, with the compositors working hard and probably incited to extra effort by the somewhat humorous side of the situation." Even this energy was insufficient, and an order prohibiting work was received. Mr. G. Dehane, a printer of standing and reputation, came to the rescue, and the *Register* was issued from his office. Despite all his troubles, Mr. Stephens managed, in 1850, to firmly establish the *Register* as a daily newspaper. He died, "a victim of worry," in November,

1850. and his journalistic intrepidity was such that at one time "nine libel actions against him appeared on the cause-list of the Courts." The *Register* was serving its apprenticeship in tribulation, but better days were near at hand. In the interests of the widow and family, Mr. John Taylor generously and manfully undertook the management of the paper. After great striving against disheartening conditions, he established the paper on a sound financial basis, and even rendered the widow and family comparatively independent.

On May 24, 1853, eight gentlemen, comprising a syndicate, took over the *Register* and the *Observer*, one of them being the son of the deserving founder. Four of them—Messrs. J. H. Lucking, A. Hay (late member of the Legislative Council), F. H. Faulding, and T. Magarey (father of the late Dr. S. J. Magarey)—soon retired, leaving the property in the hands of Messrs. A. Forster, E. W. Andrews, W. K. Thomas, and Joseph Fisher. The editorial department was entrusted to such celebrated Australian journalists as Mr. Forster, Dr. Andrew Garran (well-known in New South Wales afterwards as editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the writer of essays and publications bearing an Australian reputation), Mr. W. R. Whitridge, and Mr. J. H. Barrow. Under this control the rise of the *Register* was rapid. The Province was entering upon an era of phenomenal development, and the paper rose in the respect of the people. In 1864 Mr. Forster retired from the firm, and in the following year Mr. Fisher sold his interest to Mr. John Howard Clark—the firm becoming Andrews, Thomas, & Clark.

In 1868 the *Evening Journal* saw the light of day; and in 1870 the *Register*, which for 16 years had continued in the broadsheet form, became an eight-page publication of smaller size. Originally the paper was issued at 6d. a copy, from 1839 to 1841 1s. was charged, then 6d., then 4d., then (in May, 1864) 3d., and, on January 1, 1882, 2d. In 1877, upon the death of Mr. Andrews, Messrs. Charles Day, J. H. Finlayson, and R. K. Thomas, who had for years been prominently associated with the office, were admitted to the proprietary. In May, 1878, Mr. J. H. Clark died, and the death of Mr. W. K. Thomas occurred on July 4 of the same year. These two gentlemen wielded a very substantial influence over the destinies of the *Register*. The younger partners remained in charge under the name of W. K. Thomas & Co. Mr. Day retired on June 30, 1890; and the two remaining proprietors assumed the sole control, until in 1899 the firm was extended by the admission of Mr. William J. Sowden and Mr. Evan Kyffin Thomas. In Mr. R. K. Thomas and his brother it is gratifying to record that two grandsons of the founder are still among the heads of the worthy paper. During the year 1898 a fourth generation of the family entered the establishment in the person of the eldest son of Mr. Robert Kyffin Thomas.

Before turning to the editorial branch again, it is worth mentioning that the present land occupied by the *Register*, in Grenfell Street, was purchased in 1854. In November of the following year the hand-machines were superseded by steam, and two gasometers were erected; in 1860 the offices were lighted from these, this being the first illuminating gas produced in the Province. In 1889 the electric light was installed. On July 1, 1892, the price of the *Register* was reduced to one penny. The office is now equipped with the latest machinery, including the linotype, and the most modern and powerful printing presses from the celebrated works of Richard Hoe & Co.

Such is the historical record of this newspaper. It would be difficult to appraise the full influence which the *Register* has had on the affairs of the Province in moulding public thought, in leading the way for useful innovations, and in furthering the just rights of all citizens, high or low. The *Review of Reviews*, in the Australasian edition for October, 1893, says:—"In a broad generalisation, the *Register* may be described as always having held itself aloof from and independent of political parties; and, in many cases, instead of acting as the official voice—the trumpeter before the throne—it has given to some of the dominant politicians of the day the suggestions of and materials for many of their edicts. It has ever been broadly liberal in its sentiments, and, whilst it has championed collectivism in all cases where individualism would not so well conserve the public interest, it has most stoutly contended for the exercise of personal freedom of speech and of opinion. Sectional predominance it has discountenanced, whether regarding industrial matters or anything else. It has been a fighting paper from the beginning, and has steadfastly refused to be the organ of any party." There is no doubt that it has frequently forced the hand of the authorities when they lagged, and there is equally no doubt that it has so affected public opinion that important policies have been demanded with a determined voice. It has been as a bulwark to the State from the beginning.

The editors of the *Register* have been celebrated in the Province. Mr. George Stevenson, Mr. James Allen (author of a "History of Australia"), Mr. John Stephens, and others, have already been sufficiently referred to. Mr. A. Forster's "History of South Australia" obtained highly complimentary criticisms at the time of its publication; and the same gentleman rendered the Province considerable service in advocating, and afterwards supporting, responsible government. It was he who piloted through the Legislative Council that valuable measure the Real Property Act, which has been the model for legislation in many parts of the world. The literary calibre of Mr. John Howard Clark is well remembered by old colonists. Besides ably editing the *Register*, he "conducted a literary column in which playful fancy and pungent satire were blended under the heading of 'Echoes from the Bush,' by 'Geoffry Crabthorn.'" Messrs. Richard Wells, William Marcus, W. R. Lawson, and Moubray Morris were at one time connected with the paper, and each acquired no moderate fame with the pen. Mr. J. H. Finlayson's work in the editorial chair is so well-known that it is not necessary to remind South Australians of its excellence. He is a splendid organiser, and his sensible leaders carried great weight in the Province. In 1899 he proceeded to England, where he is acting as London correspondent to the *Register*; and Mr. W. J. Sowden, for many years prominently associated with the paper, now occupies the position of editor. Perhaps the most valuable part of Mr. Sowden's work lay in his energetic and patriotic support of the Commonwealth Bill, and for the preponderating vote in favor of that measure the *Register* claims a great share of praise.

Mr. R. K. Thomas controls the commercial affairs of the *Register*, and is a worthy descendant of a worthy sire and grandsire. In equipping the office with the latest mechanical contrivances, he and his partners have shown much enterprise; and, from its present strength and popularity, it may be assumed that the *Register* in the future, as in the past, will exercise a commanding influence in the Province now constituted a State.

The Bank of Adelaide

THE most flourishing of locally-founded financial institutions in South Australia is The Bank of Adelaide. Ushered into existence a few years previous to the opening up of the Northern agricultural areas which brought the Province such wide-spread repute for its grain, and such gratifying prosperity, colonists have every right to be thoroughly proud of its history and of its sturdiness. Substantially owned by local people, and managed also by them, it is a conspicuous indication of the financial stability of the country and of the legitimate nature of its pursuits. During the financial cataclysm



which swept over all Australia a few years ago, The Bank of Adelaide, to quite a noteworthy degree, was unmoved amid the storm ; it stood as a house built upon a rock. On this account not a few congratulations were showered upon each other by South Australians at that period, and their good opinions concerning the Bank were heightened so that its subsequent history, notwithstanding the depression in the Province, has been as prosperous and successful as ever. The ability to weather storm and strife during many years of life, is a just criterion for judgment of merit. In appraising a human character, the philosopher observes how the subject appears when tribulation comes, and how he wears under prosperity. And a banking institution at such periods is not unlike a human being.

The Bank of Adelaide was promoted in 1865 by leading men of the time, among them : The Hon. (afterwards Sir) Henry Ayers, Dr. F. C. Beyer, Messrs. John Dunn

G. P. Harris, T. S. Henry, Thomas Magarey, William Morgan (afterwards Knighted), William Peacock, R. Barr Smith, R. A. Tarlton, and T. G. Waterhouse. Except for the historical Bank of South Australia, founded in March, 1837, three months after the proclamation of the Province, under the auspices of the celebrated South Australian Company, there had been no very important locally-owned institution of the kind, and the proposals were welcomed by certain prominent commercial men, among whom the promoters were not the least. The subscribed capital of the Bank was £250,000, in 50,000 shares of £5 each, of which the sum of £75,000 was paid up. The trustees under the deed of settlement were Mr. Joseph Fisher, and the late Messrs. Anthony Hall and James Smith. No trouble was experienced in getting the institution incorporated, and the incorporating Act of Parliament was assented to on December 5, 1865. Men of high reputation and position were appointed to the first Board of Directors, such as the Hon. Henry Ayers, Messrs. T. G. Waterhouse, R. Barr Smith, Thomas Magarey, and G. P. Harris; whilst Mr. John Souttar was entrusted with the responsible duty of managing the concern.

On December 11, 1865, The Bank of Adelaide formally opened its doors to business. Under excellent management it quickly acquired a substantial connection, and three years after its foundation it paid a dividend of 6s. per share. Important current accounts were opened and encouraging deposits were received, and the popularity and utility of the institution has increased year by year. It early became evident that the expanding business of the Bank would demand an increase of subscribed capital. During the three years following its projection the paid-up capital was increased to £200,000, and in 1872 it was deemed especially necessary to further add to the capital. An additional lot of 50,000 £5 shares was accordingly issued at a premium of £1 per share, and was readily taken up. By the year 1875 the paid-up capital had reached £400,000, at which figure it has remained.

Mr. John Souttar managed the Bank until October, 1879, when he retired, and in April, 1880, Mr. R. G. Wilkinson succeeded him. The latter gentleman was eminently fitted for the onerous work, and for nine years he carried on the duties with marked success. The Bank took a firm hold on local industry, and extended its field of operations. It filled a useful and very necessary place in the community and consequently increased in popularity and power with its growth. Mr. Wilkinson was a financier of superior powers, and he seemed to grasp the essentials of local business life. He was esteemed as a strong force in the Province. He retired from the office of manager in August, 1889, and was appointed superintendent, which position he held until 1890, when he retired from the Bank's service. In Mr. John Shiels an efficient substitute as manager was found. Mr. Shiels possessed a long experience of banking matters in Victoria, and his expert knowledge was bound to be advantageous to the local institution. This has been abundantly proved during subsequent years, as a reference to the appended statistics will show. During the financial panic of 1893, when so many banking institutions doing business in Australia collapsed, The Bank of Adelaide lived on in a dignified and quiet security, and shareholders and depositors were consequently exempt from the annoyance and loss caused by reconstruction or liquidation. The Bank continued to rise steadily in public estimation, and it now occupies the leading position among similar institutions doing

business in South Australia. It was for some years the only bank, and is still one of the banks, in the Province proclaimed by the Government under the Trustees Act of 1893 as a bank in which trustees may deposit trust funds without liability to themselves.

The head office of The Bank of Adelaide is situated at the corner of King William and Currie Streets, Adelaide, where a handsome and commodious building supplies one of the chief adornments to the central thoroughfare. There are 17 branches and 13 agencies in South Australia, and there is a branch in London, the Directors of which are Messrs. W. Lund, Abraham Scott, and Frederic C. Dobbing, the manager being Mr. Percy Arnold. The present directorate in South Australia consists of Messrs. A. G. Downer (chairman), Henry Scott, James Harvey, H. C. E. Muecke, and Sir Jenkin Coles, M.P. Mr. Shiels continues to act as manager, and he is admirably assisted by Mr. R. S. Young, the accountant.

The following statistics, taken from the balance-sheets, show in a concise form the progress made by the institution since its establishment:—

YEAR.	NOTES IN CIRCULATION.	DEPOSITS.	COIN AND BULLION.	ADVANCES.	RESERVE FUND.
£	£	£	£	£	£
1867	19,231	102,282	38,854	256,893	6,531
1868	24,106	124,058	48,539	287,491	6,531
1869	25,175	194,074	52,900	351,753	8,208
1870	26,800	189,168	73,468	371,152	10,379
1878	73,131	847,551	99,971	1,028,055	90,000
1881	47,162	550,030	103,026	756,806	140,000
1886	49,815	586,112	149,871	927,129	165,000
1891	69,654	1,075,128	159,608	1,136,930	182,000
1893	80,905	1,212,240	255,228	1,277,935	140,000
1895	92,844	1,654,892	380,312	1,347,786	146,000
1898	115,896	1,905,947	460,341	1,457,486	155,000
1899	123,597	1,934,557	323,197	1,438,111	160,000
1900	127,222	2,185,435	388,750	1,401,690	165,000
1901	130,594	1,913,387	345,519	1,489,453	170,000

In connection with the above statement it should be noted that, in addition to the coin and bullion shown, the Bank held from 1887 and onwards Government debentures and other liquid assets; the amount in the 1901 balance-sheet being Government debentures, £400,021; and liquid assets, £442,028.

“The Advertiser”

THE *ADVERTISER* was first published in Adelaide on Monday, July 12, 1858, under the auspices of a company, the editor being the late Hon. J. H. Barrow, then a member of the House of Assembly. By the articles of association Mr. Barrow was given absolute control over the editorial department, the prospectus being extremely explicit on this point. He was a man of rare ability, great breadth of view, and large experience. *The Advertiser*, according to the desire of its founder, was to be “in harmony with the spirit of the age, of independent tone, of constitutional liberalism, of catholic sentiment, unfettered by party obligations, reflecting honestly the opinions of the majority, and at the same time giving free scope for the exposition of the views and wishes of the minority. The new papers—*The Advertiser* and its weekly companion, the *Chronicle*—will utter plain truths in plain language; will call the spade a spade; will enunciate a straightforward policy, whether popular or unpopular, but will at the same time afford an open column for respectful criticism and generous opposition.” During the 16 years in which Mr. Barrow exercised his powers as managing editor these principles were kept steadily in view, and there has been no departure from them in the more prosperous days of the Province, and of the paper.

It is mentioned in the initial issue as a co-incidence that this date—July 12, 1858—was the fifteenth anniversary of the day on which was first published the earliest Melbourne daily paper, afterwards bought by, and incorporated with, the *Argus*. The introductory words of the first leader are as follow:—“After many unavoidable delays, much labor, and no small amount of anxiety, we are this day enabled to present our opening number to the public. So far as relates to popular sympathy and support we certainly have nothing to complain of.” The second sentence has been perennially true of *The Advertiser*, and could be as accurately written to-day as on the occasion when it was first printed. In the beginning the paper consisted of four pages with seven wide columns on each, the price being 4d. per copy. The printing press then in use was a small American machine capable of turning out 1,500 complete copies of *The Advertiser* in an hour, but this proved quite equal to the demand of the subscribers. Telegrams were unknown in those early days, except so far as some of the more important inland towns were concerned, and it was not until a fortnight after the paper was started that through communication was established between Melbourne and Adelaide, the first messages exchanged being the usual complimentary greetings from Governor Sir Henry Barkly, of Victoria, and Governor Sir Richard MacDonnell, of South Australia.

Though youthful compared with some of its Australian contemporaries, the foundation of *The Advertiser* still ante-dates many events which now belong to ancient history. For instance, it is only 15 months younger than the establishment of Constitutional Government in South Australia, and the first lines of its second leader show that it preceded another great change—“The question of Government officers, other than responsible Ministers, holding seats in the Parliament of this Colony is one upon which



MR. J. H. BARROW



MR. T. KING



MR. F. B. BURDEN



"THE ADVERTISER" OFFICE



SIR LANGDON BONYTHON, M.H.R.

PAST AND PRESENT
PROPRIETORS OF "THE ADVERTISER"



MR. LAVINGTON BONYTHON

before long the decision of the local Legislature will have to be taken." That decision was taken so many years ago that the occasion for it is now forgotten. It is interesting to know that the prospectus of the National Bank of Australasia is published in the first number. Another item appearing in the earliest issue is the *Gazette* notice of the appointment of Sir R. R. Torrens, the hero of the Real Property Act, as Registrar-General, for the purpose of assisting in carrying out its provisions. The Act was then six months old.

The *Chronicle* was founded at the same time as *The Advertiser*, and has grown vigorously, increasing in size, in influence, and in circulation. Its first number was published on Saturday, July 17, 1858, at the end of the week which was responsible for the appearance of its daily coadjutor. On November 30, 1863, the *Express*, a penny evening paper, was established by *The Advertiser* proprietors to relieve the pressure of competition from the *Daily Telegraph*, which had been started by Mr. F. Sinnett, a very capable journalist, who afterwards joined the staff of the Melbourne *Argus*. The *Telegraph* had the distinction of being absolutely the pioneer penny paper of Australia, and *The Advertiser*, by purchase, can now claim that honor. The influence of the *Express*, which had the advantage of being able to reproduce all the more interesting items in *The Advertiser*, together with much new matter, soon made itself felt, and on January 2, 1867, a notice appeared announcing the sale of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Weekly Mail* to the proprietors of *The Advertiser*.



Whenever an opening for further enterprise has occurred, *The Advertiser* has taken advantage of it, either by a reduction in price or an increase in size. On July 1, 1869, when the paper was barely 11 years old, the cost was changed from 4d. to 2d.; on July 1, 1875, there was an advance from four to eight pages; on January 1, 1877, another column was added to each page; on July 1, 1878, the size of the paper was enlarged; on January 1, 1884, the price was dropped to 1d.; and on September 26, 1892, facilities were provided for extending *The Advertiser* to eight or nine columns to the page.

Some hint as to the rapid growth of the paper is to be found in the equipment of the machine department at various stages of its existence. In the beginning, a small press, printing one side of the paper at a time at the rate of 1,500 impressions an hour,

was sufficient. Then came a two-feeder Wharfedale machine, with a capacity of 3,000 impressions an hour; this being followed, in 1876, by a four-feeder Hoe, equal to printing 8,000 sheets an hour. In 1881 a Prestonian perfecting machine, capable of producing and folding 10,000 complete copies of *The Advertiser* each hour, was set in motion by the then Governor, Sir W. F. D. Jervois; and on September 24, 1892, his Excellency the Earl of Kintore started a Marinoni machine with stereotyping plant, the Prestonian being also adapted to the same method of printing. Each successive Governor has during his term of office been called upon to honor by his presence the inauguration of some further advance in the mechanical equipment of *The Advertiser*. Thus, on Saturday, December 12, 1896, Sir T. Fowell Buxton set in motion a splendid new Hoe machine, and on Saturday, June 9, 1900, Lord Tennyson turned on steam to a magnificent three-reel Hoe machine, of the very latest design, with a capacity of 24,000 copies of *The Advertiser* an hour. This machine will print a paper of 24 pages with nine columns to the page. *The Advertiser* has now two of these mammoth machines, in addition to a Marinoni similar to those on which the *Paris Figaro*—which has the largest circulation in the world—is printed. It was the first daily in South Australia to print from stereotype plates, and generally its mechanical department is equipped in a fashion equal to that of any newspaper in Australia. The setting of the paper is done by the marvellous linotype, which is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be a triumph of inventive skill. The gas engine, which is available in time of emergency for driving the whole of the plant, is the largest of its class within the confines of the Commonwealth; but there are also two steam engines. The establishment has been lighted throughout by electricity for many years, and indeed it was one of the Adelaide pioneers of this system.

Although many names were associated with the inception of *The Advertiser* its real founder was the Hon. J. H. Barrow. He was born in England, and early developed a taste for literary pursuits. Mr. Barrow came to Adelaide in 1852, and accepted the pastorate of the Clayton Congregational Church. He soon joined the staff of the only Adelaide daily paper then in existence, and subsequently succeeded the late Dr. Garran, of Sydney, as principal leader writer. Just previous to the date on which *The Advertiser* came into existence, Mr. Barrow had accepted an invitation to stand for Parliament, and his popularity and reputation were so great and widespread that he was elected unopposed. After a short period of service in the Assembly he retired, and stood for the Legislative Council, to which he obtained entrance at the head of the poll in March, 1861. There he stayed until 1871, when he again entered the Lower House as member for the Sturt, a district afterwards represented by his partner, the late Mr. T. King. During the whole term of his Parliamentary service Mr. Barrow not only found time to conduct the paper over which he had control, but for 18 months he filled, with advantage to the Province, the post of Treasurer in an Administration of which the late Sir Henry Ayers was Premier. Mr. Barrow died on August 22, 1874, in the 58th year of his age, and it was written of him by one who had many opportunities of judging:—"Few men who ever came to South Australia obtained such a large amount of personal influence, or exerted such a large amount of political power on the people here. Soon after his arrival in the Colony he became connected

with the Press as an able and powerful writer. He had a well-stored mind, a genial humor, and a wonderfully ready pen. Then he was a man of broad views in politics, and of warm sympathies in private life. He was patient and industrious, conscientiously working out for himself those social and political problems which rise to the surface of our daily life. There was a time when Mr. Barrow's name was a tower of strength and a name to conjure with. But he was not only a facile writer, but a powerful and an eloquent speaker. In a public meeting he was supreme. Wit, humor, playful banter, combined with a hard and irresistible logic, were all prominent in his best speeches. He was incomparably the best public speaker in South Australia, and in his palmy days his reign was almost omnipotent in a great gathering." Of him politically a contemporary writer said:—"Mr. Barrow's influence on public thought and political action in the Colony has been very great. He is one of the few public men of South Australia whom it is most difficult to replace. When in the Ministry his colleagues bore willing testimony to his great capacity and large industry. His power of grasping a subject in all its bearings, discriminating between its weakness and its strength, was very marked; and the lucidity of his exposition was equal to the keenness of his grasp. He not only saw *around* a question, but *into* it. He was never satisfied until he had 'bottomed' it; and having made it his own, he had no difficulty in showing it in the clearest light to others. He has left his mark on the page of our colonial history, and his name will go down to posterity as that of one who did something to build up the political life of South Australia on the broad foundations which others had wisely laid. They who were brought into close relations with him had a high respect, not only for his ability, but for his kindness of heart." Such a man was the founder and director of the paper. He passed quietly away in his sleep one August morning. Strange to say the same month was fatal to his successor, a still further co-incidence being the fact that he also was a Congregational minister and pastor of Clayton Church.

Mr. William Marcus became editor in March, 1872, when Mr. Barrow accepted office as Minister of the Crown. He was born in Northumberland in 1823, and was trained for the Congregational ministry. He continued in charge of Clayton Church until 1865, and when he died on August 10, 1876, his remains were buried in the pretty little cemetery clustering about its walls. He became attached to the Adelaide Press as a leader writer in 1862, and five years later Mr. Barrow attracted him to *The Advertiser*. He was a poet of no mean ability, while he won a high reputation as a lecturer on literary, religious, and historical subjects. His name is also associated with a very complete and interesting handbook of South Australia, which was published with the authority of the Government. As a newspaper writer he was facile, vigorous, and outspoken. His tendency was to see the good in men, and he commonly took a charitable view of politicians even when he disagreed with their opinions, but still, when he conceived it to be his duty to speak, mere personal considerations were set aside, and the arrow shot to its mark without any nervousness or hesitation in the aim. There was a healthy tone in all Mr. Marcus wrote, and he carried Christianity into the feverish activity of daily journalism, without emasculating the latter or giving a worldly taint to the former. So it came about that when he died business men spoke of his religion without a sneer, and preachers delivered eulogies in which there was no reservation because of suspected backsliding. A good, upright, cultured, generous man was Mr. Marcus.

The post of editor was next offered to the Rev. Dr. Jefferis, who was a valued contributor to the paper, but he declined the position, his loyal objection being that so long as he was able it was his duty to devote himself to his clerical duties. The appointment was given to Mr. Jefferson Pickman Stow, son of the Rev. T. Q. Stow, whose memory in Adelaide is perpetuated by the Stow Memorial Congregational Church. Mr. Jefferson Stow arrived in Adelaide with his father in 1837, and his education and journalistic training were both colonial. As everybody knows, he is an able man, and comes of a distinguished family, for his eldest brother, after a most successful career at the Bar and in politics, became a judge of the Supreme Court, while a younger brother at one time held office as Chief Secretary of the Province. Mr. Jefferson Stow himself has had a stirring life. In 1864 he went to the Northern Territory, and he was one of a party of six who in a small ship's boat, appropriately named the *Forlorn Hope*, made the hazardous voyage of 2,000 miles round the north-western coast of Australia, from Adam Bay to Champion Bay, 300 miles from Fremantle. He wrote an account of this adventure for *The Advertiser*, and this led to his joining the staff shortly after his return. In 1884 he accepted an appointment as a stipendiary magistrate, which he still holds. Mr. Stow, like Mr. Marcus, has written an excellent handbook on South Australia.

Sir Langdon Bonython, M.H.R., who from 1893 to the present date has been the sole proprietor of *The Advertiser* and its associated papers, and, since Mr. Stow's departure, has taken the entire editorial responsibility in connection with them, speaks with enthusiasm of his predecessors, and of the excellence of the training which he received from his *beau idéal* of an editor, the founder of the paper.

As already stated, the paper was started under the auspices of a company, of which Mr. Barrow was editor and manager, Sir Henry Ayers, Mr. G. C. Hawker, M.P., Captain Scott, and Mr. J. H. Kearns being directors, while Mr. Thomas King was connected with the commercial department. In 1864 *The Advertiser*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Express* were taken over by a syndicate of eight persons (Messrs. J. H. Barrow, Thomas King, C. H. Goode, T. Graves, J. Counsell, W. Parkin, R. Stuckey, and G. W. Chinner), and it was in this year that Sir Langdon Bonython left school to join the staff. The guiding hand of Mr. Barrow governed through these changes, and in 1871 he and Mr. King acquired the proprietorship. Three years later Mr. Barrow died, and after an interregnum, during which Mrs. Barrow held her late husband's share of the business, Mr. King purchased her interest, and took into partnership Mrs. Barrow's son, Mr. F. B. Burden, and Sir Langdon Bonython. This was in 1879, and the papers passed into the hands of the two last-named when Mr. King retired in September, 1884. Mr. King was connected with the company which started *The Advertiser*, and it was in recognition of his able management that he was admitted as one of the proprietary who purchased the paper. His enterprise and business foresight were great, as was also his faith in the future of his journal. He took much interest in public affairs, and his genial nature made him very popular, so that when Sir Samuel Way accepted office as Chief Justice in 1876 Mr. King had no difficulty in winning a seat for the Sturt, in which district he lived. His personal influence caused his rapid accession to Cabinet rank, and he was Minister of Education with Sir William Morgan from October 7, 1878, to March 10, 1881, when he resigned

in order to take a health trip through America and Europe. He returned to the Province in 1882, and next year was again returned to Parliament for his old constituency, but lack of strength caused him again to resign in March, 1885, for the purpose of taking another sea voyage. Mr. King died in London, at the early age of 53. Mr. Burden, who retired from the firm in 1893, also died in England.

In politics *The Advertiser* has always wielded a powerful influence. It has ever been on the side of the people, and has initiated many important legislative movements. The policy it advocates is one of liberalism. The statistics of circulation show that *The Advertiser*, with its associated journals, reaches every family in the Province, and naturally its courageous and independent treatment of all public questions has much to do with forming popular opinion. Many legislators have stepped from *The Advertiser* office into the arena of active politics, and five gentlemen who have been connected with its staff have held portfolios as Ministers of the Crown; while others who received their early training there now hold prominent positions on the most influential dailies in the neighboring States. As a medium for the publication of effective advertisements the paper is justly esteemed by commercial men, and a glance at its business columns will prove its complete popularity with this shrewd and far-seeing class of the community. As a newspaper, *The Advertiser* ranks with the best of the world's dailies, and there is a literary finish about its articles which has won for it a high reputation in journalistic circles. Its progress in all departments has been rapid and continuous, and it has always evinced a laudable determination to keep in every respect well abreast of the times. More especially has that been the case under the control of the present proprietor, Sir Langdon Bonython, M.H.R.

Mr. Charles R. Hodge

THE Registrar of the Adelaide University is the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Hodge, Congregational minister. Born at Geelong, Victoria, educated at public and private schools, and later under the tuition of the Rev. J. Hotham, he, at the age of 15, became engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1884 he received the appointment of Registrar's clerk, under Mr. J. Walter Tyas, and subsequently was promoted to the position of Deputy Registrar. On the retirement of Mr. Tyas, in 1892, Mr. Hodge was made Registrar. In 1899 he published a guide to the University of Adelaide. For some years he was actively engaged in literary society work, being a member of the Executive Committee of the South Australian Literary Societies' Union. Elocution, essay writing, and debates were the subjects with which he was particularly identified, and he was successful in winning a prize for elocution at the competition in 1885, and a prize for novelette in 1890. He wrote an article on "Literary Competitions," being a review of this branch of the Union's work, for the conference of Literary Societies' Unions held in Melbourne in 1890. In the wider realms of literature he has been a frequent contributor of short stories for the daily press, under the *nom de plume* of U-no. "Olive Temple," which ran through the *Express* some years ago, was revised and published last year under the title of "That Codicil," which *India and the Colonies* describes as a "thoroughly interesting, highly original, and altogether wholesome story."

Arthur Wellington Ware, C.M.G.

THE late Mr. C. J. Ware arrived in South Australia in the early days. For some years he carried on a brewery business at Koorunga, and owned a large station property east of the Burra, named World's End. He came to Adelaide in 1869 as proprietor of the Exchange Hotel in Hindley Street. Mr. Ware died two years

later, and Mrs. Ware continued active association with the house right up to the time of her death in April, 1898. Of the Exchange Hotel and its historical associations much might be written, carrying the reader back to the days when it was no infrequent sight to see several yoke of oxen bogged in Hindley Street. Those were times before macadamised roads were in vogue. Arthur Wellington Ware was born at Burra, South Australia, on February 25, 1861, and received his education at Mr. Young's school and Whinham College. After a period spent in the Government Locomotive Works and as an employé of Messrs. Harrold Brothers, he and his brother, the late Mr. T. L. Ware, founded the Torrenside Brewery, which, from a small beginning, grew to a large affair, and quite recently was amalgamated with three other breweries, under the name of the Walkerville Co-Operative Brewing Company. Mr. Ware carries on



Hammer & Co., Photo

a large stud and agricultural farm at "Craiglee," Manoora, in connection with his brothers, George J. and Charles B. Ware. Mr. Ware has enjoyed several years' experience of municipal life. Entering the City Council in 1891, he served for two years as Councillor for Gawler Ward and three years as Alderman. In 1898 he was chosen Mayor, being re-elected in 1899 and 1900. During the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York to Australia, in connection with the opening in Melbourne of the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth, the chief magistrates of the capital cities of the various States were included in the list of honors conferred in celebration of the event, Mr. Ware being made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

DIVISION III

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MAYORS, ALDERMEN, COUNCILLORS, COMMISSIONERS, AND TOWN
CLERKS OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE

The following is a list from the first creation of a Corporate body for the City to the
present time :—

MAYORS	ALDERMEN	COUNCILLORS
1840-1		
J. H. Fisher	A. H. Davis, J. H. Fisher, M. Smilie, G. Stevenson	E. W. Andrews, W. Blyth, John Brown, S. East, J. Frew, N. Hailes, J. Hallett, W. G. Lambert, C. Mann, W. H. Neale, E. Row- lands, W. Sanders, J. Y. Wakeham, H. Watson, T. Wilson
1841-2		
J. H. Fisher	J. H. Fisher, W. Peacock, G. Stevenson, T. Wilson	C. Birdseye, A. Birrell, W. H. Burford, E. Davey, N. Hailes, W. G. Lambert, A. Mac- dougall, R. F. Macgeorge, H. Mildred, A. Murray, J. Norman, I. Nonmus, J. Nowland, W. Paxton, J. Y. Wakeham
1842 to September, 1843		
T. Wilson	Geo. Morphett, W. Peacock, Ed. Trimmer, T. Wilson	J. Baker, A. Birrell, R. E. Borrow, J. Brown, J. F. Duff, A. L. Elder, Jacob Hagen, W. W. Hughes, W. G. Lambert, R. F. Mac- george, C. Mann, H. Mildred, J. Nowland, H. W. Phillips
1849-52		
CITY COMMISSIONERS		
Captain A. H. Freeling, R.E.; W. Blyth, S. Davenport, F. S. Dutton, R. F. Newland, W. Wyatt		
CLERK TO THE CITY COMMISSIONERS		
E. S. Webber		
MAYORS	ALDERMEN	COUNCILLORS
1852		
J. H. Fisher	P. Cumming, W. Paxton, P. Sherwin, J. M. Solomon	H. C. Beevor, J. Breaker, F. H. Faulding, D. Fisher, J. H. Fisher, R. A. Fiveash, E. B. W. Glandfield, F. Haire, E. Lawson, C. G. E. Platts, J. Slatter, S. Stocks
1852-3		
J. H. Fisher	J. Hall, W. Paxton, P. Sherwin, J. M. Solomon	H. C. Beevor, D. Fisher, J. H. Fisher, R. A. Fiveash, E. B. W. Glandfield, F. Haire, A. Hay, E. Lawson, C. G. E. Platts, J. Slatter, J. G. Witt, G. Young

MAYORS	ALDERMEN	COUNCILLORS
1853-4		
J. H. Fisher	J. Hall, J. Lazar, W. Paxton, T. Reynolds, P. Sherwin, J. M. Solomon, J. Waterman	T. Y. Cotter, L. Egan, D. Fisher, J. H. Fisher, R. A. Fiveash, E. B. W. Glandfield, F. Haire, A. Hay, E. Lawson, C. G. E. Platts, T. Reynolds, J. G. Witt, G. Young
1854-5		
J. Hall	E. B. W. Glandfield, J. Hall, J. Lazar, J. H. Richman	W. J. Cox, L. Egan, W. Field, T. Fitcher, J. Harman, A. Hay, E. Lawson, J. M. Linklater, J. Martin, C. G. E. Platts, J. Stewart, J. G. Witt
1855-6		
J. Lazar	E. B. W. Glandfield, J. Hall, J. Lazar, J. H. Richman	W. Baldwin, W. J. Cox, P. Cumming, L. Egan, T. Fitcher, R. Hall, J. Harman, H. D. Hilton, W. A. Hughes, E. Lawson, J. M. Linklater, J. Martin, S. Mason, T. Powell, J. Stewart, F. W. Thomas, J. G. Witt
1856-7		
J. Lazar	W. Elliott, E. B. W. Glandfield, J. Hall, H. Higginson, H. W. Peryman, J. H. Richman	W. Baldwin, J. Clark, W. J. Cox, S. Goode, H. D. Hilton, J. W. Hugall, J. Kellett, J. Martin, W. Osborne, T. W. Sabben, F. W. Thomas, J. Williams, J. G. Witt
1857-8		
J. Lazar	W. Elliott, E. B. W. Glandfield, J. Lazar, E. W. Wright	W. Baldwin, R. Birrell, J. Clark, W. J. Cox, S. Goode, H. D. Hilton, J. W. Hugall, W. Osborne, T. W. Sabben, F. W. Thomas, J. Williams, J. Wyatt
1858-9		
*T. W. Sabben †E. W. Wright	W. Elliott, E. B. W. Glandfield, J. Lazar, E. W. Wright	W. Baldwin, R. Birrell, R. Cottrell, W. J. Cox, R. O. Fox, A. H. Gouge, W. Hubble, J. W. Hugall, W. Osborne, G. Parnell, F. W. Thomas, J. Williams
1859-60		
E. B. W. Glandfield	J. Colton, W. J. Cox, E. B. W. Glandfield, G. P. Harris	R. Birrell, W. H. Campbell, J. Clark, R. Cottrell, R. O. Fox, J. Horwood, J. Kitely, W. Osborne, G. Parnell, O. Rankine, F. W. Thomas, J. Williams
1860-1		
E. B. W. Glandfield	J. Colton, W. J. Cox, E. B. W. Glandfield, J. Williams	H. Brice, W. H. Campbell, S. Carvosso, J. Clark, R. Cottrell, R. O. Fox, J. Kitely, W. Osborne, G. Parnell, O. Rankine, F. W. Thomas, H. L. Vosz

* Vacated office January, 1859

† Elected to fill the office vacated by Mr. Sabben

MAYORS	ALDERMEN	COUNCILLORS
		* 1861-2
† E. B. W. Glandfield	None	H. Brice, S. Carvosso, J. Colton, T. English, F. H. Faulding, S. Goode, R. Hall, O. Rankine, H. L. Vosz
‡ T. English		
		1862-3
T. English	None	A. J. Baker, H. Brice, W. Bunday, J. Colton, F. H. Faulding, S. Goode, O. Rankine, J. C. Verco
		1863-4
S. Goode	None	A. J. Baker, R. G. Bowen, W. C. Buik, W. Bunday, F. B. Carlin, A. S. Clark, W. K. Thomas, R. I. Winter
		1864-5
W. Townsend	None	W. C. Buik, W. Bunday, F. B. Carlin, A. S. Clark, L. Murphy, O. Rankin, W. K. Thomas, R. I. Winter
		1865-6
W. Townsend	None	W. Bunday, F. B. Carlin, H. Hill, L. Murphy, J. Pulsford, S. Raphael, O. Rankin, R. I. Winter
		1866-7
H. R. Fuller	None	A. H. F. Bartels, W. Bunday, H. Hill, L. Murphy, J. Pulsford, S. Raphael, R. I. Winter, J. Wright
		1867-8
H. R. Fuller	None	A. H. F. Bartels, W. Bunday, H. Hill, J. Pulsford, S. Raphael, W. K. Simms, R. I. Winter, J. Wright
		1868-9
H. R. Fuller	None	A. H. F. Bartels, D. Garlick, H. Hill, J. Pulsford, S. Raphael, C. E. Tidemann, R. I. Winter, J. Wright
		1869-70
J. M. Solomon	None	W. D. Allott, A. H. F. Bartels, D. Garlick, W. King, S. Raphael, F. Spicer, C. E. Tidemann, J. Wright

* The Municipal Corporations Act, 16 of 1861, came into operation on December 1, by which the office of Alderman was abolished

† Vacated office April, 1862

‡ Elected to fill the office vacated by Mr. Glandfield

MAYORS	ALDERMEN	COUNCILLORS
		1870-1
J. M. Solomon	None	W. D. Allott, J. S. Bagshaw, W. A. Cawthorne, A. S. Devenish, R. O. Fox, F. G. Hince, W. King, M. H. Madge
		1871-2
A. H. F. Bartels	None	W. D. Allott, J. S. Bagshaw, W. A. Cawthorne, A. S. Devenish, F. G. Hince, M. H. Madge, E. S. Wigg, J. Wright
		1872-3
A. H. F. Bartels	None	W. D. Allott, J. S. Bagshaw, W. A. Cawthorne, A. S. Devenish, M. H. Madge, J. M. Stacy, E. S. Wigg, J. Wright
		1873-4
W. D. Allott	None	J. S. Bagshaw, A. S. Devenish, M. Goode, T. Johnson, M. H. Madge, J. M. Stacy, E. S. Wigg, J. Wright
		* 1874-5
J. Colton	None	J. Baseby, A. H. Böhm, G. Downs, M. Goode, F. Hagedorn, W. Holland, T. Johnson, D. Macnamara, M. H. Madge, A. McKenzie, J. M. Stacy, J. Wright
		1875-6
C. Peacock	None	C. Banbury, J. Baseby, †W. Bickford, J. F. Conigrave, G. Downs, F. Hagedorn, W. Holland, D. Macnamara, M. H. Madge, A. McKenzie, R. Peel, J. M. Stacy
		1876-7
C. Peacock	None	C. Banbury, W. Bickford, J. F. Conigrave, G. Downs, H. R. Fuller, F. Hagedorn, W. Holland, D. Macnamara, M. H. Madge, L. B. Mathews, R. Peel, E. S. Wigg
		1877-8
H. Scott	None	S. Allen, J. Anderson, H. R. Fuller, W. Gilbert, F. Hagedorn, W. Holland, W. Jones, W. King, jun., L. B. Mathews, S. Raphael, H. C. Richardson, E. S. Wigg

* In this year the City was divided into six Wards by the Municipal Act, 23 of 1873, with two Councillors for each Ward

† Vice W. Letchford

MAYORS	ALDERMEN	COUNCILLORS
		1878-9
W. C. Buik	None	J. Anderson, C. H. Brooks, W. D. Claxton, *H. R. Fuller, F. Hagedorn, H. Hammond, W. Holland, †W. H. Hyne, W. Jones, W. King, S. Raphael, H. C. Richardson
		1879-80
E. T. Smith	None	J. Baker, C. H. Brooks, W. C. Buik, W. D. Claxton, G. Downs, F. Hagedorn, H. Ham- mond, W. Holland, W. King, M. H. Madge, H. C. Richardson, J. S. Sanders
		1880-1
E. T. Smith	None	J. Baker, C. H. Brooks, W. C. Buik, G. Downs, F. Hagedorn, H. Hammond, W. Holland, W. King, M. H. Madge, A. Powell, H. C. Richardson, J. S. Sanders
		1881-2
E. T. Smith	H. E. Astles, W. C. Buik, W. Bunday, H. R. Fuller, F. Hagedorn, M. H. Madge	F. W. A. Bohm, G. Downs, R. O. Fox, †J. Green, H. Hammond, W. Holland, W. Kither, F. W. A. Klauer, A. Powell, H. C. Richardson, §J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Shaw
		1882-3
H. R. Fuller	W. C. Buik, W. Bunday, R. O. Fox, F. Hagedorn, H. C. Richardson, S. Tom- kinson	F. W. A. Bohm, G. Downs, J. J. Green, W. Holland, W. Kither, F. W. A. Klauer, H. Mildred, J. Parker, A. Powell, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Shaw, B. J. Siebert
		1883-4
W. Bunday	W. C. Buik, R. O. Fox, F. Hagedorn, W. Kither, H. C. Richardson, J. Shaw	G. Downs, T. Frost, J. J. Green, W. Holland, F. W. A. Klauer, A. W. Marshall, H. Mildred, J. Parker, A. Powell, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Rounsevell, B. J. Siebert
		1884-5
W. Bunday	R. O. Fox, W. Kither, H. C. Richardson, J. Shaw, ||S. Solomon, S. Tomkinson	F. W. Bullock, G. Downs, T. Frost, F. W. A. Klauer, A. W. Marshall, W. A. Nicholls, J. Parker, S. Raphael, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Robertson, J. Rounsevell, W. H. Stevenson
		1885-6
W. Bunday	F. W. Bullock, W. Kither, *B. Nash, J. Shaw, S Solomon, S. Tomkinson	G. Downs, R. O. Fox, H. R. Fuller, F. W. A. Klauer, J. C. Newman, W. A. Nicholls, A. J. Packer, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Robert- son, J. Rounsevell, W. Sketheway, W. H. Stevenson

* Vice W. Gilbert
† Vice S. Allen

‡ Vice F. Hagedorn
§ Vice C. H. Brooks

|| Vice W. Holland
¶ Vice J. W. Davis

MAYORS	ALDERMEN	COUNCILLORS
1886-7		
E. T. Smith	F. W. Bullock, W. Kither, B. Nash, J. Shaw, S. Solomon, S. Tomkinson	L. Cohen, G. Downs, R. O. Fox, H. R. Fuller, F. Hagedorn, F. W. A. Klauer, A. W. Marshall, J. C. Newman, A. J. Packer, W. Sketheway, H. Stevens, C. Willcox
1887-8		
E. T. Smith	F. W. Bullock, W. Kither, B. Nash, J. Shaw, S. Solomon, S. Tomkinson	L. Cohen, R. O. Fox, F. Hagedorn, A. W. Marshall, A. J. Packer, W. Pullin, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Robertson, R. Rooney, W. Sketheway, H. Stevens, C. Willcox
1888-9		
J. Shaw	F. W. Bullock, H. R. Fuller, F. Hagedorn, W. Kither, S. Solomon, S. Tomkinson	L. Cohen, R. O. Fox, J. H. Grundy, F. W. A. Klauer, A. W. Marshall, A. J. Packer, W. Pullin, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Robertson, R. Rooney, W. Sketheway, C. Willcox
1889-90		
L. Cohen	F. W. Bullock, J. A. Ellery, *H. R. Fuller, F. Hagedorn, A. W. Marshall	G. Downs, J. H. Grundy, F. W. A. Klauer, M. H. Madge, A. J. Packer, W. Pullin, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Robertson, R. Rooney, P. Whelan, W. Sketheway, C. Willcox
1890-1		
L. Cohen	F. W. Bullock, J. A. Ellery, F. Hagedorn, A. W. Marshall, W. Sketheway, C. Willcox	G. Anderson, W. Cox, M. H. Madge, A. Myers, A. J. Packer, W. Pullin, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Robertson, R. Rooney, J. Z. Sellar, A. W. Ware, P. Whelan
1891-2		
F. W. Bullock	J. A. Ellery, H. R. Fuller, F. Hagedorn, A. W. Marshall, W. Sketheway, C. Willcox	G. Anderson, N. E. Brice, F. Johnson, A. Myers, A. J. Packer, W. Pullin, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Robertson, J. Z. Sellar, A. W. Ware, C. Wells, P. Whelan
1892-3		
C. Willcox	W. C. Buik, H. R. Fuller, F. Hagedorn, H. C. Richardson, W. Sketheway, P. Whelan	G. Anderson, N. E. Brice, F. Johnson, F. W. A. Klauer, A. Myers, A. J. Packer, W. Pullin, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Robertson, J. Z. Sellar, T. H. Smeaton, C. Wells
1893-4		
C. Willcox	W. C. Buik, H. R. Fuller, F. Hagedorn, C. Packer, P. Whelan, W. Sketheway	† H. J. Bower, N. E. Brice, F. G. Downs, E. S. Hughes, F. Johnson, F. W. A. Klauer, A. Myers, A. J. Packer, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Z. Sellar, T. H. Smeaton, C. Wells

* Vice S. Solomon resigned March, 1890

† Vice G. Anderson died June, 1884

MAYORS

ALDERMEN

COUNCILLORS

1894-5

C. Tucker	W. C. Buik, H. R. Fuller, W. Kither, W. Sketheway, S. Tomkinson, P. Whelan	H. J. Bower, N. E. Brice, T. Bruce, M. F. Cavanagh, L. Conrad, W. Darby, F. G. Downs, E. S. Hughes, F. Johnson, M. D. Reid, J. Le M. F. Roberts, C. Wells
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1895-6

C. Tucker	H. R. Fuller, W. Kither, W. Sketheway, S. Tomkin- son, A. W. Ware, C. Wells	H. J. Bower, N. E. Brice, T. Bruce, L. Conrad, W. Darby, F. G. Downs, A. Myers, A. J. Packer, M. D. Reid, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Z. Sellar, J. Wedlock
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1896-7

C. Tucker	H. R. Fuller, F. Johnson, M. D. Reid, S. Tomkinson, A. W. Ware, C. Wells	H. J. Bower, N. E. Brice, T. Bruce, W. Darby, F. G. Downs, F. W. A. Klauer, A. Myers, A. J. Packer, J. Le M. F. Roberts, J. Z. Sellar, T. H. Smeaton, J. Wedlock
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1897-8

C. Tucker	H. R. Fuller, F. Johnson, M. D. Reid, S. Tomkinson, A. W. Ware, C. Wells	H. J. Bower, N. E. Brice, T. Bruce, W. Darby, F. G. Downs, F. W. A. Klauer, A. Myers, A. J. Packer, J. Z. Sellar, T. H. Smeaton, J. Wedlock, J. Wyles
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1898-9

A. W. Ware	H. R. Fuller, F. Johnson, M. D. Reid, S. Tomkinson, C. Tucker, C. Wells	J. R. Baker, T. Barnfield, N. E. Brice, T. Bruce, W. J. Denny, F. G. Downs, F. W. A. Klauer, A. Myers, W. D. Ponder, J. Z. Sellar, J. Vardon, J. Wyles
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1899-1900

A. W. Ware	*T. Bruce, H. R. Fuller, F. Johnson, M. D. Reid, C. Tucker, C. Wells	J. R. Baker, T. Barnfield, N. E. Brice, T. Bruce, W. J. Denny, F. G. Downs, †J. Duncan, F. W. A. Klauer, A. Myers, W. D. Ponder, J. Z. Sellar, J. Vardon, J. Wyles
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1900-1

A. W. Ware	T. Bruce, F. G. Downs, F. Johnson, M. D. Reid, C. Tucker, C. Wells	J. R. Baker, N. E. Brice, J. Duncan, C. W. Jones, F. B. Keogh, A. Myers, A. J. Packer, W. D. Ponder, W. Pullin, J. Z. Sellar, J. Vardon, J. Wyles
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TOWN CLERKS.

1840-3	D. Spence
1852-6	W. T. Sabben
1856-69	W. A. Hughes
1869-98	T. Worsnop
1898-99	...	...	A. Wright
1899	...	...	T. G. Ellery

* Vice S. Tomkinson died August 30, 1900

† Vice T. Bruce

APPENDIX B

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
AND OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE

YEAR (Dec. 31)	POPULATION OF PROVINCE (from Statistical Register)	POPULATION OF CITY	YEAR (Dec. 31)	POPULATION OF PROVINCE (from Statistical Register)	POPULATION OF CITY
1836	941	941	1883	300,100	—
1837	2,220	1,700	1884	307,433	—
1838	5,374	4,000	1885	306,212	—
1840	14,630	8,480	1886	304,336	—
1844	17,366	6,107	1887	308,215	—
1846	22,390	7,413	1888	306,641	—
1850	63,700	14,577	1889	311,112	—
1855	85,821	18,259	1890	314,195	—
1861	126,830	18,303	1891	320,431	+ 37,837
1866	163,452	23,229	1892	331,721	39,073
1871	185,626	27,208	1893	341,978	39,749
1876	225,677	31,573	1894	347,720	40,167
1877	236,864	—	1895	352,653	40,406
1878	248,795	—	1896	355,286	40,384
1879	259,460	—	1897	358,224	40,475
1880	267,573	—	1898	360,297	40,637
1881	286,324	* 38,479	1899	365,755	41,005
1882	289,096	—	1901 (April 1)	362,595	+ 38,981

* Census Year; with Suburbs, 103,942

† Census Year; with Suburbs, 133,252

‡ Census Year; with Suburbs, 162,094

APPENDIX C

ASSESSMENTS ON CITY PROPERTIES

The area of the Municipality of Adelaide is $5\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, including 2,300 acres of park lands and $47\frac{1}{2}$ acres of squares and plantations. It is divided into six wards named Hindmarsh, Gawler, Grey, and Young in South Adelaide, and Robe and MacDonnell in North Adelaide.

YEAR	TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE	YEAR	TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE
1852	£136,800	1877	£263,632
1853	112,100	1878	289,030
1854	130,684	1879	322,475
1855	148,504	1880	354,557
1856	160,598	1881	384,101
1857	189,514	1882	405,763
1858	182,682	1883	485,068
1859	193,636	1884	499,202
1860	165,824	1885	502,744
1861	162,777	1886	*433,373
1862	148,651	1887	†351,779
1863	150,727	1888	355,728
1864	160,915	1889	390,374
1865	166,186	1890	388,842
1866	171,238	1891	390,365
1867	181,388	1892	391,819
1868	185,494	1893	394,208
1869	201,511	1894	‡394,208
1870	209,717	1895	411,297
1871	212,841	1896	412,996
1872	209,245	1897	417,900
1873	212,248	1898	424,881
1874	216,991	1899	426,086
1875	225,086	1900	429,369
1876	239,355	1901	434,548

* End of land boom. Reduction of 15 per cent. on previous year's total made in valuation by resolution of the City Council

† Further reduction of 20 per cent. by resolution of the City Council

‡ City Treasurer's report states that no alteration was made in previous year's assessment

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

YEAR.	POPULATION.			REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC DEBT.	TRADE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.				Imports.	Exports.	SHIPS.
1836...	412	134	546	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	
1840...	—	—	14,600	30,618	171,430	—	303,357	32,079	
1845...	12,388	9,371	21,759	32,433	40,775	—	184,819	148,459	
1850...	35,963	27,737	63,700	238,983	239,081	—	845,572	570,817	
1855...	48,640	48,342	96,982	453,641	689,696	135,000	1,370,938	988,215	
1860...	62,630	61,482	124,112	438,827	492,656	870,100	1,639,591	1,783,716	
1865...	80,686	75,919	156,605	1,089,129	790,504	796,200	2,927,596	3,129,846	
1870...	94,928	88,869	183,797	657,576	736,818	1,944,700	2,029,793	2,419,488	
1875...	107,944	102,498	*210,442	1,143,312	1,176,413	3,320,600	4,203,802	4,805,051	
1880...	139,175	128,398	267,573	2,027,963	1,923,605	9,865,500	5,581,497	5,574,505	1
1885...	158,136	148,076	306,212	2,309,592	2,454,808	17,020,900	5,289,014	5,417,145	1
1890...	161,587	152,608	314,195	2,557,772	2,579,258	20,401,500	8,262,673	8,827,378	2
1895...	185,531	171,874	357,405	2,553,510	2,478,276	23,405,250	5,585,601	7,177,038	2
1900...	192,465	176,982	369,447	2,829,462	2,860,672	26,131,780	8,034,552	8,029,157	3

* From 1871 the Northern Territory is included

APPENDIX E

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act



CHAPTER 12

An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

A. D. 1900.

[July 9th, 1900.]

WHEREAS the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established :

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen :

Be it therefore Enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act. Short title.
2. The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom. Act to extend to the Queen's successors.
3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia. But the Queen may, at any time after the proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth. Proclamation of Commonwealth.
4. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed. But the Parliaments of the several colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act. Commencement of Act.
5. This Act, and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the courts, judges, and people of every State, and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State ; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth. Operation of the Constitution and laws.
6. "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act. Definitions.

"The States" shall mean such of the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, including the Northern Territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth, and such colonies or territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States; and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called "a State."

"Original States" shall mean such States as are parts of the Commonwealth at its establishment.

Repeal of Federal
Council Act.
48 & 49 Vict., c. 60.

7. The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885, is hereby repealed, but so as not to affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Any such law may be repealed as to any State by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or as to any colony not being a State by the Parliament thereof.

Application of Colonial
Boundaries Act.
58 & 59 Vict., c. 34.

8. After the passing of this Act the Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895, shall not apply to any colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing colony for the purposes of that Act.

Constitution.

9. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows :—

THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution is divided as follows :—

Chapter	I.—The Parliament :
Part	I.—General :
Part	II.—The Senate :
Part	III.—The House of Representatives :
Part	IV.—Both Houses of the Parliament :
Part	V.—Powers of the Parliament :
Chapter	II.—The Executive Government :
Chapter	III.—The Judicature :
Chapter	IV.—Finance and Trade :
Chapter	V.—The States :
Chapter	VI.—New States :
Chapter	VII.—Miscellaneous :
Chapter	VIII.—Alteration of the Constitution.
	The Schedule.

CHAP. I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART I.
GENERAL.

Legislative power.

CHAPTER I. THE PARLIAMENT. PART I.—GENERAL.

1. The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

Governor-General.

2. A Governor-General, appointed by the Queen, shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

Salary of
Governor-General.

3. There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum, which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall be Ten Thousand Pounds.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

Provisions relating to Governor-General.

5. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

Sessions of Parliament. Prorogation and dissolution.

After any general election the Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

Summoning Parliament.

The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

First session.

6. There shall be a session of the Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

Yearly session of Parliament.

PART II.—THE SENATE.

PART II. THE SENATE.

7. The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State, voting, until the Parliament otherwise provides, as one electorate.

The Senate.

But until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of the State of Queensland, if that State be an Original State, may make laws dividing the State into divisions, and determining the number of senators to be chosen for each division, and in the absence of such provision the State shall be one electorate.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides there shall be six senators for each Original State. The Parliament may make laws increasing or diminishing the number of senators for each State, but so that equal representation of the several Original States shall be maintained, and that no Original State shall have less than six senators.

The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the senators chosen for each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

8. The qualification of electors of senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution, or by the Parliament, as the qualification for electors of members of the House of Representatives; but in the choosing of senators each elector shall vote only once.

Qualification of electors.

9. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing the method of choosing senators, but so that the method shall be uniform for all the States. Subject to any such law, the Parliament of each State may make laws prescribing the method of choosing the senators for that State.

Method of election of senators.

The Parliament of a State may make laws for determining the times and places of elections of senators for the State.

Times and places.

10. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State, for the time being, relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections of senators for the State.

Application of State laws.

11. The Senate may proceed to the dispatch of business, notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

Failure to choose senators.

12. The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

Issue of writs.

13. As soon as may be after the Senate first meets, and after each first meeting of the Senate

Rotation of senators.

following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable; and the places of the senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of the third year, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of the sixth year, from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.

The election to fill vacant places shall be made in the year at the expiration of which the places are to become vacant.

For the purposes of this section the term of service of a senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of January following the day of his election, except in the cases of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of January preceding the day of his election.

Further provision for rotation.

14. Whenever the number of senators for a State is increased or diminished, the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make such provision for the vacating of the places of senators for the State as it deems necessary to maintain regularity in the rotation.

Casual vacancies.

15. If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. But if the Houses of Parliament of the State are not in session at the time when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State, or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens.

At the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or at the next election of senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term.

The name of any senator so chosen or appointed shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.

Qualifications of senator.

16. The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

Election of President.

17. The Senate shall, before proceeding to the dispatch of any other business, choose a senator to be the President of the Senate; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Senate shall again choose a senator to be the President.

The President shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a senator. He may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

Absence of President.

18. Before or during any absence of the President, the Senate may choose a senator to perform his duties in his absence.

Resignation of senator.

19. A senator may, by writing addressed to the President, or to the Governor-General if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

Vacancy by absence.

20. The place of a senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of the Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate, fails to attend the Senate.

Vacancy to be notified.

21. Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate, the President, or if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General shall notify the same to the Governor of the State in the representation of which the vacancy has happened.

22. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole ^{Quorum.} number of the senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers.

23. Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a majority of votes, and each senator ^{Voting in Senate.} shall have one vote. The President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote ; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative.

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PART III.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
^{Constitution of House of Representatives.}

24. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth, and the number of such members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators.

The number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people, and shall, until the Parliament otherwise provides, be determined, whenever necessary, in the following manner :—

- (i.) A quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators.
- (ii.) The number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota ; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

But notwithstanding anything in this section, five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.

25. For the purposes of the last section, if by the law of any State all persons of any race are ^{Provision as to races disqualified from voting.} disqualified from voting at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State or of the Commonwealth, persons of that race resident in that State shall not be counted.

26. Notwithstanding anything in section twenty-four, the number of members to be chosen in each ^{Representatives in first Parliament.} State at the first election shall be as follows :—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	twenty-three ;
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	twenty ;
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	eight ;
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	six ;
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	five :

Provided that if Western Australia is an Original State, the numbers shall be as follows :—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	twenty-six ;
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	twenty-three ;
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	nine ;
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	seven ;
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	five ;
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	five.

27. Subject to this Constitution, the Parliament may make laws for increasing or diminishing the ^{Alteration of number of members.} number of the members of the House of Representatives.

28. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the ^{Duration of House of Representatives.} House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

29. Until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State ^{Electoral divisions.} may make laws for determining the divisions in each State for which members of the House of

Representatives may be chosen, and the number of members to be chosen for each division. A division shall not be formed out of parts of different States.

In the absence of other provision, each State shall be one electorate.

Qualification of electors.

30. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State; but in the choosing of members each elector shall vote only once.

Application of State laws.

31. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for the more numerous House of Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of members of the House of Representatives.

Writs for general election.

32. The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives.

After the first general election, the writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a House of Representatives or from the proclamation of a dissolution thereof.

Writs for vacancies.

33. Whenever a vacancy happens in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new member, or if there is no Speaker, or if he is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General in Council may issue the writ.

Qualifications of members.

34. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows:—

- (i.) He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives, or a person qualified to become such elector, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen :
- (ii.) He must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalised under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

Election of Speaker

35. The House of Representatives shall, before proceeding to the dispatch of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker.

The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member. He may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

Absence of Speaker.

36. Before or during any absence of the Speaker, the House of Representatives may choose a member to perform his duties in his absence.

Resignation of member.

37. A member may by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

Vacancy by absence.

38. The place of a member shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of the Parliament he, without the permission of the House, fails to attend the House.

Quorum.

39. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

Voting in House of Representatives.

40. Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. The Speaker shall not vote unless the numbers are equal, and then he shall have a casting vote.

PART IV.—BOTH HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT.

PART IV.
BOTH HOUSES OF
THE PARLIAMENT.

41. No adult person who has or acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State shall, while the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at elections for either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Right of electors of States.

42. Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorised by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the schedule to this Constitution.

Oath or affirmation of allegiance.

43. A member of either House of the Parliament shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of the other House.

Member of one House ineligible for other.

44. Any person who—

Disqualification.

(i.) Is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power : or

(ii.) Is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer : or

(iii.) Is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent : or

(iv.) Holds any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension payable during the pleasure of the Crown out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth : or

(v.) Has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons :

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

But sub-section iv. does not apply to the office of any of the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, or of any of the Queen's Ministers for a State, or to the receipt of pay, half-pay, or a pension by any person as an officer or member of the Queen's navy or army, or to the receipt of pay as an officer or member of the naval or military forces of the Commonwealth by any person whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth.

45. If a senator or member of the House of Representatives—

Vacancy on happening of disqualification.

(i.) Becomes subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in the last preceding section : or

(ii.) Takes the benefit, whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise, of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors : or

(iii.) Directly or indirectly takes or agrees to take any fee or honorarium for services rendered to the Commonwealth, or for services rendered in the Parliament to any person or State :

his place shall thereupon become vacant.

46. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any person declared by this Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives shall, for every day on which he so sits, be liable to pay the sum of one hundred pounds to any person who sues for it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Penalty for sitting when disqualified.

47. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a senator or of a member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in either House of the Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.

Disputed elections.

Allowance to members.

48. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, each senator and each member of the House of Representatives shall receive an allowance of four hundred pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.

Privileges, etc., of Houses.

49. The powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the Committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by the Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and Committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Rules and orders.

50. Each House of the Parliament may make rules and orders with respect to—

- (i.) The mode in which its powers, privileges, and immunities may be exercised and upheld :
- (ii.) The order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House.

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

PART V. POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Powers of the Parliament.

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to :—

- (i.) Trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States :
- (ii.) Taxation ; but so as not to discriminate between States or parts of States :
- (iii.) Bounties on the production or export of goods, but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth :
- (iv.) Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth :
- (v.) Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services :
- (vi.) The naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States, and the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth :
- (vii.) Lighthouses, lightships, beacons, and buoys :
- (viii.) Astronomical and meteorological observations :
- (ix.) Quarantine :
- (x.) Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits :
- (xi.) Census and statistics :
- (xii.) Currency, coinage, and legal tender :
- (xiii.) Banking, other than State banking ; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money :
- (xiv.) Insurance, other than State insurance ; also State insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned :
- (xv.) Weights and measures :
- (xvi.) Bills of exchange and promissory notes :
- (xvii.) Bankruptcy and insolvency :
- (xviii.) Copyrights, patents of inventions and designs, and trade marks :
- (xix.) Naturalisation and aliens :
- (xx.) Foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth :
- (xxi.) Marriage :
- (xxii.) Divorce and matrimonial causes ; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants :
- (xxiii.) Invalid and old-age pensions :

- (xxiv.) The service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the States :
- (xxv.) The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States :
- (xxvi.) The people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws :
- (xxvii.) Immigration and emigration :
- (xxviii.) The influx of criminals :
- (xxix.) External affairs :
- (xxx.) The relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific :
- (xxxi.) The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which the Parliament has power to make laws :
- (xxxii.) The control of railways with respect to transport for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth :
- (xxxiii.) The acquisition, with the consent of a State, of any railways of the State on terms arranged between the Commonwealth and the State :
- (xxxiv.) Railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State :
- (xxxv.) Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State :
- (xxxvi.) Matters in respect of which this Constitution makes provision until the Parliament otherwise provides :
- (xxxvii.) Matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to States by whose Parliaments the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopt the law :
- (xxxviii.) The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia :
- (xxxix.) Matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Government of the Commonwealth, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

52. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to— Exclusive powers of the Parliament.

- (i.) The seat of government of the Commonwealth, and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes :
- (ii.) Matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth :
- (iii.) Other matters declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

53. Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences, or fees for services under the proposed law. Powers of the Houses in respect of legislation.

The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.

The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications.

Except as provided in this section, the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

Appropriation Bills.

54. The proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriation.

Tax Bills.

55. Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and any provision therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only; but laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only, and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.

Recommendation of money votes.

56. A vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Governor-General to the House in which the proposal originated.

Disagreement between the Houses.

57. If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law, with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of Representatives, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of the Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

Royal assent to Bills.

58. When a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure.

Recommendations by Governor-General.

The Governor-General may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation.

Disallowance by the Queen.

59. The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General by speech or message to each of

the Houses of the Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is so made known.

60. A proposed law reserved for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent the Governor-General makes known, by speech or message to each of the Houses of the Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the Queen's assent. Signification of Queen's pleasure on Bills reserved.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. II. THE GOVERNMENT.

61. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth. Executive power.

62. There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure. Federal Executive Council.

63. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council. Provisions referring to Governor-General.

64. The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish. Ministers of State.

Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a senator or a member of the House of Representatives. Ministers to sit in Parliament.

65. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers of State shall not exceed seven in number, and shall hold such offices as the Parliament prescribes, or, in the absence of provision, as the Governor-General directs. Number of Ministers.

66. There shall be payable to the Queen, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of the Ministers of State, an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall not exceed twelve thousand pounds a year. Salaries of Ministers.

67. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council, or by a law of the Commonwealth to some other authority. Appointment of civil servants.

68. The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative. Command of naval and military forces.

69. On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth the following departments of the public service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth :— Transfer of certain departments.

Posts, telegraphs, and telephones :

Naval and military defence :

Lighthouses, lightships, beacons, and buoys :

Quarantine :

But the departments of customs and of excise in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth on its establishment.

Certain powers of
Governors to vest in
Governor-General.

70. In respect of matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all powers and functions which at the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor of a Colony, or in the Governor of a Colony with the advice of his Executive Council, or in any authority of a Colony, shall vest in the Governor-General, or in the Governor-General in Council, or in the authority exercising similar powers under the Commonwealth, as the case requires.

CHAP. III.

THE JUDICATURE.

CHAPTER III.

THE JUDICATURE.

Judicial power and
Courts.

71. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as the Parliament prescribes.

Judges' appointment,
tenure, and
remuneration.

72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament—

(i.) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council :

(ii.) Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session, praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity :

(iii.) Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix ; but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Appellate jurisdiction
of High Court.

73. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as the Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences—

(i.) Of any Justice or Justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court :

(ii.) Of any other federal court, or court exercising federal jurisdiction ; or of the Supreme Court of any State, or of any other court of any State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies to the Queen in Council :

(iii.) Of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only :

and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

But no exception or regulation prescribed by the Parliament shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen in Council.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

Appeal to Queen in
Council

74. No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question howsoever arising as to the limits *inter se* of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the Constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by Her Majesty in Council.

The High Court may so certify if satisfied that for any special reason the certificate should be granted, and thereupon an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council on the question without further leave.

Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from

the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked, but proposed laws containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's pleasure.

75. In all matters—

Original jurisdiction of High Court.

- (i.) Arising under any treaty :
- (ii.) Affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries :
- (iii.) In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party :
- (iv.) Between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State :
- (v.) In which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth :

the High Court shall have original jurisdiction.

76. The Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter—

Additional original jurisdiction.

- (i.) Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation :
- (ii.) Arising under any laws made by the Parliament :
- (iii.) Of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction :
- (iv.) Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

77. With respect to any of the matters mentioned in the last two sections the Parliament may make laws—

Power to define jurisdiction.

- (i.) Defining the jurisdiction of any federal court other than the High Court :
- (ii.) Defining the extent to which the jurisdiction of any federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States :
- (iii.) Investing any court of a State with federal jurisdiction.

78. The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.

Proceedings against Commonwealth or State.

79. The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as the Parliament prescribes.

Number of judges.

80. The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as the Parliament prescribes.

Trial by jury.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CHAP. IV. FINANCE AND TRADE.

81. All revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

Consolidated Revenue Fund.

82. The costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall form the first charge thereon; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

Expenditure charged thereon.

Money to be appropriated by law.

83. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law.

But until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of the Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth and for the holding of the first elections for the Parliament.

Transfer of officers.

84. When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension, gratuity, or other compensation payable under the law of the State on the abolition of his office.

Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time, and on the pension or retiring allowance, which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth; but the State shall pay to the Commonwealth a part thereof, to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of the transfer.

Any officer who is, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, in the public service of a State, and who is, by consent of the Governor of the State with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he had been an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth and were retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

Transfer of property of State.

85. When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth—

- (i.) All property of the State of any kind, used exclusively in connection with the department shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary.
- (ii.) The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind used, but not exclusively used in connection with the department; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.
- (iii.) The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation, it shall be determined under the laws to be made by the Parliament.
- (iv.) The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the department transferred.

86. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

87. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise, not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.

88. Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth. Uniform duties of customs.

89. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

Payment to States before uniform duties

(I.) The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth.

(II.) The Commonwealth shall debit to each State—

(a) The expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth :

(b) The proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure of the Commonwealth.

(III.) The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favor of the State.

90. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of the Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive. Exclusive power over customs, excise, and bounties.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect, but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise.

91. Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting with the consent of both Houses of the Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods. Exceptions as to bounties.

92. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free. Trade within the Commonwealth to be free

But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any Colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation.

93. During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides— Payment to States for five years after uniform tariffs.

(I.) The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State :

(II.) Subject to the last sub section, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure and pay balances to the several States as prescribed for the period preceding the imposition of uniform duties of customs.

94. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth. Distribution of surplus.

Customs duties of
Western Australia.

95. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia, if that State be an Original State, may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.

But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such latter duty, and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

Financial assistance to
States.

96. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Parliament may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Parliament thinks fit.

Audit.

97. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in any Colony which has become or becomes a State with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the Colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the State in the same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government, or an officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned whenever the Colony, or the Government, or an officer of the Colony is mentioned.

Trade and commerce
includes navigation and
State railways.

98. The power of the Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State.

Commonwealth not to
give preference.

99. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.

Nor abridge right to use
water.

100. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation.

Inter-State Commission.

101. There shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as the Parliament deems necessary for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder.

Parliament may forbid
preferences by State

102. The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State; due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connexion with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Inter-State Commission.

Commissioners'
appointment, tenure,
and remuneration.

103. The members of the Inter-State Commission—

(I.) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council:

(II.) Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity:

(III.) Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix ; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

104. Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if the rate is deemed by the Inter-State Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States. Saving of certain rates

105. The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof ; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States. Taking over public debts of States.

CHAPTER V.

THE STATES.

CHAP. V. THE STATES.

106. The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be, until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State. Saving of Constitutions.

107. Every power of the Parliament of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be. Saving of Power of State Parliaments.

108. Every law in force in a Colony which has become or becomes a State, and relating to any matter within the powers of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, shall, subject to this Constitution continue in force in the State ; and, until provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal in respect of any such law as the Parliament of the Colony had until the Colony became a State. Saving of State laws.

109. When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid. Inconsistency of laws.

110. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officer or administrator of the government of the State. Provisions referring to Governor.

111. The Parliament of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth ; and upon such surrender, and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth, such part of the State shall become subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. States may surrender territory.

112. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, a State may levy on imports or exports, or on goods passing into or out of the State, such charges as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State ; but the net produce of all charges so levied shall be for the use of the Commonwealth ; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth. States may levy charges for inspection laws.

113. All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State. Intoxicating liquids.

States may not raise
forces.

114. A State shall not, without the consent of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth, nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

States not to coin
money.

115. A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

Commonwealth not to
legislate in respect of
religion.

116. The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

Rights of residents in
States.

117. A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other State.

Recognition of laws,
etc., of States.

118. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth to the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of every State.

Protection of States from
invasion and violence.

119. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence.

Custody of offenders
against laws of the
Commonwealth.

120. Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and for the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

CHAP. VI. NEW STATES.

CHAPTER VI. NEW STATES.

New States may be
admitted or established.

121. The Parliament may admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament, as it thinks fit.

Government of
territories.

122. The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of the Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

Alteration of limits of
States.

123. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, and the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

Formation of new
States.

124. A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected.

CHAP. VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Seat of Government.

125. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales, and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney.

Such territory shall contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles, and such portion

thereof as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefore.

The Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meet at the seat of Government.

126. The Queen may authorise the Governor-General to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to such deputy or deputies, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by the Queen; but the appointment of such deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

Power to Her Majesty to authorise Governor-General to appoint deputies.

127. In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

Aborigines not to be counted in reckoning population.

CHAPTER VIII.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

CHAP. VIII. ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION.

128. This Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:—

Mode of altering the Constitution.

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of the Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority, and the other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the first-mentioned House in the same or the next Session again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority with or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments subsequently agreed to by both Houses, to the electors in each State qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

When a proposed law is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as the Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth, only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing, or otherwise altering the limits of the State, or in any manner affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

SCHEDULE.

OATH.

I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law. SO HELP ME GOD!

AFFIRMATION.

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law.

[NOTE.— The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.]

APPENDIX F

The First Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

SESSION 1901

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

THE MINISTRY

The Right Honorable Edmund Barton, P.C., K.C.	...	...	Minister for External Affairs
The Honorable Alfred Deakin	...	...	Attorney-General
The Honorable Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.	...	...	Minister for Home Affairs
The Right Honorable Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	...	...	Treasurer
The Right Honorable Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., K.C.	...	...	Minister for Trade and Customs
The Right Honorable Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.	...	...	Minister for Defence
The Honorable James George Drake	...	...	Postmaster-General
The Honorable Richard Edward O'Connor, K.C.	...	...	Vice-President of Executive Council
The Honorable Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, K.C.M.G.	...	...	Without portfolio

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

President—The Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Baker, Hon. Sir R. C., K.C.M.G., K.C.	...	South Australia	Keating, J. H.	...	Tasmania
Barrett, J. G.	...	Victoria	Macfarlane, J.	...	Tasmania
Best, Hon. R. W.	...	Victoria	Matheson, A. P.	...	Western Australia
Cameron, Lieut.-Col. C. St. C.	...	Tasmania	McGregor, G.	...	South Australia
Charleston, D. M.	...	South Australia	Millen, E. D.	...	New South Wales
Clemons, J. S.	...	Tasmania	Nield, Lieut.-Col. J. C.	...	New South Wales
Dawson, A.	...	Queensland	O'Connor, Hon. R. E., K.C.	...	New South Wales
DeLargie, H.	...	Western Australia	O'Keefe, D. J.	...	Tasmania
Dobson, Hon. H.	...	Tasmania	Pearce, G. F.	...	Western Australia
Downer, Hon. Sir J. W., K.C.M.G., K.C.	...	South Australia	Playford, Hon. T.	...	South Australia
Drake, Hon. J. G.	...	Queensland	Pulsford, E.	...	New South Wales
Ewing, N. K.	...	Western Australia	Sargood, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir F. T., K.C.M.G.	...	Victoria
Ferguson, J.	...	Queensland	Smith, M. S. C.	...	Western Australia
Fraser, Hon. S.	...	Victoria	Stewart, J. C.	...	Queensland
Glassey, T.	...	Queensland	Styles, J.	...	Victoria
Gould, Major the Hon. A. J.	...	New South Wales	Symon, Sir J. H., K.C.M.G., K.C.	...	South Australia
Harney, E. A.	...	Western Australia	Walker, J. T.	...	New South Wales
Higgs, W. G.	...	Queensland	Zeal, Hon. Sir W. A., K.C.M.G.	...	Victoria

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker—The Hon. Frederick William Holder

Bamford, F. W.	...	Herbert, (Q.)	Lyne, Hon. Sir W. J., K.C.M.G.	Hume (N.S.W.)	
Barton, Rt. Hon. E., P.C., K.C.	...	Hunter (N.S.W.)	Macdonald-Paterson, Hon. T.	Brisbane (Q.)	
Batchelor, Hon. E. L.	...	South Australia	Mahon, H.	...	Coolgardie (W. A.)
Bonython, Sir J. L., Kt.	...	South Australia	Manifold, J. C.	...	Corangamite (V.)
Braddon, Rt. Hon. Sir E. N.C.	Tasmania		Mauger, S.	...	Melbourne Ports (V.)
P.C., K.C.M.G.			McCay, Hon. J. W.	...	Corinella (V.)
Brown, T.	...	Canobolas (N.S.W.)	McColl, Hon. J. H.	...	Echuca (V.)
Cameron, D. N.	...	Tasmania	McDonald, C.	...	Kennedy (Q.)
Chanter, J. M.	...	Riverina (N.S.W.)	McEacharn, Sir M. D., Kt.	Melbourne (V.)	
Chapman, A.	...	Eden Monaro (N.S.W.)	McLean, Hon. A.	...	Gippsland (V.)
Clarke, F.	...	Cowper (N.S.W.)	McLean, F. E.	...	Lang (N.S.W.)
Conroy, A. H.	...	Werriwa (N.S.W.)	McMillan, Sir W., K.C.M.G.	Wentworth (N.S.W.)	
Cook, J.	...	Parramatta (N.S.W.)	O'Malley, K.	...	Tasmania
Cook, J. N. H. H.	...	Bourke (V.)	Page, J.	...	Maranoa (Q.)
Cooke, Hon. S. W.	...	Wannon (V.)	Paterson, A.	...	Capricornia (Q.)
Crouch, R. A.	...	Corio (V.)	Phillips, Hon. P.	...	Wimmera (V.)
Cruickshank, G. A.	...	Gwydir (N.S.W.)	Piesse, Hon. F. W.	...	Tasmania
Deakin, Hon. A.	...	Ballarat (V.)	Poynton, A.	...	South Australia
Edwards, G. B.	...	Sth. Sydney (N.S.W.)	Quick, Sir John, Kt.	...	Bendigo (V.)
Edwards, R.	...	Oxley (Q.)	Reid Rt. Hon. G. H., P.C., K.C.	East Sydney (N.S.W.)	
Ewing, T. T.	...	Richmond (N.S.W.)	Ronald, J. B.	...	Sthrn. Melbourne (V.)
Fisher, A.	...	Wide Bay (Q.)	Salmon, Hon. C. C.	...	Laanecoorie (V.)
Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir J., P.C., G.C.M.G.	Swan (W. A.)		Sawers, W. B. S. C.	...	New Engla'd (N.S.W.)
Fowler, J. M.	...	Perth (W. A.)	Skene, T.	...	Grampians (V.)
Fuller, G. W.	...	Illawarra (N.S.W.)	Smith, Bruce	...	Parkes (N.S.W.)
Fysh, Hon. Sir P. O., K.C.M.G.	Tasmania		Smith, Hon. S.	...	Macquarie (N.S.W.)
Glynn, P. McM.	...	South Australia	Solomon, E.	...	Fremantle (W. A.)
Groom, A. C.	...	Flinders (V.)	Solomon, V. L.	...	South Australia
Groom, W. H.	...	Darling Downs (Q.)	Spence, W. G.	...	Darling (N.S.W.)
Harper, R.	...	Mernda (V.)	Thomas, J.	...	Barrier (N.S.W.)
Higgins, H. B.	...	Nthrn. Melbourne (V.)	Thomson, D.	...	Nth. Sydney (N.S.W.)
Holder, Hon. F. W.	...	South Australia	Tudor, F. G.	...	Yarra (V.)
Hughes, W. M.	...	West Sydney (N.S.W.)	Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir G., P.C., K.C.M.G.	Balaclava (V.)	
Isaacs, Hon. I. A., K.C.	...	Indi (V.)	Watkins, D.	...	Newcastle (N.S.W.)
Kennedy, T.	...	Moir (V.)	Watson, J. C.	...	Bland (N.S.W.)
Kingston, Rt. Hon. C. C., P.C., K.C.	South Australia		Wilkinson, J.	...	Moreton (Q.)
Kirwan, J. W.	...	Kalgoorlie (W. A.)	Wilks, W. H.	...	Dalley (N.S.W.)
Knox, Hon. W.	...	Kooyong (V.)	Willis, H.	...	Robertson (N.S.W.)

OFFICERS OF THE PARLIAMENT

Senate—E. G. Blackmore, C.M.G., Clerk of the Parliaments; C. B. Boydill, Clerk Assistant;

G. E. Upward, Usher of the Black Rod.

House of Representatives—C. G. Duffy, Clerk; W. A. Gale, Clerk Assistant;

T. Woollard, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Reporting Staff—B. H. Friend, Chief Reporter; D. F. Lumsden, Second Reporter.



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THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH CABINET

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.—Right Hon. Sir G. Turner, Treasurer | 6.—Senator Hon. R. E. O'Connor, Vice-President of Executive Council |
| 2.—Hon. A. Deakin, Attorney-General | 7.—Right Hon. Sir J. Forrest, Minister for Defence |
| 3.—Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, Minister for Trade and Customs | 8.—Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne, Minister for Home Affairs |
| 4.—Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, Minister without portfolio | 9.—Senator Hon. J. G. Drake, Postmaster-General |
| 5.—Right Hon. E. Barton, Minister for External Affairs | |



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THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—THE SENATE

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.—Senator E. D. Millen, N. S.W. | 11.—Senator Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal, Vic. |
| 2.—Senator E. Pulsford, N. S.W. | 12.—Senator J. Styles, Vic. |
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| 9.—Senator Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir F. T. Sargood, Vic. | 19.—Senator J. Ferguson, Q. |
| 10.—Senator Hon. R. W. Best, Vic. | 20.—Senator A. Dawson, Q. |



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THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT — THE SENATE

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- 2.—Senator W. G. Higgs, Q.
- 3.—Senator J. C. Stewart, Q.
- 4.—Senator Lieut.-Col. C. St. C. Cameron, Tas.
- 5.—Senator J. S. Clemons, Tas.
- 6.—Senator Hon. H. Dobson, Tas.
- 7.—Senator J. H. Keating, Tas.
- 8.—Senator J. Macfarlane, Tas.

- 9.—Senator D. J. O'Keefe, Tas.
- 10.—Senator H. DeLargie, W. A.
- 11.—Senator M. S. C. Smith, W. A.
- 12.—Senator G. F. Pearce, W. A.
- 13.—Senator A. P. Matheson, W. A.
- 14.—Senator E. A. Harney, W. A.
- 15.—Senator N. K. Ewing, W. A.

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- 17.—A. H. Conroy, N. S. W.
- 18.—F. E. McLean, N. S. W.

- 19.—A. Chapman, N. S. W.
- 20.—J. M. Chanter, N. S. W.



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- 4.—F. Clarke, N. S.W.
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- 7.—W. B. S. C. Sawers, N. S.W.
- 8.—G. B. Edwards, N. S.W.
- 9.—H. Willis, N. S.W.
- 10.—T. Brown, N. S.W.

- 11.—J. Cook, N. S.W.
- 12.—D. Thomson, N. S.W.
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- 14.—Hon. S. Smith, N. S.W.
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- 16.—D. Watkins, N. S.W.
- 17.—W. H. Wilks, N. S.W.
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- 19.—J. C. Watson, N. S.W.
- 20.—J. Thomas, N. S.W.



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THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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- 2.—J. B. Ronald, Vic.
- 3.—T. Skene, Vic.
- 4.—F. G. Tudor, Vic.
- 5.—Hon. C. C. Salmon, Vic.
- 6.—J. N. H. H. Cook, Vic.
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- 10.—Hon. J. H. McColl, Vic.

- 11.—Hon. S. W. Cooke, Vic.
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- 13.—A. C. Groom, Vic.
- 14.—R. Harper, Vic.
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- 16.—Hon. J. W. McCay, Vic.
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- 18.—T. Kennedy, Vic.
- 19.—Hon. W. Knox, Vic.
- 20.—Hon. I. A. Isaacs, Vic.



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- 2.—Sir J. L. Bonython, Kt., S. A.
- 3.—P. McM. Glynn, S. A.
- 4.—Hon. F. W. Holder, S. A. (Speaker)
- 5.—A. Poynton, S. A.
- 6.—V. L. Solomon, S. A.
- 7.—F. W. Bamford, Q.
- 8.—R. Edwards, Q.
- 9.—A. Fisher, Q.
- 10.—W. H. Groom, Q.

- 11.—C. McDonald, Q.
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- 13.—J. Page, Q.
- 14.—J. Wilkinson, Q.
- 15.—Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon, Tas.
- 16.—J. M. Fowler, W. A.
- 17.—J. W. Kirwan, W. A.
- 18.—D. N. Cameron, Tas.
- 19.—K. O'Malley, Tas.
- 20.—Hon. F. W. Piesse, Tas.

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APPENDIX G

Editorial Note

CORRECTIONS IN BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT :—

SENATE—

Hon. Sir R. C. Baker, President of the Senate
Mr. D. M. Charleston
Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
Hon. T. Playford
Sir J. H. Symon

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—

Hon. E. L. Batchelor
Sir J. L. Bonython
Mr. P. McM. Glynn
Hon. F. W. Holder, Speaker of the House
Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, Minister of Trade and
Customs in Federal Ministry
Mr. V. L. Solomon

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA :—

Hon. G. Brookman, for Central District
Hon. J. L. Parsons, for Central District

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA :—

Mr. H. R. Dixon, for North Adelaide
Mr. W. T. Mortlock, for Flinders
Mr. S. J. Mitchell, for Northern Territory

APPENDIX H

Notes on the Constitution of South Australia

By the Hon. Sir R. C. Baker, K.C.M.G.,

President of the Legislative Council, etc., etc.

It is proposed to briefly formulate the legal theory of the Constitution of the Province of South Australia, to indicate how widely different the constitutional practice is from such legal theory, to examine the sources of such Constitution, and to consider some of its most important aspects.

Preliminary

MOST men, if asked what the political Constitution of South Australia was, would no doubt think that they had enabled the questioner to ascertain for himself by stating that it was to be found in the Constitution Act and its amendments, and the various electoral and other local Acts relating to the election and constitution of the two Houses of Parliament. Any such answer would be woefully incorrect. These Acts only partly define the constitution and powers of the two Houses of Parliament; leave absolutely untouched the relation of the Governor to the Crown and to the local Parliament; leave almost untouched the powers and rights commonly called "prerogatives" of the Crown; only inferentially touch upon the duties, powers, and functions of the responsible advisers of the Governor, commonly called the Ministry; and are, in point of fact, only alterations of and additions to a pre-existing political Constitution which, as altered and added to, still exists.

No doubt the provisions contained in and the effects which have resulted from our Constitution Act are of overwhelming constitutional importance, but that is an entirely different thing to being "the Constitution of South Australia."

To rightly understand a subject it must be studied from all aspects, and especially so when the theory and reality are not only widely divergent, but absolutely contradictory. It might be suggested that in such a case any review and study of the theory might be safely neglected, and the reality alone considered; but—as will be abundantly clear later on—to make the reality clear and understandable the theory must be also stated and understood.

It may be pointed out in passing that in this Province, where every man and woman has a share in the government and can rise to any position in the State, it is an anomaly that our system of State education does not embrace, at all events, an elementary study of our own Constitution.

Definition of the word "unconstitutional"

As it will be necessary to frequently use the word unconstitutional, and as that is a word which has different meanings in different parts of the British dominions, it may be as well to now define the sense in which it is used in these notes. The best explanation of its proper meaning in England is given by Professor Hearn, who says :—

“Whenever experience and the proved utility of any mode of exercising any discretionary power are such as to raise a reasonable expectation in the public mind that these powers will continue to be so used, any deviation from the customary method which tends to defeat this expectation, and rests mainly on the ground of actual ability to so deviate, is unconstitutional.”

But, as Professor Dicey shows, the word may have another meaning in the United States and in the self-governing colonies. In those countries, when a law is passed in violation of the provisions of their respective “Constitutions” it is an “unconstitutional law,” whilst in Great Britain, where the sovereignty is vested in the Queen in Parliament, any such phrase would be unmeaning.

The word will be used in the meaning defined by Professor Hearn.

An Act may be illegal and unconstitutional, but it is not necessarily illegal because it is unconstitutional. As an illustration of the English meaning of this word, Lord Glenelg once officially declared “that British Parliamentary legislation on any subject of exclusive local concern to any British colony possessing a representative assembly is, as a general rule, unconstitutional.” There can be no doubt of the power of the British Parliament to interfere by legislation in the local concerns of South Australia, but in our meaning of the word it would be unconstitutional for the British Parliament to exercise that power.

Theory of government in England by King in Council

As our Constitution Act and all its results are grafts on a pre-existing Constitution, and as that pre-existing Constitution—at all events as it existed at the time when this Province was originally “erected” (that is the word used in the first Imperial Act founding South Australia)—was the result of centuries of practice and political evolution in Great Britain, it will be necessary, in order to grasp the fundamental principles of our subject, to formulate the theory which underlies the Constitution of Great Britain, especially of that branch of it which refers to the government of colonies acquired by settlement.

For a long time after the Norman Conquest, the King in his Great Council called the Parliament (of which the House of Lords is the historical survivor) was, both in theory and in practice, the Sovereign of England. It was then not the duty, but the privilege of the Crown to ask for advice; and the Great Council of the King was really his adviser and not his dictator. He presided in and over this Council, and with its advice was supposed to perform all the business of the realm—legislative, judicial, and executive. This system (if it ever really existed in its entirety) must have soon become unworkable, on account of the diversity and multiplicity of the business transacted, and there must have been a tendency in the Great Council to differentiate itself into various committees or sub-committees, each theoretically advising the King in various branches

of the government, but each practically transacting that part of the business in which it was expert, subject to the power of the King to intervene. And not only did this happen, but as the Great Council of Parliament, which was mainly comprised of the "magnates" or "the great men" (the Lords), could not be continually in session, other Councils of the King gradually developed themselves, and amongst them a small perpetual Council arose, which contained the germ of what we now call the Privy Council, and which, like all the King's Councils in those days, exercised judicial, legislative, and executive functions.

The Great Council of Parliament, however, still retained its position as adviser to the Crown in matters of legislation in England, and at a somewhat uncertain date (fixed by Sir William Charley at 1275) bifurcated into the Lords and Commons, who still in theory advise the Crown what new laws shall be made or old laws altered or repealed. The King's Councillors in matters of judicature became the judges; his Councillors in the collection and management of the revenues of the Crown became the Exchequer Chamber, which, by gradually devoting its attention to functions of judicature and abandoning its function of executive, became the Court of Exchequer; and his Continual Council, or *concilium ordinarium*, gradually became what we now call the Privy Council, a committee of which, "The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council," exercised, and still exercises, jurisdiction in matters of judicature; and of which other committees, or substitutes for committees, such as the Ministry, the Board of Trade, etc., exercised, and still exercise, jurisdiction in executive matters.

Our ancestors were not possessed of the idea which we now so strongly hold, that there should be a separation of legislative, executive, and judicial power—in fact, such an idea would have been altogether foreign to their minds, and has been the growth and result of centuries of experience.

We had an illustration of the old idea that all Councils should exercise both legislative, judicial, and executive jurisdiction in our first South Australian Council, which was both legislative, executive, and judicial; which made laws, acted as adviser to the Governor in all executive matters, and, presided over by the Governor, sat as a Court of Local Appeal. The two Houses of Parliament constituted under our Constitution Act have taken away from this Council all power over matters of legislation, but it still retains its executive and judicial functions.

Our courts of law are a further illustration of the survival of the theory that the King in Council is the sovereign power and administrator in all matters both legislative, executive, and judicial.

Her Majesty the Queen is still (in theory) supposed to preside in all the superior courts of law in all her dominions; the writs are still issued summoning the person mentioned therein to appear in the name of "Victoria, by the grace of God," etc.; and the words "court" and "suitor" still remain as historical evidences of the time when the King, surrounded by his courtiers, administered justice to his suitors. (Suitors or followers originally meant and included all the followers who composed the court of the King—plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses, jurors, etc.)

The original title of the Court of King's Bench was "*Curia Regis coram Rege ipse*"—"the court of the King before the very King himself." At one time the King actually presided in the court and administered justice by the advice of his advisers in matters of judicature—the judges; and even as late as 1876, when the Appellate Jurisdiction Act was passed regulating the appeals from all the courts of the United Kingdom to the House of Lords (practically to a committee of that House consisting of the Law Lords) this appeal was described as an appeal to "Her Majesty the Queen in her Court of Parliament."

“Bills,” theory of

As an example proving that the two Houses of Parliament formerly were, and still theoretically are, only legislative advisers of the Crown, and that the Crown, still in theory, makes all laws, let us consider the past history and present practice of law-making.

Formerly, if it was, and at present, if it is, proposed to make a new law, or alter an old one, what is called a Bill was or is introduced into one of the Houses of Parliament. This word Bill was originally “Billa,” and one of its meanings was “a petition”; indeed, its use to signify a petition survived in the Court of Chancery until a few years ago, when petitions in Chancery praying for relief were called “Bills.”

These Bills were originally what the word indicates—they were petitions presented to the King by the Houses of Parliament asking him to make a law. These petitions did not originally contain the words of the new law which the Houses of Parliament wished made; they simply stated the grievance which the King was asked to remedy, and the law to remedy such grievance was supposed to be drawn up by the judges (who were then officers of Parliament) and made by the King after the session of Parliament was over. Sometimes, however, the King took no notice of these petitions, and sometimes the law purporting to be made in answer to the prayer of the petitioners was widely different from the wishes of the Houses of Parliament, and sometimes the King made laws which the Houses of Parliament had not petitioned for. It was not until the time of Henry V. that the Commons prayed that “no addition or diminution should in future be made, nor alteration in them, which should change the true intent of their petition, without their assent.” This petition was assented to by the King, but the King did not strictly adhere to his promise, and consequently in the reign of Henry VI. the practice was adopted of inserting in the petition the precise words of the law the King was asked to make. The Bill or petition was then called *Billa in se continens acta*—“a petition containing in itself the things which are required to be done.”

And that phraseology Anglicised and shortened into “A Bill for an Act” is still used all over the world where British Parliamentary institutions exist.

Although, as time rolled on, the power of the Crown diminished, and the King was constrained to pass the law in the exact words demanded by the Houses of Parliament, the theory remains to this day that the Crown makes the laws; the enacting clause of all the statutes states that the statute is made by the Crown (or its representative the Governor) with the advice and consent of the Houses of Parliament.

The original petition was, up to late years, always, and in many cases still is, part of the Bill. The petition has survived as “the preamble,” which recites the reasons for making the law. Preambles have, in the course of centuries, become shorter and shorter, and now have almost ceased to exist, except in private Bills, in which Bills Parliamentary practice requires that the petition or reason for making the law should be fully set forth under the name of preamble, and should be proved before the Select Committee to whom the Bill is referred. The Select Committee cannot consider the provisions of the Bill until the truth of the statements contained in the preamble has been proved. In public Bills the preamble is considered after all the clauses of the Bill have been gone through.

In public Bills the Committee first decides what kind of a Bill it will ask the Crown to make, and then gives its reasons for so doing; in private Bills the reasons for the Bill are first arrived at, and then the provisions of the Bill are made to fit with the reasons which have been found to be proved.

The expressions that the Queen assents to or vetoes a Bill, although accurately describing the reality, are not correct if we consider the theory. The words used when a Bill is assented to by Her Majesty are (in the old Norman-French still employed) "*La Reyne le veult*"—"The Queen wills it"; or, if she wishes to exercise what is miscalled her veto, she says, "*La Reyne s'avisera*"—that is, "The Queen will think about it."

This question of Bills illustrates how widely divergent theory is from reality. The reality is that the Crown has no real power at all in the making of laws. If the two Houses of Parliament agree, the Bill which results from such agreement becomes law in England as a matter of course. The miscalled power of veto has never been exercised thus since 1707, when the Crown refused to make the Scotch Militia Bill, which had been agreed to by both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, into a law; and in South Australia there has not been since 1857 any instance of a local Bill passed by both Houses, to which the Governor was clearly empowered by his instructions to assent, failing to become law.

King in Council in theory governs settled colonies with no Parliamentary Constitution

THE King, however, had other dominions beside England, and as the King's Council of Parliament was originally his adviser for England only, he ruled and governed other parts of his dominions, such as Ireland, Normandy, or Jersey, either with or without the advice of other Councils.

Lord Mansfield, in the celebrated case of *Campbell v. Hall*, said:—"Whatever changes were made in the laws of Gascony, Guyenne, and Calais must have been made by the King's authority; if by Act of Parliament, that Act of Parliament would be extant, for they were conquered in the reign of King Edward III."

There are no such Acts. That is to say, the King made laws for those countries without the advice or consent of the Houses of Parliament.

No doubt there always has been a distinction drawn between conquered countries and colonies acquired by the settlement therein of the subjects of the King, but this distinction has no bearing on the fact that the English Parliament was not the King's adviser in matters of legislation outside of England. Subject to certain rights of the colonists themselves in reference to taxation, etc., it was settled and established that in any of the dominions of the King which had been acquired by the settlement therein of his subjects, and which had consequently no local civilised form of government except such as was introduced by such settlement, the sovereign power was vested in the King with the advice of his Privy Council.

So that originally in theory the King in Parliament was the Sovereign of Great Britain, and the King in his Privy Council was the Sovereign of His Majesty's colonies acquired by settlement.

This statement is illustrated by the fact that, even to this day, the ultimate court of appeal from all judicial decisions in Great Britain is to the House of Lords; that is to say, to the Queen in Parliament, which, even as late as the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of 1876, is described as "Her Majesty the Queen in her Court of Parliament," and that from all the colonies the ultimate court of appeal is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—that is, to the Queen in her Privy Council.

But this statement must now be modified. The gradual diminution of the power of the King and the increase of the power of the House of Commons has, centuries ago, resulted in the predominance of the British Houses of Parliament, which have acquired the power of over-riding the King in Privy Council, so that now the theory must be stated as follows:—

The King in Privy Council, subject to the King in Parliament, rules and governs those of his colonies which have been acquired by settlement until such colonies have acquired Constitutions of their own by virtue of Imperial Acts of Parliament.

And it of course follows that when the Imperial Parliament has once granted a Constitution to a colony, the powers of the Crown in reference to alterations of the Constitution of that colony are abrogated and disappear. If it were not so, the Crown would be able to vary or over-ride an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

And the statement must be still further modified, because it has become settled and determined by decisions of the highest courts of Great Britain that, when a colony has acquired a legislative Constitution by grant from the Crown, the Crown cannot take away or alter such Constitution.

We have it on the highest authority that “after a colony has received legislative institutions the Crown (subject to the special provision of any Act of Parliament) stands in the same relation to that colony or settlement as it does to the United Kingdom.”

“Crown colonies,” theory of government

THE Imperial Parliament, in the early days of British colonisation, did not interfere; in fact, it was then considered that the Imperial Parliament had no power to interfere. When a Bill to legislate concerning colonial matters was first introduced, the Ministry declared to the House of Commons “that this Bill was not proper for this House, as it concerned America”; and the King, by the advice of his Privy Council, established constitutions and made laws in British colonies acquired by settlement.

The first “deviation from this general usage” was made in 1791, when, in consequence of the want of power in the Crown to impart to the Roman Catholic population of the Canadas certain privileges which it was considered expedient they should possess, an Act of the Imperial Parliament was passed imparting such privileges and establishing a Constitution for that colony.

The King appointed agents (generally called Governors) to rule in his name and on his behalf, and generally constituted and established local councils to advise such Governors. Sometimes these councils were nominated direct from England; sometimes they were appointed by the Governor himself; and sometimes they were elected, either partly or wholly, by the people of the new country.

The King established courts of justice (subject, however, to the qualification that such courts must not be of a novel description, and must administer justice on the lines of the recognised British courts). He regulated trade and commerce, and otherwise ruled and governed these settlements. The Crown was the owner of all land, which it granted to its subjects on such terms as it thought fit. No country could be settled without authority from the Crown, and the lands of the colonies were considered part of the “royal demesnes.” Territories in North America were granted “as part of our manor of East Greenwich in Kent,” and the proceeds of such land and of all the other revenues which were received in such new country were the property of the Crown.

As has been before stated, the judges of Great Britain have established this principle: that when once the Crown has granted a Constitution to a colony, and conferred representative institutions on the people of such colony, the Crown cannot take away the rights granted or alter such Constitution; and in order to maintain and continue the right of the Privy Council to advise the Crown, notwithstanding the appointment of local councils, there is usually inserted in the Constitutions of such colonies a clause reserving the power to legislate by "Order in Council," that is to say, by order made by the Crown with the advice of the Privy Council.

Privy Council

IN course of time the Privy Council (becoming unwieldy on account of the number of its members, which continually increased, and the multiplicity of the business it transacted) acted through committees; and the King's prerogative in respect to his colonies was, and in fact still is, exercised through a committee of the Privy Council. Perhaps some one may demur to the statement, and point out that the Crown's colonial adviser has sometimes in the past been the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, or the Secretary of State for War, and that its present adviser is the Secretary of State for the Colonies. For all that, the statement is correct. There may be a committee of one as well as of several, and the officials I have mentioned have advised, and still advise, the Crown in reference to colonial affairs as members of the Privy Council.

When this Colony was founded the prerogative was exercised in colonial affairs through "the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies," and it was not until 1854 (in consequence of the strain on the department caused by the Crimean War) that a separate Secretary of State for the Colonies was appointed.

There was, however, then in existence (established in 1782) a Consultative Committee of the Privy Council, who advised the Crown in colonial matters, commonly called the "Committee of Trade and Foreign Plantations," and it was in pursuance of a report from that body dated April 4, 1849, that we obtained our Constitution Act.

Laws in force on the settlement of a colony

THE first charter to found a colony granted by a British Sovereign was granted in 1578 by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Humphrey Gilbert. He was given power to take possession of "all remote and barbarous lands," and to make laws to govern any lands he acquired; but there was a proviso. It was provided that "all who settled there should have and enjoy all the privileges of free citizens and natives of England, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary."

The law which was enforced in such country was the common law of England at the time of settlement, and such part of the statute law as was applicable to its conditions.

As Mr. Chitty puts it:—"If an unsettled country be discovered and peopled by British subjects, they are supposed to possess themselves of it for the benefit of the Sovereign"; but carrying their nationality with them the settlers claimed the right of Englishmen: they claimed to be governed by the law of England.

As Mr. Burge puts it :—"Certain subjects of England, by consent of their Prince, go and possess an uninhabited desert country ; the common law must be supposed to be their rule, as it was their birthright. When they went thither they no more abandoned their English laws than they did their natural allegiance."

And as Governor Pownall puts it :—"The plantations were settled on the King's lands by the King's licence and grant. The Constitution and frame of government was framed by the King's charter and commission, and the colonials, understanding themselves as removed out of the realm, considered themselves in their executive and legislative capacity of government in immediate connection and subordinate to the King, their only sovereign lord"; but "the idea was that all their settlements were the colonial possessions of England," and that the King in his Privy Council was their Sovereign.

The Crown, on the advice of the Privy Council, could, prior to the grant of a colonial Constitution, and after such grant, and on the advice of its local "Council of Legislature," either directly or indirectly by its agent the Governor, alter any of these laws and make new ones, provided they were not repugnant to the law of England.

It is curious to note that this maxim that no law should be repugnant to the law of England which was originally regarded by colonists as the chief bulwark of their liberties came in later years to be looked upon as an offensive curtailment of their rights of self-government.

Historical *resumé* from foundation of the Province to the Constitution Act (1836 to 1856)

It is hoped that these preliminary remarks are sufficient to enable the reader to understand the position when South Australia was first "erected and established" as a Province or Colony.

The King could probably have "erected and established" South Australia as a Colony without the aid of any Act of the Imperial Parliament, but there were several reasons why it was expedient to invoke that aid, of which two only need be mentioned :—

(a) There were grounds for contending that the land comprising the proposed Province was under the jurisdiction of the Government of New South Wales, and if that was so, inasmuch as New South Wales had been established as a British colony long before 1834 ; and the British Parliament had given a Constitution to that colony ; it would not have been competent for the King to abrogate that Constitution and to grant a new Constitution to and make new laws for South Australia.

(b) The practice initiated in 1791 of obtaining Imperial Acts for the establishment of colonies had become established.

Accordingly in 1834 an Imperial Act was passed authorising His Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, to "erect and establish" South Australia into a British Province, and to authorise and empower one or more persons resident in such Province to make such laws and to impose such taxes and to constitute such courts as might be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the people of the Province.

This Act also gave power to the King, with the advice of the Privy Council, to appoint Colonisation Commissioners, who were to have the control of the lands of the Crown in the Province.

In pursuance of the powers given by the Act, this Province was in 1836 "erected and established," and a Governor, a Judge, seven Commissioners, and other officials, were appointed. The Governor, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Advocate-General, and the Resident Commissioners, or any two of them, was authorised to make laws and impose taxes.

As all the land in the Province was the property of the Crown, and as sales were to be made and the proceeds accruing therefrom managed by the Commissioners, there was to a certain extent a dual authority. This did not work well, and in 1838 the authority of the Resident Commissioners was abolished.

The Province of South Australia was governed pursuant to this Constitution which I have so briefly indicated till January 21, 1843.

In 1842 the Imperial Parliament passed two Acts repealing the Act of 1834, and authorising Her Majesty to constitute within the Province of South Australia either one of three different Councils of Legislature. These were :—

- (a) A nominated Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor and seven other persons.
- (b) A nominated Legislative Council, with an elected House of Assembly.
- (c) A mixed House of Legislature, to be partly nominated and partly elected, in such proportions as Her Majesty thought fit.

It was the first of these forms of Councils of Legislature which was brought into operation by Her Majesty; and from June 15, 1845, to July 21, 1851, the Province of South Australia was ruled by the Governor and a nominated Legislature, consisting in all of eight members. As the two other alternative forms of Councils of Legislature were never brought into existence, it is unnecessary to further refer to them.

In 1849 Her Majesty's consultative advisers in colonial matters were a committee of the Privy Council, called "The Committee for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations." This committee, on April 4, 1849, presented to Her Majesty a long and able report, recommending that extended powers of self-government should be granted to the Australian colonies; and in pursuance of such report (in 1849-50) the Imperial Parliament passed an Act, commonly called the Enabling Act, Section VII. of which authorised "the Legislature then by law established within the Colony of South Australia" to establish a Legislative Council, to consist of such members, not exceeding 24, as should be thought fit, one-third of whom were to be appointed by Her Majesty, and two-thirds of whom were to be elected; Section XIV. gave to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council so to be established, authority to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province. A Legislative Council of 24 members constituted as indicated was established in 1851, which continued as the advisers of the Crown in matters of legislation until 1856. But the Enabling Act contained further provisions in reference to the local Legislature. It enacted by Section XXXII. that it should be lawful for the Governor and the partly-nominated and partly-elected Legislative Council, after its establishment by an Act or Acts, to establish in the Province, in lieu of such Legislative Council, "a Council and a House of Representatives or other separate Legislative Houses, to consist respectively of such members, to be appointed or elected respectively by such persons and in such manner as by such Act or Acts shall be determined, and to vest in such Council or House of Representatives, or other Legislative Houses, the powers and functions of the Legislative Council for which the same may be substituted." Any Act passed for this purpose had to be reserved for Her Majesty's consent, and laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for at least 30 days before such consent was given.

In 1853 the Legislative Council, in pursuance of Section XXXII. of this Enabling Act, passed a Bill for an Act constituting a bi-cameral Legislature for South Australia—a Legislative Council to be nominated by the Crown not being fewer than 12 in number, and a House of Assembly of 36 members to be elected by the people.

This Bill of 1853 was reserved for Her Majesty's assent, and disallowed on the ground that the Legislature had exceeded its powers by regulating or limiting the Crown's right of disallowance of Bills which might thereafter be passed by the proposed bi-cameral Legislature.

It will be seen (by the quoted words of Section XXXII. of the Enabling Act) that the only thing which the Governor and Council were authorised to do by that section was to establish two Houses instead of one, and to give to the two Houses the powers and functions of the one House. They went beyond that power, and therefore their action was invalid. A similar mistake was made in New South Wales and Victoria (for the Enabling Act applied to those colonies as well as to South Australia); and it was only in Tasmania that a Bill was passed within the scope of the powers given by the Imperial Parliament.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies sent to the Governor a copy of the Tasmanian Act, and our Constitution Act, drafted on that model, was passed and assented to. This Act, it is true, does something (very little, however) beyond establishing and constituting two Houses instead of one; but it must not be overlooked that the Governor and the old Legislative Council had authority by Section XIV. of the Enabling Act to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province; and the provisions of our Constitution Act which are not within the authority given by Clause XXXII. were passed under and justified by Clause XIV. of the Enabling Act.

Epitome of Constitution Act

It was in pursuance of this dual statutory power (the Act itself bearing evidence of the two sources of the powers under which it was made) that our Constitution Act was passed. Its main object was to establish and constitute two elected Houses instead of one partly-nominated, partly-elected House, and to vest the law-making power, which was formerly vested in the Governor with the advice and consent of the old Legislative Council, in the Governor with the advice of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly; in a word, to establish and constitute a bi-cameral Legislature instead of a uni-cameral Legislature.

As to the vast importance of this alteration there can be no two opinions; but the Act did not establish, or purport to establish, a Constitution in South Australia—it was a graft on an existing Constitution. The Act to a very small extent determined the respective powers and functions of the two Houses so established and constituted. It did not even fix electoral districts or provide any electoral machinery.

No law-making power was ever given to this bi-cameral Legislature except by inference, and to this day our laws are made in pursuance of the powers given by the Enabling Act, which enacts that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the old Legislative Council, may make laws. In the bi-cameral Legislature, established instead of the uni-cameral Legislative Council, are vested the powers and functions of that Council; therefore, the Governor now makes laws with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

In fact, the Act was never intended to be, and is not, even the skeleton of a complete Constitution.

In addition, however, to the main object of the Constitution Act, viz., the establishment and constitution of the two Houses (including the definition to a small extent of their respective powers ; the qualification of the electors and the elected ; their duration in time, etc., etc.), some other matters of great importance were enacted in pursuance of the powers (given by Clause XIV. of the Enabling Act) to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province. These included :—

(a) Power to the bi-cameral Legislature to alter the Act itself, with a proviso that :—

“ It shall not be lawful to present to the Governor for Her Majesty’s consent any Bill by which an alteration in the Constitution of the said Legislative Council or House of Assembly may be made unless the second and third reading of such Bill shall have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Legislative Council and of the Assembly respectively : Provided also that any Bill which shall be so presented shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty’s pleasure thereon.”

(b) The subordination of the power of the Governor to his advisers by providing that :—

1. All appointments of Government officers, except the appointment of certain officers who it was enacted must be members of Parliament, viz., the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, and Commissioner of Public Works, were to be made by the Governor’s advisers. This was done inferentially by stating that the Governor was to make the appointments by the advice of the Executive Council.

2. All control of the expenditure of the Province was to be taken from the Governor. This was also done inferentially by providing that warrants authorising expenditure were to be countersigned by the Chief Secretary.

(c) The formulation of those prerogatives of the Crown which vest in the Sovereign (or his representative, the Governor) the power to call councils of Legislature together, and to dissolve same (so far as they are liable to be dissolved).

(d) That Parliament should be called together once at least in every year.

(e) That the judges should be independent of the Executive.

(f) Inferentially that the Executive advisers of the Crown should be members of Parliament, and positively that no one else holding any office of profit or pension from the Crown, except such Executive advisers, should be members of Parliament.

(g) That the old theory, now so rudely contradicted by practice, that the revenues of the Province are the revenues of the Crown, and cannot be appropriated to any specific purpose except with the previous consent of the Crown, should still survive—as a theory.

Section I. of the Constitution Act

THERE is a proviso to Section I. of the Constitution Act which is most important. It runs as follows :—" Provided that all Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the said Province, or for imposing, altering, or repealing any tax, rate, duty, or impost, shall originate in the House of Assembly." This proviso was inserted because of an imagined analogy between the Legislative Council and the House of Lords on the one hand, and the Commons and the House of Assembly on the other hand; and it formulated one of the constitutional British maxims in reference to what are vaguely called Money Bills. That there never was or could be any such analogy, the following considerations clearly show :—

1. The House of Lords is non-elective; the members sit either by hereditary right or by nomination by the Crown.

The Council is elected by the people.

2. The Lords represent only their own order.

The members of the Council represent their constituents.

3. The Lords are a Court of Record; they have jurisdiction in cases of impeachment, and committees of the whole body have jurisdiction in other cases.

The Legislative Council is not a court, except as to questions arising concerning its privileges, and, except in relation to such questions, has no jurisdiction of judicature.

4. That part of the British Constitution which defines the relationship of the two Houses to each other is unwritten, and consists of the accumulated practice of centuries.

The Legislative Council is the creation of Statute law.

5. The British Constitution has always been, and is still, changeable and varying, usurpations by one or other of the three bodies which compose it having at different times altered the balance of power; the predominant partner has been at different times, the Crown, the Lords, the Commons.

The powers of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly are fixed by the Constitution Act, and cannot be altered except by an alteration of that Act.

6. In the House of Lords the Church is represented by the Lords Spiritual.

The Church is not, and cannot be, represented in the Legislative Council, as by Section XXXVI. of the Constitution Act, "no clergyman or officiating minister shall be capable of being elected a member."

7. The Crown cannot send back to the House of Lords a Bill which has passed both Houses and been presented to Her Majesty for her assent, and request the Lords to make amendments in such Bill.

The Governor can transmit to the Legislative Council, by message, "any amendment which he shall deem to be needed in any Bill presented to him for Her Majesty's assent."

8. If any analogy can be or ought to be drawn (which is denied), the Legislative Council is analogous to the House of Commons. It was, in 1857, elected by the people on a considerably more extended franchise than the House of Commons, and its constituents pay the great bulk of the taxation.

So far as relates to the relative powers and privileges of the two Houses, if any analogy at all could have been drawn, it should have been drawn between the Legislative Council and the House of Commons.

The number of registered electors for the Legislative Council in 1857 at the first election was 10,092. The estimated population in 1857 was 109,917; so that the proportion of electors for the Legislative Council to population was 1 for every 12, including women and children. In 1862 the number of electors for the House of Commons was 1,187,897; the population was 29,204,983, or 1 in 24.

The Council in South Australia represented, as did the Commons in England, that portion of the population which paid the greater part of the taxation, and the Assembly was not analogous to any existing body in the mother country. This, however, is perhaps of only historical interest. The proviso to Section I. before mentioned was inserted, and in 1857 a dispute arose as to its true meaning and as to the true meaning and interpretation of the Constitution Act of 1855-6 generally. The Tonnage Duties Repeal Bill was originated in the House of Assembly. It repealed a tax on the tonnage of shipping and substituted a wharfage rate. The Bill was amended in the ordinary manner by the Legislative Council. When the amendments were received by the House of Assembly a question of privilege was raised. The House of Assembly declared that it was a breach of privilege by the Legislative Council to "modify any Money Bill passed by the House." To which the Council rejoined that it had "an undoubted right to make amendments in all Bills whatsoever sent up to the Council by the House of Assembly."

This dispute was, after many messages between the two Houses and protracted debates, finally settled by a compromise, commonly called "The Compact of 1857."

The dispute was whether or not the Council had the right to amend in the ordinary manner Bills which the Constitution Act said must originate in the Assembly.

This "Compact" defines those Bills, which the Council cannot amend in the ordinary way, as being "all Bills the object of which shall be to raise money, whether by way of loan or otherwise, or to warrant the expenditure of any portion of the same," and provides that "it shall be competent for the Council to suggest any alteration in any such Bill (except that portion of the Appropriation Bill that provides for the ordinary annual expenses of the Government)."

If the "Compact" was literally construed it would authorise the Council to amend or alter all clauses in Bills which are not "Suggestion Bills," even though those clauses impose taxes or appropriate revenue, and would prohibit the Council from making any amendment at all except by way of suggestion in "Suggestion Bills," even though the clauses proposed to be amended had nothing to do with money.

But it must, however, be read and considered as illustrated and modified by the messages between the Houses of which the "Compact" itself forms a part.

And its results, as construed in practice, are as follows:—

- (a) All Bills for appropriating (*i.e.*, whose primary object is to appropriate) revenue, or for imposing, altering, or repealing (as above) any tax, rate, duty, or impost, must originate in the House of Assembly.
- (b) Any other Bill can be introduced in either House.
- (c) If a Bill is introduced in the Council, the primary object of which is not to appropriate revenue, or to impose, alter, or vary any tax, rate, duty, or impost, but which contains, or ought to contain, in order to carry same into effect, clauses of that nature, such clauses should either be not inserted or struck out in committee and inserted in the House of Assembly.

- (d) Bills to alter or reduce any tax, rate, duty, or impost must originate in the House of Assembly, but can be amended by the Council in the ordinary manner.
- (e) The Council can make any amendments in any Bill received from the House of Assembly, so long as such amendments do not touch the parts of the Bill which raise money or appropriate revenue.
- (f) Any clause in a Bill from the House of Assembly, or series of clauses, the object of which is, or are, to raise money or warrant its expenditure, if the same can be segregated from the rest of the Bill, may be struck out by the Council by way of amendment.
- (g) Any clause or series of clauses which merely alter or repeal a tax, rate, duty, or impost, and does or do not increase the tax, etc., can be dealt with by the Council by way of amendment.
- (h) If the Council desire to alter any clause which raises money by way of loan or taxation, or appropriates revenue, such alteration must be by way of suggestion.
- (i) If a suggestion is agreed to, the Bill is not taken out of committee, and the committee has leave to sit again on receipt of a reply from the House of Assembly.
- (j) Hitherto amendments and suggestions have not been made in the same Bill, but this is no reason why this should not be done, the message forwarding the suggestion informing the Assembly that, in addition to the suggestion, the Council reserves its right to forward at a later stage amendments to the House of Assembly in those parts of the Bill which the Council has a right to amend.

If the Assembly adopts the suggestions, and introduces them in the Bill, the amendments would then be sent to the Assembly at a later stage, viz., upon the third reading in the Council.
- (k) When the House of Assembly receives a Bill in which the Council has made a suggestion to which the House of Assembly has agreed, the House of Assembly treats the Bill as if it were a new Bill; but the Council treats the Bill as if the Bill had been amended by the House of Assembly, and proceeds in committee as if the Bill had been originally sent from the House of Assembly as amended.
- (l) If the House of Assembly does not agree to the suggestion made by the Council, and the Council refuses to give way, the Bill "shall be either assented to or rejected as originally passed by the House of Assembly."

Section 40 of the Constitution Act

THIS section provides that "it shall not be lawful for either House of the said Parliament to pass any vote, resolution, or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the revenue, or of any tax, rate, duty, or impost, for any purpose which shall not have been first recommended by the Governor to the said House of Assembly during the session in which such vote, resolution, or Bill shall be passed."

If the words "tax, rate, duty, or impost" were intended to mean the "proceeds" of "any tax, rate, duty, or impost," they are surplusage, because such proceeds are clearly revenue. It is probable, however, that these words are an example of constitutional "atavism," and a survival from Act to Act of words referring to the old practice of the British Parliament of appropriating specific taxes, etc., to specific purposes. When the consolidated revenue first was established the House of Commons had to pass 4,000 resolutions in committee to get rid of these appropriations of specific taxes.

The object and intention of this section was not to define the relationship of the two Houses of Parliament.

A study of the history of the section, and the fact that a similar message was required when we had only one House, clearly proves that its original and main object was to preserve the rights of the Crown. It formulates the practice of the House of Commons, in which the ancient theory that the revenue of the country is the revenue of the Crown, and ought not to be appropriated without the consent of the Crown, is still preserved—as a theory. Parliamentary appropriation of the revenue is a comparatively modern innovation, which has arisen by successive encroachments of the Commons on the prerogatives of the Crown. Originally, in theory as in practice, the three estates of the realm—the Nobility, the Clerics, and the Commons—taxed themselves separately, and granted scutages, aids, and supplies to the Crown, which the Crown expended in the ordinary government of the country (or otherwise), undictated to and untrammelled by the Houses of Parliament.

The House of Commons has in England gradually acquired all power over the expenditure of the revenue so raised, which, however, is still theoretically the revenue of the Crown.

From this theory the necessity of requiring a message from the Crown recommending any appropriation of its revenue arose, and the practice is still continued. The practice has survived after the reality of the theory has died, because it fulfils an important and essential purpose. It gives to that Executive Committee of Parliament called the Ministry the primary initiative of, and great power over, all expenditure; and very properly so, too, because it is of the greatest importance that the responsibility of controlling expenditure should vest in the same body which is primarily responsible for providing the ways and means and controlling the expenditure of the Province.

Money Bills—New Zealand and Queensland cases

It has been supposed by some people that the relative power of the two Houses of the South Australian Parliament has been declared and illustrated by two cases which have arisen in Queensland and in New Zealand; but this is not so.

In 1885 a question arose in Queensland in reference to the relative rights and powers of the two Houses concerning Money Bills. The wording of the Queensland Constitution Act is similar to the wording of our Act in reference to this question; but the Legislative Council of Queensland is a nominated body, and had agreed to the following joint Standing Order:—"In all cases not herein provided for having reference to the joint action of both Houses of Parliament, resort will be had to the rules, powers, and practice

of the Imperial Parliament." The dispute was referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the following questions were asked:—

1. Whether the Constitution Act, 1867, confers on the Legislative Council powers co-ordinate with those of the Legislative Assembly in the amendment of the Bills, including Money Bills?
2. Whether the claims of the Legislative Assembly as set forth in this message of November 12, 1885, are well founded?

To which the following terse answer was given :—" Their Lordships agree humbly to report to your Majesty that the first of these questions should be answered in the negative, and the second in the affirmative."

The New Zealand Council is a nominated Council, and the two New Zealand Houses had agreed to joint Standing Orders, which in effect declared that the practice of the two New Zealand Houses in reference to Money Bills should be the same as the practice of the Lords and the Commons. The question asked the Imperial law officers of the Crown (Coleridge and Jessel) was : "What would have been the practice of the House of Lords in reference to the particular Money Bill in dispute?"—and their very guarded reply was :—" We think the Bill was a Money Bill, and such a Bill as the House of Commons would not have allowed to be altered by the House of Lords."

In both these cases the Upper Houses were nominated, and not representative Houses ; in both cases they had agreed to accept the position of the House of Lords, so far as Money Bills were concerned ; and in both cases the only question asked was what would have been the practice of the Lords and Commons. These cases have no bearing whatever on the legal or constitutional position of the elected Legislative Council of South Australia, which has never agreed to accept any such position. In South Australia both Houses are now constitutionally bound by the "Compact of 1857," which has worked extremely well, and a violation of that "Compact" by either House would now be "unconstitutional."

Alterations of the Constitution Act—How made

Section XXXIV

It is generally believed that the Constitution Act cannot be altered unless the Bill seeking to make an alteration is passed on both its second and third readings in both Houses of Parliament by absolute majorities.

This is not so. Any part of the Constitution Act which does not refer to "the Constitution of Legislative Council or House of Assembly," if passed in the ordinary manner, can become law.

Section XXXIV. provides that "the said Parliament shall have full power and authority from time to time by any Act to repeal, alter, or vary all or any of the provisions of this Act and to substitute others in lieu thereof: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent any Bill by which an alteration in the Constitution of the said Legislative Council or House of Assembly may be made, unless the second and third reading of such Bill shall have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the said Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly respectively: Provided also that every Bill which shall be so passed shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon."

It is difficult to give any clear and succinct definition of what is meant by the word "constitution" as applied to a legislative body, but it could never have been intended to prohibit any alteration being made in what had not been fixed and determined. The evident meaning and intention of the Act is that no alteration of the constitution of either House as fixed by the Constitution Act should be made unless concurred in by absolute majorities of both Houses. This is not only evident from a common-sense point of view, but also from the fact that the prohibition is contained in a proviso. Power is first given to "repeal, alter, or vary all or any of the provisions of this Act," and it is then "provided that" Bills which alter the constitution of either House shall be passed in the specified manner. The proviso is a limitation to the power given, and indicates the class of alterations to the Act, which must be passed in the specified manner.

The late Mr. R. I. Stow (afterwards Judge Stow), in an opinion given in 1861 (P. P. No. 23 of 1861), puts the point very clearly: "This prohibition is not a direct enactment extending to all legislation on the particular subjects indicated, but is a limitation of the powers assumed to be given in the first part of the section. The section gives powers to repeal, alter, or vary any of the provisions of the Constitution Act, but prohibits the Legislature from exercising that power in such a manner as to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly, unless with the concurrence of an absolute majority of members of both Houses on the second and third readings of the Bill by which the alteration may be effected; therefore no enactment comes within the prohibition contained in Section XXXIV., unless it alters the Constitution Act and also the constitution of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly."

Imperial legislation since the passing of the Constitution Act

SINCE 1856 various important alterations have been made: some by the Imperial Parliament; some by the colonial Legislature. Amongst the most important made by the Imperial Parliament may be mentioned:—

In 1855 an Imperial Act authorised the bi-cameral Legislature, which it was then anticipated would be established under the provisions of Clause XXXII. of the Enabling Act (so soon as such bi-cameral Legislature was established), to sell and dispose of and to legislate concerning the waste lands of the Crown.

In 1865 the prohibition contained in the common law of England before referred to prohibiting Colonial Legislatures passing any law repugnant to the law of England, was by an Act known as the Validating Act to a great extent abrogated, and the meaning of the word "repugnant" was defined.

The Validating Act also provided that no colonial law should be invalid on account of the Governor having consented to same, contrary to instructions given to him "by any instrument other than his letters patent or instrument authorising such Governor to concur in passing laws."

In 1873 the prohibition against passing any law providing for the imposition of preferential Customs duties was abolished so far as other Australian colonies were concerned, and this limitation on the powers of colonial Legislatures has been since then further relaxed.

From time to time the Imperial Parliament, at our earnest request, has validated certain Bills of the local Legislature which have been passed, contrary to the provisions of Imperial Acts forming part of our Constitution, or of our Constitution Act itself.

The Parliament

IN England the word "Parliament" properly means the Crown and the two Houses of Legislature, but Section I. of the Constitution Act enacts that the two Houses of Legislature in South Australia alone, without the Governor, shall be called "The Parliament." These two Houses consist of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly, constituted as follows :—

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

There were originally 18 members of the Legislative Council; the number has since been extended to 24.

The only qualifications for a Legislative Councillor were, and still are, that he must—

- (a) Be 30 years old.
- (b) Be a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, or legally made a denizen of the Province.
- (c) Have resided in the Province for three years if a natural-born subject of Her Majesty; or five years if a naturalised subject.

No property qualification is required. A Legislative Councillor need not even have, or be qualified to have, a vote for either House.

Three classes of persons are disqualified from being elected Legislative Councillors, even though they possess all the above qualifications. They are :—

- (a) Judges of any court of the Province.
- (b) Clergymen or officiating ministers.
- (c) Government contractors.

Originally the whole of the Province was one electoral district, but in 1881 the Province was divided into four electoral districts each returning six members, so that now the Council consists of 24 members returned by four districts. Every three years the two members for each district who have been longest in office retire, and what is called a periodic election takes place to fill the vacancies, eight new members being elected, two for each district. If there were no casual vacancies caused by death or resignation, etc., or if a casual vacancy were filled by the election of a new member to hold office during the remainder of the term of the member whose death or resignation caused the casual vacancy, Legislative Councillors would be elected for nine years; in fact, they are theoretically elected for nine years; but it is provided that anyone elected to fill a casual vacancy pushes forward, so to speak, the other members for the district so far as the dates of their retirement are concerned, and is himself theoretically elected for the whole term of nine years. In practice it has been found that few Councillors hold their seats (unless re-elected) for more than six years.

The voters or electors for the Legislative Council comprise all those who—

1. Are over the age of 21 years.
2. Are not in gaol for treason, felony, or other infamous offence.
3. Have been registered on the Electoral Roll of the Province six months previous to the election for which they claim to vote.
4. Are natural-born or naturalised subjects of Her Majesty, or legally made denizens of the Province.

And who have, in addition, either one or more of the following qualifications:—

- (a) A freehold estate in possession either legal or equitable situate within the Province of the clear value of £50 sterling money above all charges and encumbrances affecting the same.
- (b) A leasehold estate in possession situate within the Province of the clear annual value of £20, the lease thereof having been registered in the General Registry Office for the registration of deeds, and having three years to run at the time of voting, or containing a clause entitling the lessee to become the purchaser of the land thereby demised.
- (c) Occupy a dwelling-house of the clear annual value of £25 sterling.

(a) As to qualification (a), it may be mentioned that no trustee is entitled to vote in respect of land held by him as trustee; the beneficiaries equitably entitled to such land can claim to vote, provided they are entitled "in possession"; that is to say, are entitled to be paid the rents or profits by the trustee. No person having a contingent interest or entitled in remainder has any electoral right under (a).

(b) As one of the elements of this qualification (b) is the "clear annual value of the leasehold estate," the question arises, the annual value to whom? To the landlord or to the tenant? If to the tenant, then inasmuch as the less rent the tenant pays the greater value the "leasehold estate" is to him, it would follow that if two properties of equal value were leased at different rents, the tenant who paid least rent might have a vote, and he who paid most have no vote; or, if a tenant paid £1,000 per annum rent, and could not make the rent out of the premises leased, he would have no vote, because the leasehold estate would have no value to him; various other absurdities might be pointed out to which this construction would lead. On the other hand, it seems anomalous to give a tenant a vote in respect of the value of his "leasehold estate" to someone else—the landlord; yet this has been decided to be the true meaning of similar words in the English Reform Act (*Colville v. Wood and others*). The value of the leasehold estate to the landlord is practically the rent, so that in effect the rental must not be less than £20 per annum. It must be noted the lessee must be in possession of the land, and the lease must have been registered and have three years to run, *or* the lessee must have a right of purchase. The alternative *or* only refers to the length of the lease, so that a lessee who has a right of purchase must also have a registered lease, and the annual value of the leasehold estate must be over £20.

(c) As to qualification (c), the only qualification necessary is to occupy a dwelling-house of the annual value of £25. No rent need be specified in the lease or paid; in fact, there need be no lease; the occupier of a dwelling-house of the annual value of £25 can claim to vote simply because he occupies.

No occupier (who is not also owner) of a shop, a store, farm, or vacant land, etc., can claim to vote because of such occupation. He may be entitled because he is the owner under (a), or registered lessee under (b); but he cannot claim as an occupier.

The Constitution Act itself granted the franchise for the Legislative Council to males alone. It has since been extended to females possessing the specified qualifications.

At the first election in 1857 there were 10,092 registered voters out of a population of 109,917; at the last election in 1897 there were 45,814 registered voters out of a population of 355,286.

By the Constitution Act itself the Governor has no power to dissolve the Legislative Council; that is, to prevent the members from holding their seats for the full term of nine

years for which they were elected, but by Act No. 236 of 1881, the provisions of which will be examined later on, this was altered.

The Constitution Act provides that the Legislative Council shall elect a President to preside over its meetings, administer the Standing Orders, issue writs to fill casual vacancies, etc., etc.

A casual vacancy can be occasioned in any of the following ways:—

- (a) Death.
- (b) Written resignation addressed and delivered to the President.
- (c) Failure to attend the sittings for two consecutive months without the permission of the Council.
- (d) Becoming a citizen of a foreign Power.
- (e) Bankruptcy.
- (f) "Taking the benefit of any Act relating to insolvent debtors."
- (g) Becoming a public defaulter.
- (h) Becoming attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime.
- (i) Becoming of unsound mind.
- (j) Acceptance of an office of profit or pension from the Crown during pleasure except the office of one of the responsible Ministers.
- (k) Becoming a Government contractor.

In the event of a vacancy occurring from any one of these causes, the President issues a writ to cause an election to take place to fill the vacancy.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

There were originally 36 members of the House of Assembly. The members have now been increased to 54.

The qualifications for a member of the House of Assembly were, and still are, that he must—

- (a) Be over the age of 21 years.
- (b) Be a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty.
- (c) Have resided in the Province for at least five years, if a naturalised subject.

No property qualification is requisite. Four classes of persons are disqualified from being elected members of the House of Assembly, even though they possess all the above qualifications. They are:—

- (a) Judges of any court of the Province.
- (b) Clergymen or officiating ministers.
- (c) Government contractors.
- (d) Persons in gaol for treason or felony or other infamous offence.

The 54 members are now returned by 27 electoral divisions. When the whole Colony elected the Council, the word "district" was used for the electoral divisions for the House of Assembly; but the word "district" is now used to describe the area represented by a Legislative Councillor, and the word "division" for the area represented by a member of the House of Assembly. This alteration in phraseology has caused some confusion.

The members of the Assembly are elected for three years, unless in the meantime the House is dissolved; that is to say, unless the Governor declares the seats of all the members vacant and orders an election for new members.

The voters or electors for the House of Assembly comprise all those who—

- (1) Are over the age of 21 years.
- (2) Are not in gaol for treason, felony, or other infamous offence.
- (3) Have been registered on the electoral roll of the Province for six months previous to the election for which they claim to vote.
- (4) Are natural-born or naturalised subjects of Her Majesty.

The franchise for the House of Assembly was originally confined to males; it has, however, been extended to females. At the first election in 1857 there were 15,538 registered voters out of a population of 109,917; at the last election, 1899, there were 152,393 registered voters out of a population of 362,897.

Casual vacancies are occasioned by practically the same causes as in the Council, but the wording of the two sections referring to this subject for the respective Houses is somewhat different, especially as regards bankruptcy or insolvency.

A Speaker is elected, who issues writs to fill casual vacancies, and who has substantially similar powers and performs similar functions to the President.

Parliament cannot proceed to transact any business unless summoned by the Governor, who has the power not only of summoning and of proroguing Parliament, but also the power of dissolving the House of Assembly, and, in certain cases, which will be hereinafter mentioned, of also dissolving the Council. It is, however, provided that the Governor must summon Parliament to meet once a year, "so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and the first sitting of Parliament in the next session."

Since the Constitution Act only three amendments of importance have been made in the "constitution of the Houses":—

(1.) In 1869-70 "The Contractors in Parliament Act" was passed, which prohibits persons who have contracts with the Executive from being elected to or sitting in Parliament. Certain contracts are, however, excepted from the operation of this Act. They are:—

- (a) Contracts made by incorporated trading companies consisting of more than 20 persons.
- (b) Contracts or agreements "in respect of any lease, licence, or agreement in respect to the sale or occupation of any waste lands of the Crown or Crown lands."
- (c) Contracts devolving upon members of Parliament as executors, legatees, etc., etc.

(2.) The "Female Suffrage Act" (613 of 1894) extended the right to vote for members of both Houses of Parliament to women possessing the necessary qualifications. This places women in exactly the same position as men so far as the electoral franchise is concerned, and has one curious effect not generally known: it enables a woman to be elected as a member of the House of Assembly, but not as a Legislative Councillor. This results from the wording of the Constitution Act, which enacts that "any person who shall be qualified and entitled to be registered as a voter shall be qualified and entitled to be elected a member of the House of Assembly."

Inasmuch as women may now be qualified and entitled to be registered as voters, they may, therefore, be qualified and entitled to be elected members of the House of Assembly. The qualifications, however, entitling anyone to be elected a Legislative Councillor are quite different; they are (*verbatim*) as before stated. The Constitution Act itself only referred to male voters and male members of Parliament. The "Female Suffrage Act" refers only to voters, and although by implication it enables a woman to be elected a member of the House of Assembly, it does not alter the qualifications necessary for a Legislative Councillor.

(3.) By Act No. 236 of 1881 the Province, instead of being one electoral district for the election of Legislative Councillors, was divided into four districts. Under its provisions "whenever any Bill for any Act shall have been passed by the House of Assembly during any session of Parliament, and the same Bill, or a similar Bill with substantially the same objects and having the same title, shall have been passed by the House of Assembly during the next ensuing Parliament, a general election of the House of Assembly having taken place between such two Parliaments, the second and third readings of such Bill having been passed in the second instance by an absolute majority of the whole number of members of the said House of Assembly, and both such Bills shall have been rejected by, or fail to become law in consequence of any amendments made therein by the Legislative Council, it shall be lawful for, but not obligatory upon, the Governor of the said Province, by proclamation to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to dissolve the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and thereupon all members of both Houses of Parliament shall vacate their seats, and members shall be elected to supply the vacancies so created; or for the Governor to issue writs for the election of one, or not more than two, new members for each district of the Legislative Council: Provided always that no vacancy, whether by death, resignation, or any other cause, shall be filled up while the total number of members shall be 24 or more"; "in the event of the Council being dissolved, six members shall be elected for each of the said districts, and the names of such members shall be placed on the roll of members for the said districts in the order provided for in Section XII. of this Act, and thereafter the several periodical retirements of members referred to in Sections VIII. and XIII. of this Act shall date from the day of their election."

It will be seen that any Bill in consequence of which the whole of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly may be dissolved, or in consequence of which new members of the Legislative Council may be elected, must fail to become law, because of its rejection by the Legislative Council, or because of amendments made by such Council. If the Legislative Council simply postpones the consideration of the Bill from time to time until the end of the session no dissolution of or additions to the Council can take place.

If, however, the Council so treats the Bill as to entitle the Governor to exercise either of these alternative powers, and if the Governor causes the number of Councillors to be increased by the election of additional members, there is some doubt as to what the future results would be.

The words "vacancy, whether by death, resignation, or any other cause," are capable of two constructions.

If we consider these words apart from the rest of the Act, and do not give full weight to some of its main intentions, the words "any other cause" would (according to the recognised rules for the construction of Statutes) refer only to vacancies analogous to the particular words which they follow ("death" or "resignation"); that is to casual vacancies, and the ordinary periodic elections would be held in due course, the Council being gradually reduced to its nominal number by casual vacancies caused by any of the 11 causes mentioned in the preceding chapter.

If this is the true construction of the words, inasmuch as all or nearly all the casual vacancies may occur in one of the four districts, that district may for a long period (perhaps 10 or 12 years) be almost unrepresented in the Council.

If, however, the words have the meaning which they would convey to any non-legal mind, "any other cause" would include vacancies caused by the retirement of members in consequence of effluxion of time, and assuming that eight new members had been elected, no election could take place to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement in consequence of effluxion of time of the eight members who had been longest in office; or, to put it in another way, there could be no next periodic election. As this would cause the enforced retirement from the Council of the eight members who had been longest in office for three years, they would probably resign and stand for the election to add to the number of members of the Council. The President would have to issue writs to fill the eight casual vacancies caused by such resignations, and such resignations would have the effect of causing the eight members next longest in office to retire at the time fixed for the next periodic election, at which election they could not stand again, because no election could take place. In their turn they, also, would therefore probably resign, and so with the remaining eight, so that practically the whole Council would be dissolved.

As the President would have to issue the writs to fill the vacancies caused by resignations and fix the dates for the consequent elections, and the Governor would have to issue the writs for the eight new members and fix the date for their election, complications of a most embarrassing nature might arise.

There are grounds for holding either of these two constructions to be correct, but probably a court of law would uphold the former.

Up to the present time there has been no dissolution of the two Houses, nor has there been any addition to the number of Councillors in pursuance of the Act now under discussion.

It has been suggested that if writs were issued to increase the number of Councillors, any sitting member, instead of resigning his seat, might become a candidate, and, on election, resign his original seat.

It has also been suggested that a member of one House, without resigning his seat in that House, may be elected a member of the other House, and sit in both Houses.

There are no express words in the Constitution Act or its amendments prohibiting either of these things being done, but they would certainly be against the spirit of our constitution, to which the following fine words of Mr. Gladstone apply as strongly as they do to the British constitution:—"More, it must be admitted, than any other, it leaves open doors which lead into blind alleys, for it presumes more boldly than any other the good sense and the good faith of those who work it. The undoubted competency of each reaches even to the paralysis or destruction of the rest. The House of Commons is entitled to refuse every shilling of the supplies. That House, and also the House of Lords, is entitled to refuse its assent to every Bill presented to it. The Crown is entitled to make a thousand peers to-day, and as many to-morrow; it may dissolve all and every Parliament before it proceeds to business; may pardon the most atrocious crimes; may declare war against all the world; may conclude treaties involving unlimited responsibilities, and even vast expenditure without the consent, nay, without the knowledge of the Parliament, but in reversal of policy already known and sanctioned by the nation. But the assumption is that the depositaries of power will all respect one another; will evince a consciousness that they are working in a common interest for a common end; and they will be possessed together with not less than an average intelligence, of not less than an average sense of equity and of the public interest of right."

The powers and privileges of the Parliament

So long as "The Parliament" acts within the scope and limit of the powers given to it by the Imperial Parliament it is in practice, though not in theory, supreme. Within these limits "The Parliament" is the source and foundation of all power—legislative, executive, and judicial. Its power to legislate is direct; it practically appoints the real Executive (the Ministry), who, though nominally appointed by the Governor to advise him, is practically a committee of Parliament, and exercises all executive functions within the Province. It can establish or abolish courts of law, fix the number and remuneration of the Judges, and, subject to certain limitations, control and regulate the position and duties of the Judges. It is true that the Judges are not directly appointed by, and cannot be directly removed by Parliament—theoretically they are appointed by the Crown to hold office during good behavior, and may be removed "by Her Majesty Her heirs and successors upon the address of both Houses of the said Parliament." Practically this means that they are appointed by that Parliamentary committee called the Ministry, and that one of the means by which they can be removed is by Parliament.

The power to legislate (conferred by the "Enabling Act" 13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 59) is given by the words "to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province." This power was, however, qualified by prohibitions. The Parliament was forbidden to make any law—

- (a) "Repugnant to the laws of England";
- (b) "Interfering in any way with the sale or other appropriation of the lands belonging to the Crown, or with the revenue arising therefrom";
- (c) "Imposing differential Customs duties";
- (d) Dealing with shipping, import and export duties, etc., "contrary to or at variance with any treaty or treaties concluded by Her Majesty with any foreign power";
- (e) Dealing with other specified matters of minor importance.

As has been shown in the preceding chapter, some of the most important of these prohibitions have been repealed, others have been modified, but some still remain.

The power to legislate is also further curtailed by the commission and instructions given to the Governor by the Queen. There are certain classes of subject matter, concerning which it is obvious that legislation and practice ought to be uniform all over the British Empire; there are other classes of subject matter concerning which Imperial considerations have to be weighed, as against local necessities or prejudices; and the Governor's commission and instructions—that is, the power of attorney, so to speak, under which he acts for the Queen—oblige him to refer Bills relating to any such subject matter for the consideration of the Imperial authorities; that is to say, in theory, the Queen herself will consider whether she will or will not make the law petitioned for by the South Australian Parliament; in practice, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies will, after receipt of advice from the law officers of the Crown in England, say whether the Bill shall or shall not become law.

Power is also reserved by the Queen in the power of attorney given to the Governor, to "disallow" any Bill within a period of two years, even although the Governor has assented to such Bill. The theory of this is that the Governor has exceeded or misconstrued the powers and instructions given by his power of attorney, and having exceeded his authority, his acts do not bind his principal—the Crown.

Amongst the most important subjects concerning which even now local laws cannot be made may be mentioned:—The relation of South Australia to foreign countries; the regulation of trade and commerce with other countries or colonies; such prerogatives of the Crown as have not been abrogated by the granting of a Constitution to South Australia; the limitation and definition of the powers given to the Governor by the Queen to represent the Crown; the control and regulation of ships owned by British subjects, etc., etc. Concerning some of these matters the Parliament has no power to legislate; concerning others, a limited power.

Outside the boundaries of this Province (including its bays, inlets, estuaries, etc.) South Australian law has no force or validity (except so far as the enforcement of contracts made in the Province is concerned). As an illustration of this proposition, let us consider the position of a ship owned and registered in the Province. One of the matters (except within small limits as to certain details) concerning which the Parliament may not legislate is "British shipping"; there is no such thing as a South Australian or Victorian ship. All ships under the British flag are British ships registered, manned, victualled, and regulated under British law. Although each colony possesses a Register for Shipping, a Vice-Admiralty Court, etc., etc., these are branches of the British Register, the British Admiralty Court, etc. When, however, a British ship is in this Province, the laws of South Australia are in force on board of her concerning all matters not provided for by the British Merchant Shipping Act: but immediately she departs from the Province, say on a voyage to Melbourne, British law is the only law in force on board that ship, both in criminal and civil matters, until she enters Victorian waters, when Victorian law, so long as she remains in Victoria, takes the place originally occupied by South Australian law.

So far, however, as the subject matters on which Home Rule has been granted to South Australia are concerned, the authority to make laws within the area of South Australia is absolute if the law is within the scope and limit of the authority given. It is a maxim of law that "*delegatus non protest delegare*"—that is to say, power which has been delegated to any body or person cannot be handed on by that body or person to someone else (without express authority from the principal). In a case which arose in New South Wales it was argued that, inasmuch as the New South Wales Governor and Parliament only possessed a delegated power to make laws (similar to that given to the Parliament of South Australia), they could not give to the Governor in Council power to make regulations or by-laws practically imposing a tax, as that would be a delegation of the power delegated to them. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, however, said that "within the limit of subjects and areas a colonial Legislature is supreme, and has the same authority as the Imperial Parliament."

For a long time it was considered that colonial Legislatures had, by the common law of England, the same privileges (of freedom of speech, power to punish either members or strangers for contempt, etc.) as the British Houses of Parliament. This idea was originated by Governor Simcoe, who informed the Legislature of Upper Canada that they were "the image and transcript of the British Constitution." He granted or purported to grant to them "all the powers, privileges, and immunities of the British House of Commons."

Governor Simcoe was under the same impression as was Charles I., that the Sovereign had the power to grant those "privileges," etc.; but, as a matter of law, the British Commons derive their privileges, etc., from part of the common law, generally called the "*Lex et Consuetudo Parliamenti*," which gives and defines the privileges of the British House of Commons; and that "*Lex et Consuetudo Parliamenti*" does not cross the seas.

"The law and practice of Parliament as established in the United Kingdom," said the English law officers (Cockburn and Bethell), "are not applicable to colonial Legislatures, nor does the rule of one body furnish any analogy for the conduct of the other."

And as Mr. Chitty says:—"With respect to colonial Assemblies, it is most important that any idea that they stand on the same footing as the English House of Commons should be excluded from consideration."

This position was not fully realised in South Australia for a long time; in fact, in 1857, when the debates between the two Houses concerning Money Bills took place, resulting in what is known as the "Compact of 1857," it was not realised at all; but ultimately, in 1872, an Act was passed giving to our Houses of Legislature the same privileges, powers, and immunities as the British House of Commons.

The word "privilege" is often used to denote the respective rights and powers of the two Houses as between themselves; and it must be distinctly understood that the Act of 1872 has nothing to do with, and does not in any way affect, this aspect of the privileges of either House. We have the authority of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and of the law officers of the Crown in England for this statement.

Under the provisions of the Privilege Act either House of Parliament can by resolution punish any of its members who are guilty of contempt or misconduct by expulsion, imprisonment, fine, suspension, or censure; and it may punish strangers who are declared guilty of contempt of Parliament in a similar manner (except, of course, by expulsion).

The Governor

THE Governor is commonly described as the representative of Her Majesty, and to a certain extent this is true; but he is not a Viceroy, and only represents Her Majesty to a limited degree. The difference between a Viceroy and a Governor has never been very clearly defined, but it may be safely stated that a Governor represents the Crown to a more limited degree and in a more specified manner than does a Viceroy. To each Governor a commission or power of attorney is given, setting out either directly or by inference what his authority is, accompanied by letters of instruction telling him he must do certain things and that he must not do certain things.

Where Imperial interests are concerned, the Governor is the guardian of these interests, and he cannot shelter himself behind the responsibility of his local advisers. He should communicate direct with the home authorities. If they do not uphold his decisions, he must give way or resign; while if they do, the question becomes one between the Province and the mother country.

The Governor occupies a dual position: he is both an Imperial officer and a local Governor. In all matters of Imperial concern he must act on his own responsibility or by direction of Her Majesty in her Privy Council, that is, practically, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and it would be unconstitutional for him to consult his local advisers. In all matters of local concern he now acts almost entirely on the advice of his local advisers; and the tendency of the British Government for many years has been to grant us more complete autonomy by sweeping away any real power from the Governor in local matters. As an example: Up to late years the Governor was bound by his instructions in capital cases, after taking the advice of his Ministers, to exercise the prerogative of mercy on his own responsibility. But when Sir Anthony Musgrave, in

Queensland, came into collision with his responsible advisers by insisting on exercising his own judgment, he was in effect told by them that the Ministry would order the gaoler and the police to disregard his authority. As has always been the case when any Governor, in attempting to obey the instructions given to him, has come into collision with the local Ministry, the Secretary of State for the Colonies deserted Sir Anthony Musgrave, and the instructions to Governors have since been altered, so that now the Ministry practically exercises the prerogative of mercy.

Although a capable Governor by his position, knowledge, and experience may exert great influence, there are few matters of purely local concern in which he can constitutionally exercise his own judgment. Two examples are given: when a Ministry, having lost the confidence of Parliament, advises a penal dissolution of Parliament; or when a Ministry has tendered to him, and he has accepted, its resignation and new advisers have not been appointed.

In both of these cases the Governor must act on his own responsibility and exercise his own discretion.

There is no doubt as to the first-mentioned event; and the position has been very clearly put by Lord Normanby in a Minute in 1881 refusing to grant a dissolution on the advice of his Ministry:—"If the principle were admitted that a Minister had a right to a dissolution whenever he saw fit to advise one, a vital blow would be struck at the powers and independence of Parliament. The Minister would then become the master of Parliament instead of the servant of the Crown; and the knowledge that a vote against the Government might terminate its existence would act as a constant drag on the independence of Parliament and the exercise of that supervision over the actions of the Government which it is its right and duty to exercise."

It is no doubt a fact that the Governor sometimes asks the retiring Premier whom he should send for to form a new Ministry; but if he ask such advice officially, he is acting contrary to sound constitutional theory.

When the retiring Ministry has resigned, and the Governor has accepted its resignation, he has no official adviser, and he is no more justified in asking his late advisers for official advice than he would be in asking any private person; he must act on his own responsibility and use his own discretion, the incoming Ministry taking the responsibility of his action.

No doubt in theory the Governor has the right to appoint and dismiss Ministers when he pleases as they are (in theory) the "servants of the Crown," but the exercise of such right, except (as above mentioned) and in cases of grave emergency, is in constitutional practice so curtailed by Parliament as to be almost nominal.

It must, also, of course, be clearly understood that the Governor is bound to refuse to accept the advice of his Ministers if they advise him to do any illegal act. The law is above both him and them, and he cannot shelter himself from any consequence which may ensue by setting up the advice of his Ministers if he has done an illegal act. The maxim that a King can do no wrong does not apply to a Governor. He is neither a King nor a Viceroy; he can sue and be sued in the courts of the Province for any private debts due to or by him, or for wrongs done to or by him either in his public or private capacity; and after his return to England he is liable in actions brought against him there.

"If a Governor exceeds his authority, he is in the same position as any other person who exceeds his authority—his acts are null and void"; and a Governor has been expressly made liable for criminal acts by Statute.

Governor Wall was hanged for inflicting excessive corporal punishment, resulting in death, during the time he was Governor.

General Picton was convicted of a misdemeanor for an act done in his capacity of a Governor, and would have suffered imprisonment had he not been killed at the battle of Waterloo; and a few years ago our old Surveyor-General, Governor Eyre, was harassed and ruined by actions brought against him in England for acts done by him as Governor of Jamaica.

The Ministry

By the Governor's Commission he is required to appoint an Executive Council, which is to "consist of such persons as are now or may at any time be declared by any law, enacted by the Legislature of our said Colony, to be members of the said Executive Council, and of such other persons as the said Governor shall from time to time appoint," and by his instructions he is directed and enjoined in the execution of the powers and authorities committed to him to "in all cases consult with our said Executive Council, excepting only in cases which may be of such a nature that in his judgment our service would sustain material prejudice by consulting our said Council thereon."

And he is authorised "in his discretion, and if it shall in any case appear right, to act in the exercise of the powers committed to him in opposition to the advice which may in any such cases be given to him by the members of our said Executive Council."

By the Constitution Act and its amendments it is provided that the persons holding six specified offices, the appointments to which are vested in the Governor alone, shall be the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Sixth Minister, and that the six persons shall be *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, and shall all be members of Parliament (except the Attorney-General, who may or may not be a member of Parliament).

This is the whole of the law of the "Constitution" in reference to the appointment of the Ministry.

It is only by the force of constitutional maxims, which may not improperly be termed congealed public opinion, that the powers, the functions, and the authorities of the Ministry exist.

These constitutional maxims provide that :—

- (a) The Ministry shall possess the confidence and be in accord with the opinions of the majority (if not of both Houses of Parliament, at all events of the House of Assembly).
- (b) That they shall be a *quasi* corporate body holding the same opinions on all important questions, and advising the Governor through one of the body called the Premier.
- (c) That the Ministry shall be formed by the instrumentality of the Premier, to whom the Governor shall entrust the task.
- (d) That the Governor shall in all matters of local concern act on the advice of the Ministry (except those cases indicated under the heading of Governor).
- (e) That the resignation of the Premier involves the resignation of all the Ministers.

It is evident that the enormous power exercised by the Ministry rests on a very small legal basis, and it is curious to note that this system of "Responsible Ministry," that is, of advisers theoretically responsible to the Governor and constitutionally and practically responsible to the Parliament, was introduced into Australia simply in pursuance of a few words contained in a despatch of Sir R. Peel to one of our colonial Governors, and that it was originally introduced into Canada simply in pursuance of a conversation between Sir Francis Head and a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No doubt in both cases public opinion was not only ripe, but had for some time clamored for the change from advisers holding the same opinions as, and responsible to, the Governor, to advisers holding the same opinions as, and practically responsible to, Parliament; but if public opinion were now to demand some other change, no alteration of the law would be required.

Sources of Constitution

It has often been stated that in South Australia we have a written Constitution, that in Great Britain they have an unwritten Constitution; and that therefore our Constitution is rigid and inflexible, whilst the Constitution of the mother country has a flexibility and adaptation to the varying conditions and exigencies which time and evolution bring into existence which is wanting in South Australia. This statement contains a germ of truth, but little more, as a consideration of the various sources from which the two Constitutions are derived will show.

The British Constitution is to be found—

- (a) In various Statutes, which partly formulate, define, and limit the powers of the Crown and the Constitution of the two Houses of Parliament, etc., such as the Act of Settlement, which fixes the devolution of the Crown; the Septennial Act, which fixes the duration of Parliament; the various Franchise and Electoral Acts, which fix the qualification of the electors and the elected, etc.
- (b) In the common law (of which the "*Lex et Consuetudo Parliamenti*" is part), which, when not altered by Statute, fixes and limits the prerogatives of the Crown, and, in one meaning of the words, the powers and privileges of the two Houses of Parliament, etc.
- (c) In various conventions or understandings which have not the force of law, but which may be called constitutional axioms; such as the axiom that it is unconstitutional for the House of Lords to alter a Bill imposing taxes or appropriating revenue; that the Crown shall choose its own advisers (called Ministers of the Crown) who are in accord with the majority in the House of Commons, etc.

The Constitution of South Australia is to be found in—

- (a) British Statutes referring to the subject; some of which, though passed anterior to our own Constitution Act, are still in force; and some of which, such as the Validating Act, have been passed subsequently to the passing of our Constitution Act.

(As we are part of the British Empire, and subject to the sovereignty of the British Parliament, these Acts are of greater force than, and in case of conflict over-ride, our local Acts.)

- (b) The Constitution Act, which was passed by the local Legislature in pursuance of powers given by the Imperial Acts to which I have referred, and other local Statutes, either amending or supplementing such Act.
- (c) The common law of England, which in South Australia as in Great Britain defines and limits the prerogatives of the Crown, and, in one meaning of these words (by the effect of the Privilege Act of 1872), the powers and privileges of the two Houses of Parliament.
- (d) Those conventions or constitutional maxims which have not the force of law, many of which are substantially similar to the British conventions.
- (e) The commission and instructions from the Queen to the Governor, which, *inter alia*, define and limit his power and duty in his law-making capacity, by providing that certain classes of Bills must be reserved for Her Majesty's consideration, and also to a certain extent indicate his relationship to his Ministerial advisers.

There are grounds for asserting that the Standing Orders of the two Houses of Parliament of South Australia are part of the Constitution of the Province, and that the Standing Orders of the Houses of the British Parliament are not part of the Constitution of Great Britain.

The Constitution Act of South Australia provides that Standing Orders may be made, which, after approval by the Governor, "shall become binding and of force"; whilst the Standing Orders of the House of Commons are only rules of practice compiled at the commencement of each session by the Speaker, based in some instances on resolutions of the House of Commons, and in others on the practice of that House. The consent of the Crown is not necessary to their validity, and they can be altered from day to day by new resolutions of the House.

In both instances, however, important "constitutional conventions" may be, and in fact are, included in the Standing Orders, which, as in the cases which arose in New Zealand and Queensland, may have most important results. This distinction is somewhat fine, and, from a constitutional point of view, the Standing Orders may in both cases be considered part of the respective Constitutions.

If we contrast these two systems we see that the rigid part of our Constitution is not much greater than the rigid part of the British Constitution.

There are, however, two important points in which our Constitution cannot theoretically be so readily altered as the British Constitution:—

Firstly—We have been practically forbidden to interfere with the more important prerogatives of the Crown. These are the same all over the British dominions, and the British Parliament has in practice reserved to itself the power to make any alteration. I do not say that this has ever been stated in so many words, but the Governor is forbidden by his instructions to make (commonly called assent to) any law which curtails the prerogatives of the Crown; and Bills of this nature, if sent to England for the Queen's assent, are laid aside or disallowed. I will give two examples: The first Constitution Act passed in 1856 was disallowed because it attempted to regulate the manner in which Bills

should be submitted to the Crown ; and the Precedency Act, passed in 1870, was also disallowed, because it interfered with the prerogative of the Crown to regulate the precedence of all Her Majesty's subjects.

Secondly—Any Bill altering the constitution of either House of the Legislature must be passed by absolute majorities in both Houses, and reserved for Her Majesty's assent.

As to those conventions or established maxims which form part of our Constitution, they can be as readily altered in South Australia as in England. For example, if popular opinion permitted him so to do, the Governor might to-morrow dismiss his advisers and appoint advisers whose opinion co-incided with his own, and in whom Parliament had no confidence ; and if such advisers could not obtain funds to carry on the Government, or were otherwise habitually thwarted by Parliament, he could dissolve the House of Assembly, and rely on the public opinion to which I have referred to justify his unconstitutional action.

There is, in fact, no such thing, so far as I know, as an entirely written Constitution—it is only a question of degree. Even in the United States of America, where the whole Constitution was supposed to have been set out in one document (which could not be altered or varied except by the people of the United States acting in a specified manner), time, practice, the United States judges (notably Judge Marshall), and evolution, have made great alterations. As Mr. Woodrow Wilson says :—"There has been a constant growth of legislative and administrative practice and a steady accretion of precedent in the management of federal affairs which have broadened the sphere and altered the formation of the Government without perceptibly affecting the vocabulary of our constitutional language. Ours, no less than the British, is a living and a fecund system."

Conclusion

THERE are many constitutional questions of great importance which have been left uninvestigated, such as the authority for, and the effect of, "Orders in Council," that is, Orders made by the Queen with the advice of the Privy Council or some committee thereof ; the position of the Judges of the Supreme Court ; the electoral laws ; the growing but unconstitutional and pernicious practice of permitting the Executive to legislate without the consent and approval of Parliament by means of regulations ; the reservation of Bills, etc., etc. It is not, however, pretended that these notes contain either a complete history or analysis of the Constitution of South Australia—they are simply notes on some of its most important characteristics, and the theory of our Constitution has been mainly elucidated, and perhaps a somewhat scanty consideration given to the practical reality. This has been done advisedly, because it is essential in order to properly understand the whole subject that both the theory and the reality should be known and understood. The former is known to and understood by few, whilst the latter is known (and understood to a certain degree) by most.

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